VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 25, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

# BARGAINS! Such as Can be Had Only of

A Clean Sweep of Odds and Ends to Make Room for New Goods, Which are Arriving Daily.

GOOGS, Which are Arriving Daily.

5,000 yards Standard Prints, best styles, at 5c yard.

2 cases Cotton Flannel, worth 8c, at 5c yard.

200 pieces best grade Figured Lawns, 32 inches wide, 5c yard.

1,000 yards Figured Lawns at 35c yard, worth double.

500 yards best American Satine, slightly damaged in show window, at 5c yard.

500 pieces Gingham, in stripes and plaides, at 7½c yard, worth 10c.

200 pieces White Striped Lawns at 5c yard.

3 cases Wannsutta, short lengths, at 8½c, worth 12½c. These come in lengths from 5 to 20 yds.

5,000 yards, yard wide, Bleached Domestic at 7½c, worth 10c.

Best French Satines, without regard for value, at 25c yard.

"'TIS THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER." One more week and then the sacrificing knife is closed, and amid pour and splendor bow to the approaching Fall. JUST ONE MORE WEEK LIKE THIS

Black Silk Mascott for \$1.85, honestly worth \$3.00.
Black gros-grain Silks for \$1.25, sold elsewhere at \$2.10.
Black Silks, 24 inches wide, "a gem," for \$1.00, competitors ask \$1.75. ONLY ONE MORE WEEK OF THE ABOVE.

48 Dress Patterns of elegant black silks to close this week at \(\frac{1}{2}\) value. Ask to see them.

A few good things left in Colored Silks. Surahs at 43c, worth 63c. Failes at 68c, worth

\$1.25. Opera shades in Chinas at \$1.00, worth \$1.50. Armures at 99c, formerly \$1.50.

Remember, Just for One More Week!

This the last appeal; your last opportunity.
20 pieces Drapery Nets, evening thats, at \$1.17\frac{1}{2}\$, worth \$2.50.

This is the bargain hunters crowning event. A glorious close of a busy and most successful immer trade. Continuation of our

PRIESTLY'S BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA SALE

The \$2.00 Quality is \$1.49.
The \$1.75 Quality is \$1.29.
The \$1.35 Quality is \$1.25.
The \$1.35 Quality is \$95c.

This is the deepest cut on Fine Black Goods ever made. No cheap or shoddy stuff d into this deriction.

one wonderful bargains for this week.
pieces 48-inch Serges Fall Shades at 49c, worth \$1.00.
pieces 38 inch Wool Suitings at 25c, good value at 50c.
pieces 54-inch Sackings in greys only at 48c, formerly \$1.10
pieces 44-inch Fancy Costumes Philás at 49c, easily sold at

Merchants, Dealers, Consumers Now is Your Chance!

Both ladies and gents, a cleaning up of odds at what they will bring.

200 dozen ladies' drawn-thread and hemstitched white handkerchiefs at 7½ yd, worth 15c.

500 dozen ladies' colored bordered hemstitched handkerchiefs at 5c each.

60 dozen drawn-thread, hemstitched and embroidered ladies' handkerchiefs at 10c, worth 25c. Gents white hemstitched handkerchiefs at 10c, worth 25c; full size.

200 dozon ladies and gents hemstitched, colored bordered handkerchiefs at 19c each. Most of these are worth 50c and none less than 35c.

MULL CAPS

Colgate's young people's perfumes, 4 bottles in box.
Colgate's Cashmere bouquet soap.
Colgate's Cashmere bouquet soap.
Colgate's White Wing and Glycerine Soap.
Pears perfumed glycerine soap.
Cutteura soap.
Bay Rum.
Vascline. Bixby's Polish. 7c per bottle. 2,000 dozen Bullet Pearl Buttons to go at 10c per bottle. 10c per bottle. 10c per dozen. 5,000 dozen Pearl Buttons te go at 2½e per dozen. Seamless Stockinot Dress Shields 10c per pair. Silk Tailor Buttons, all colors 10c per pair. 5,000 dozen Metal and Jot Buttons, worth from 15c to 50c dozen, to be sold at 5c per dozen. Parabola Gold-eyed Needles. 5c per paper. 25 dozen Grass and Canvass Belts, ass't colors 10c each. 250 Boys Belts, ass't colors, new line 23c each. 25c each.

A few spasmodic efforts are made now and then to meet our prices, but no dealer has yet had the nerve to sell dry goods of all classes at prices that will meet ours. Close margins are compensated by our

## HOSIERY!

100 dozen ladies' black Ingrain Hose, full regular made, 15c.
87 dozen ladies' Navy and Seal full regular made Hose, double heel and toe, 15c.
50 dozen ladies' 40 gauge Fast Black Hose, guaranteed stainless, 25c.
60 dozen improved onyx Ingrain Hose for ladies' wear, and color guaranteed, 33\foralle c.
60 dozen boys black Jersey Ribbed Seamless Hose 15c.
60 dozen gents black Bose, warranteed, 25c.
60 dozen gents black seamless half Hose, 15c.
100 dozen gents' full regular Balbriggan Half Hose 15c, worth 25c.
100 dozen gents full regular made British Half Hose, 3 pairs for 50c, worth 25c pair.
35 dozen gents solid color Lisle thread Half Hose, 33\foralle c. worth 50c.

UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR! Gents, Iddies and children's Summer Underwear marked down to half price Gents full Balbriggan Shirts 89c, former price 65c. Gents colored Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers only 32½c, cheap at 60c. Ladies' covered Lisle Vests 25a, regular price 75c. Ladies' India Gauze Vests 25½c.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS SHIRTS.

J. M. High & Co. have the largest stock of Dress Shirts in the Southern states. All shirts le especially for our own trade. Name branded on each one. Fit guaranteed. It is the best "High's Homestead"-Just received 216 dozen more of this famous brand. It is the best

50c shirt on earth.

"High's Puritan"—We put this goods with any \$1.00 shirt on the market; price 75c.
Gents Night Shirts, in plain and fancy embroidery, 72c; for Monday only.

Windsor Ties, extra length, 15c each.
Suspenders bought in a job 40c, 50c and 75c, all to go for 25c each.

We are closing some odds and ends in Musin Underwear at just about half price. portunity for a bargain. Call and see them. CORSETS

250 Corsets of the best makes, worth from \$1.00 to \$1.75, slightly soiled, to be sold at 75c

# HIGH & CO'S LINEN DEPARTNENT

Bargains for This Week.

Twilled Linen Towels, size 18x5 inches, at 10c, worth 15c.
Twilled fringe Damask Towels, plain, white and colored borders, at 12½c each.
20x45 white Huck Towels at 25c, good value at 25c.
Hemstitched Huck Towels at 25c worth 35c.
White fringed Doyles fine quality at 50c dozen.
Checked Linen Doyles at 25c dozen.
Book fold Linen Napkins 35c dozen.
Bleached book fold

s and 25c dozen.
kins 55c dozen.

apkins at 50c, worth 75c.
desat 10c each, worth 15c.
plens at \$1.00, worth \$1.35.

sat \$1.27, worth \$1.75.

ask at 29c, worth 40c.
hading 6 pieces Oil Red Damask, 4 pieces Bleached Satin Damask, 8 pieces
ask, not a piece of which is worth less than 65c, to go at 49c yard.
bleached Barnesly Damask, for this week only, at 79c yard.
h each piece at \$1.85 dozen. Half Bleached Damask Napkins to match

WHITE QUILTS. es white 12-4 Crocheted Quilts at \$1.19, worth \$1.50. HEMMED SHEETS At \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 pair.

The Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices.

REMOVAL SALE.

# A GOLDEN HARVEST

THE GREATEST-

Ever Known in Georgia.

## LAST CHANCE

My store No. 84 Whitehall will be ready for the goods on the 2nd of September. After that date for ten days, I will have to devote my entire attention to moving and receiving my new stock of goods, which are at the depots and arriving daily.

## DON'T FORGET

the number of my new store, 84 Whitehall, which will be to your interest to make purchases, as

## My Stock Will be Complete IN ALL LINES

AT PRICES LOWER THAN HERETOFORE!

Don't fail to come this week and make your purchases, as prices are no object; the question is to dispose of the goods to avoid moving at 10



## DR. JOHN S. WILSON

Has opened an office in the TRADERS' BANK BUILDING for the purpose of treating all diseases that may be treated in an office
CHRONIC DISEASES.—Diseases of Eddneys, Liver and Digestive Organs produce a variety of
symptoms, all traceable to a disease of someone or more of the organs named above.
Female Diseases specially treated, such as Displacement of the Womb, Ulceration, Leucorrhoea,
Irregular Monstruation, etc.
MALES.—The many secret diseases that men are afflicted with successfully treated and cured in a
short time with painless remedies, without leaving painful results, as is frequently done under the old and short time with painless remedies, without leaving painful results, as is frequently done under the old and ordinary plan of treatment.

The Doctor is a graduate of the Georgia Medical College and a licentiate of the Medical Board of Georgia, and has been practicing physic most of the time state March, 1859.

You can get to the Doctor's office by entering the building on the Line street side and taking the elevator, without having to climb any steps. If not convenients o call on him at his office write him, giving a full description of your disease, your age and occupation. Inclose stamp, an for answer. All communications strictly confidential

Charges moderate, but must be paid.

The Doctor is special agent for A. A. Mark's Artificial Legs and Arms, with Rubber feet and hands. The best in the world. He will take your measure and guarantee a good fit, and save you the expense of a trip to New York.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 11 o'clock s. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m.
Office in Traders Bank building, No. 9 Decatur street, room 30 and 31. Take the elevator to his office o steps to climb.

Novelties in every department. Our Mr. M. Rich is now in New York buying all the latest and most attractive novelties in Dress Goods Trimmings, etc. and, beginning tomorrow, we will show a magnificent line in every department, at our isual low prices. M. Rich & Bros.

## FAST BLACK STOCKINGS. F.P. Robinson Dye.



We guarantee an absolutely clean, fast color which will improve by washing. The wearing quality is unsurpassed.

None genuine without our trade mark on each pair. We have also Darning Cotton of the same dye. Send for price list. Order by mail.

Sold only in Atlanta by Chamberlin, Johnson to sun fri

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE: WINDSOR FE-male College. Windsor Business College. Separate buildings. Fail courses. Diplomas and degrees; also preparatory departments, art music. Fall sessions open September 18. Address Rev. A. M. Jolly, A. M., D.D., President, or Professor E. H. Norman, Principal Business College, New Windsor, Md.

The superintendent of the dead letter office says there were received at this office during the year 6,217,876 pieces of original dead mail mat ter. Of this number 20,512 contained money amounting to \$35,340, 3,697 pieces contained postal notes amounting to \$5,798; 23,338 pieces contained

CASH REGISTER

negotiable paper, etc., amounting to \$1,343,019, face value.

If we are careless in misdirecting our letters, how careless must we be with our cash drawer? The most important part of your business is your cash drawer, and constantly running to it makes mistakes of frequent occurrence and your profit less. Now we can rectify this for you, as every merchant using our National Cash Register will testify, and, as you are not doing business for fun, swell your bank account by purchasing our National Cash Register, with arrangement of keys adopted for your busi-NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 63 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. ness.

Walking into the handsome store of Robert Dohme, on Whitehall, our attention was called to the automatic mechanical cashier, familiarly called a "National Cash Register." Mr. Dohme says he finds it an excellent systematizer in every respect, if you wish to see some of the best preserves I would recommend the Dew Drop, which are recognized as the best in the market. Motto: Dew Drop Preserves and National Cash Register.

Stoney, Gregory & Co., the well-known Peachtree druggists, say "the National Cash Register we consider a necessary fixture to every well regulated drug store."

Sharp Brothers, the live Marietta street druggists, say: "We have used our National Cash Register for sometime and find it almost indispensable."

Willis Venable and John Venable, the bes known soda water dealers in the south, say the National Cash Register gives perfect kind they have ever seen.

Who has not heard of Frank E. Bjock and his well-known Kennesaw oysters and cider? Ho says: "My National Cash Register gives perfect satisfaction."

Bolles & Bruckner and John Miller both recomment the National Cash Register to all in the book and stationery business as a safe, sure and quick mechanical cashier.

The well-known Old Reliable Peter Lynch is using the National Cash Register, and says it is safe, quick and reliable—far better than a live cashier.

Messrs. J. Tye & Co., the big butchers, and their young friends, W. E. Johnson and J. R. Bidgood all praise the National Cash Register.

T. C. Mayson, the Marietta street grocer, one of Atlanta's landmaks, says: "The National Cash Register has given me perfect satisfaction, and is a good institution."

T. M. Clarke & Co., the well known hardware firm, are using a National Cash Register with great satisfaction to themselves.

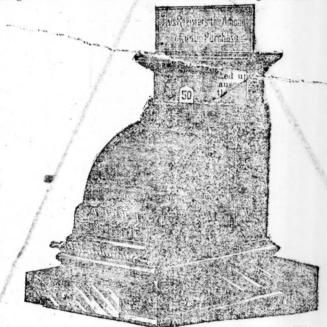
Kattenhorn & Vignaux, the proprietors of the French restaurant, say it took a great while

T. M. Clarke & Co., the well known hardware firm, are using a National Cash Register with great satisfaction to themselves.

Kattenhorn & Vignaux, the proprietors of the French restaurant, say it took a great while to convince us, but we agree that the National Cash register is a perfect systematizer.

Hanye & Son, the Peachtree fruiters, say: "We have two National Cash Registers and indorse all that has been said about them."

The proof of the pudding is its flavor, and judging from the above, one quickly sees that the best, the most progressive and also the most conservative merchants are using the a National Cash Register in their business. This is how a National Cash Register looks:



For prices and terms, address the NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 63 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

## Miss McKinley's Select School.

West Peachtree Street. THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION Monday, September 2, 1889. Best methods and thorough instruction in grammer and high school grades. Music pupils also received. aug14—wed strtil sep4

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE

AND COLLEGE OF MUSIC

MRS. J. M. BALLARD, Principal. CONSTANTIN STERNBERG, Director of Music. Fall term opens September 11. Apply to principal for catalogues. Apply to principal for catalogues.

## Marietta, Ga., Male Academy.

J. C. HARRIS, A. M. Principal.

THOROUGH PREPAEATION FOR COLLEGES, A commercial course, symmasium, with systematic physical culture. Three students have recently taken West Point and Annapolis endetships by competitive examinations. Send for catalogue, we & su 12t, wkly 6t

HARWOOD SEMINARY.

MARIETTA, GA.

OFFER TO YOUNG LADIES UNUSUAL ADVANtages for languages, science, music and art, strong faculty, Boarding department. Degrees conterred. Send for catalogue.

J. S. STEWART, Jr. july17—12t we su&wky—6t

President

# VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

Over 50 Prafessors and 600 Students last wear-ven distinct departments: Academic, Theologica w, Medical, Pental, Pharmaceutical, Engineering r catalogue address WILS WILLIAMS, Nashville, Ton july14-d6w sun wed wky4t e o w

Washington, D. C., NORWOOD INSTITUTE.

## BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

# Miss Hanna's Select School.

NO. 11 EAST CAIN.

A graded school embracing all departments, Fall term begins September 9. Refers by permisson to Mess. s. C. W. Hubner, M. C. Blanchard, W. A. Hemphill, Paul Romare, J. J. Falvey, Dr. H. H. Smith. Send for circulars.

Aug. 11—455-sun.

PIEDMONT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

No. 5 Church St., Atlanta, Ga. FACULTY.

Mrs. Paul Fay, Mrs. L. C. Loyd, augl1-4t su NATURAL BROGE HOTELS,

Natural Bridge Va.

THESE THREE HOTELS, FOREST INN, APPLEdofe and Pavillion all under one management, elegantly firmished with all modern improvements, within 100 yards of the famous Natural bridge, one of the wonders of this continent, pure water, hay fever unknown. Don't fail to visit this place. For circulars address.

GEO, B. HIBBARD, june39—sun ti

## School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y.

PATRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE School of Mines of Columbia college, New York City, will be neld at the Shepard Lebentory, 63 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C., Veginning on the Meeting street, Charleston, S. C., Veginning on to 17th day of June. Address as above. sun wed fri PHILIP E. CHAZAL E. M.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE has just closed its Semi-Centennial Jubileo, and will continue on the 4th of September to provide its system of thorough military training, a distinctive course of academic instruction, and technical instruction in the several branches of applied science; thus enabling a graduate in the academic school to gain a professional degree as a bachelor of science or civil engineer.

These advantages are ceured on terminot exceeding 353 a month, as an average for the entire course; including clothing in addition to the ordinary college expenses. For catalogue address General FRANCIS H. SMITH, july 21—St sun wed fri Superintendent.

# Staunton Male Academy,

july 21-St sun wed fri Superintendent.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA. A Military Boarding School for Young Men land Boys. Unprecedented success during just session. HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE materials on application to WM. II. KABLE. A. M., july 1 d2m mo we fr Principal. Staunton, Va.

## Potter College for Young Ladies,

Bowling Green, My. 13 Officers. Fine Art Studio, One Price. No extras. REV. B. F. CABELL, M. A. I. Ph., Pres. y30-mad2m fri sun tues wkm2y

## Wesleyan Female Institute, STAUNTON, VA.

Rev. Wm A. Harris, Prest. MRS. E. H. STEWART, OF THE WESLEYAN
Female Institute, Staunton, Va., will leave Atlanta in charge of all young ladies going to this
college on 19th September.
For turther information address
MRS. E. H. STEWART.
15 East Cain Street, Atlanta, Ga.
sun tues thurs

# St. Joseph's Academy

WASHINGTON, WILKES CO., GA.

Under the Directions of the Sisters of St. Joseph THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED IN THE healthlest part of Georgia. The course of instruction is complete, Mathematics, Literature and Music are specialties. The object of the school is not only to form refined, but inoble, useful women. Thorough courses in Stenography, Typewriting and Telegraphy. Terms moderate.

For catalogue address, aug-4-dim-sun tu thu MOTHER SUPERIOR.

Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

# the "ideal" Hair-dressing. It re-

stores the color to gray hair ; promotes fresh and vigorous growth; prevents dandruff; makes the hair soft and silken; and imparts a deli-

cate but lasting per-

cate but lasting perfume.

"Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best in the world."—T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a

world."—T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for promoting the growth of the hair, and think it unequaled. For restoring the hair to its original color, and for a dressing, it cannot be surpassed."—Mrs. Geo. La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excel-

La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a cure for dandruff."—J. W. Bowen, Editor "Enquirer," McArthur, Ohio.

"I have need Ayer's Hoir Vigor for

Editor "Enquirer," McArthur, Ohio.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past two years, and found it all it is represented to be. It restores the natural color to gray hair, causes the hair to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."—Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y.

"My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Cullen, Baratoga Springs, N. Y.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers

## JACOBS' PHARMACY P. O, Box 357, Atlanta, Ga. **C**UT PRICES ON EVERYTHING.



| Tutt Pills 1                                     |
|--|
| Topaz Cordial 7                                  |
| Ewan's Down Powder 1                             |
| Beet, Iron and Wine 5                            |
| Bradfield's Female Regulator                     |
| B B. B 5   |
| Genuine Alcock's Plasters 1                      |
| Stuart's Gin and Buchu 7                         |
| Pember on's Wine Coca 7                          |
| Stuart's Com Remover 1                           |
| Horsford's Acid Phosphate 3                      |
| Hood's Sersaparilla 7                            |
| Hop Bitters 7                                    |
| Bradycrotine 3                                   |
| Cashmere Bouquet Soap 2                          |
| Lubin's Fowder 1                                 |
| Warner's Safe Cure 8                             |
| Nerve and Bone Liniment 1                        |
| Persian Insect Powder 10c, 15c, 25c and 50       |
| Lenion Elixir 3                                  |
| Brown's Iron Bitters 7                           |
| Harter's Iron Tonic 7                            |
| Blue Castile Soap, bar 2                         |
| M. and L. Florida Water, large 6                 |
| Beidlitz powder, full wt, 12 in box 3            |
| Pear's Soap, 3 cake box 4                        |
| Domestic Ammonia, pint 1                         |
| Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 2                         |
| Recamier Cream 1 1                               |
| Cook's Pills 10                                  |
| Hall's Hair Renewer 73                           |
| Orange Blossom 7                                 |
| Out of town customers will please remit by money |
| order or postal note. Watch this list.           |

## STUART'S GIN

## AND BUCHU.

The great specific for all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles. Being a true tonic It also relieves Debility; General Lassitude, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Rhoumatic Pains, Lame Back, Etc., Etc.

Read the Testimoniais and be convinced:

art Manufacturing Company, Atlanta. Gentlemen—I take picasure in certifying that your GIN AND BUCHU has made a cure of me. I find it the test kidney remedy I have ever usel. Respectfully yours,

P. W. MERRETT. fully yours,

House of Representatives, Stuart Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen—I have been a great sufferer from catarrh of the bladder. I wasadgreat sunerer from catarri of the binder. I washd-vised by a physician to try STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU, which I did with the happiest results. I have not been troubled with my kidneys stnee using your valuable remedy. I think it one of the very best remedies for kidneys and bladder. Yours truly, J. J. McCANTS, Representative from Taylor, Co., Ga,

W, A. Culver, West End, says; I havt given you. STUART'S GIN AND BUCHT a thorough trial and consider it the grandest kidney, urinary and stomach remedy in the world.



GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping,

etc., etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,) State Printers, Atlanta, Ga. Concell them before placing your orders.

## PLUNKETT AND ALLIANCE. THE OLD MAN HAS A LIVELY TALK

WITH BROWN.

The Question of Farmers Holding Their Cotton Till They Get Twelve and a Half Cents a Pound for it, Discussed.

"It would be er terrible fool that would wish anything but good for farmers," said Plunkett, as he threw the paper aside that he was reading and put his specks in his pocket.
"The greed of grinding monopolists over-

come their better judgment, though, sometimes," retorted Brown. "I see in the paper," resumed Plunket, without seeming to heed Brown's remarks,

"that the Alliance convention has passed a resolution for farmers to hold their cotton till they get 123 cents for it."

'And we'll do it," ventured Brown." "Thar's two sides to every question, and it's er darned sight easier to talk about doing a thing sometimes than it is to do it," said Plunkett, as he proceeded:

"Cotton ought to bring 123 cents, and more too, but I doubt whether it is practica-ble for us to hold it and force the price. It we had made two million bales instead of six million we could get twice twelve and a half cents for it without any holding or any forcing. But we've got the six million bales in sight and folks don't like to be forced—its human nature to get bull-headed when er fellow's forced—and how we farmers can hold our cotton any great length of time I can't see.

"How are we going to pay the hands we've had hired all the year?

"How are we going to pay taxes?

"How are we going to get the girls new fall hats and pacify the old 'oman?

"How are we going to doer thousand things that has erbleged to be done, lessen wejsell our cotton, twelve and half cents or no twelve and a half cents? cents for it without any helding or any forc-

cotton, twelve and half cents or no twelve and a half cents?

"They're erbleged to have our cotton," spoke up Brown, with a frown.

"When the war broke out," said Plunkett, "we had er notion that the world would have to go nakid if they didn't get our cotton, but it didn't prove true. The whole world wore better clothes than we did and kept it up for four years. I'm afeard if we try to hold and force things the fools might do without it four years ergin, and darned ef I want 'em to do it. I owe some notes that I am bound to pay and it takes money to do it, and, while I cuss cotton er right smart, I know it is ready money when you get the bagging and ties on it.

"Then, ergin, this holding business might prove catching, like the measles, and the western log raisers might resolute to hold their meat and corn and wheat till they get 12½ cents for it.

'Brown says the western fellows can't hold their corn and meat and wheat; they would starve to death and be ruined if they were to

starve to dearn and be runned if they were to try it.

"It makes me laugh to think erbout people er starying in the midst of all this meat and bread, when Brown claims we could thrive and grow fat ermong the cotton bales. The product has given by the cotton bales. and grow hat ermong the cotton bans. Then the so, Brown says, and he's been to the convention. But why in the fevil the western fellows couldn't deronne holding as well as we southern fellows is strange, and kinder addles my head.

"I wish the farmers could run this whole government; I wish this from my heart, bekaze what is to the farmer's interest is to every

"I wish the farmers could run this whole government: I wish this from my heart, bekaze what is to the farmer's interest is to every-body's interest, but they must be cool and practicable. It won't do to count too much on the pretty speeches of the fine speechmakers every time. I listened to speeches in the afties till I thought the world would go pieces if they didn't get our cotton, but it didn't, and I'm erfeared the darned thing would wag erlong if we go into this holding business, and, as necessity is the mother of intention, they would go to 'sperimenting in dier countries and develop things till they wouldn't care er darn if we kent on holding.

"I worked for er fellow once at \$1.50 er day, and I decided that he must give me \$2 or I'd quit. He didn't give it when I axed him, but I was sure he would have to do it if I'd be firm and hold out—he couldn't do without me, I thought, and he thought so, too, but he got bull-headed when he seed I was trying to force him, and hegin 'sperimenting, and the first thing I knowed he had four or five fellow that could do the work as good as me and were willing to do it for 75 cents er day and board therselves. Instead of hurting the fellow, I put him to thinking of how he could get erlong without me and he was benefitted and I had to hunt ernother job.

"If we don't mind how we go into this holding business, these fellows that want cotton will go to South America and to India and 'speriment and develop and open up cotton lands till the southern cotton raiser will be without er job and other countries will be without er job and other countries will be without any holding, and with cribs full of corn and smokehouses full of meat we can let twice twelve and a half cents for your cotton without any holding, and with cribs full of country of Golfs green earth.

the western fellows 'hold' and 'starve,' while we can boast of the finest and most blessed country on God's green earth.

"It would be a Godsend if the farmers would get to pulling together right, but it won't do to build castles.

would get to pulling together right, but it wou't do to build castles.

"I have reared many er beautiful structure—in my mind—and had to scoot like thunder to keep from getting mashed to death when it tumbled. I've made many narrow escapes from my tumbling castles, and yet I'd get as mad as thunder with fellows who would advise me coolly and truthfully. Anything that didn't get the castle higher what I was at work on made me mad, and I'd cuss my best friend, but since I've seed 'em tumble and tumble ergin I'm mighty cautious, and am

that didn't get the castle higher what I was at work on made me mad, and I'd cuss my best friend, but since I've seed 'em tumble and tumble ergin I'm mighty cautious, and am sorter willing to look at both sides and all erround erbout. Its no use in getting mad with er fellow that don't tickle your ear with sweet sounding words of encouragement—sometimes he's right.

"During of the war the ports were blockaded and all the cotton that got out had to steal out. This lasted for four years, and yet the world wags on. I'm erfeared the farniers will get into impracticable schemes if they don't mind. I'd like to tickle their ears—I like to be popular, for I'm thinking of running for coroner. I'd like to tell 'em that cotton is king, but I hain't ergoing to do it, for I got disgusted with that sort of talk in the fifties.

"I sincerely wish that the farmers can do er great sight more than they are doing, and I believe they will. Their Alliance is er good thing, but they must keep their eyes skint on impracticable things—it takes practicable work and solid thinking to accomplish great reforms.

"It will be a glorious day when the farmers are so that the holding of their cotton will be possible and practicable. It would be getting back to old times. We uster could do it, and I wish the same old days were here ergin. Every farmer had his corn, and meat and wheat then; he didn't need no money. His blacksmith shop; his shoe shop; his wagon shop, was at the cross-roads. The farmers helped these workmen and the workmen gave the farmer a market at his door. Corn, wheat and meat was as good as money to these brawny workmen. The farmer could pile his cotton up under the ginlonse, and hold it there, and prosperity reigned, and the world was happier and better. Progress has driven these workmen into the manutacturing centers; the pale cooped up children of the factories and workshops are in sad contrast to the bloeming ones brought up at the country cross-roads all over Georgia. These workmen can't raise their families in the count

SARGE.

Yes, sir, I smok, the Climes eigarettes. Ijused to smoke something cheaper, but since the Climax came on the market have smoked only them They are the best of arette. I ever smoked, and only cost one cent each. cost one cent eac

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## ABOUT PHONOGRAPHS.

"I am traveling about from state to state examining the phonograph companies."

Mr, Fred G. Browning, who represents Mr. Edison, arrived in Atlanta yesterday, and he

was talking about the great inventor and some of his patents.

"The phonograph," he continued, "is Mr. Edison's pet invention, and he wants to know just how it is working, what satisfaction it gives and what suggestions are made towards its improvement. I make a business of finding out all these things, and then report directly to him. "Do you get any new ideas in this way?"

"There are always a lot of people who think they have found out just what is wanted, and these great schemes are really worth nothing. Sometimes, however, I get good suggestions. The other day it was proposed to me that in this climate certain parts of steel or iron would be better made of brass. This was an excellent idea, and I have no doubt the change will be made.

"Are many of the instruments being used in

"Are many of the instruments being used in the south?"

"Where we have good, live man, as we have in Atlanta, to push them, a great many are being rented. You can judge how the invention has taken when I tell you that, although the phonograph has only been perfected a short time, we employ 600 men in Orange, N. J., who work on nothing else."

"Do you find much opposition in introducing them?"

"Do you find much opposition of them?"
"We always do at first. Any machine calculated to minimize work will always meet with opposition, but as people realize how it saves labor and expense, and is at the same saves labor and expense, and is at the same more accurate than a stenographer can be, it grows in favor. The stenographer have been constantly fighting us, but I think they are now giving it up. I know of three stenographic schools in the south where they have abandoned teaching shorthand altogether and are teaching phonography instead. It takes months to learn to be a good stenographer and I can teach a man to be an expert with the phonograph inside of four weeks."

"Will the phonograph ever be improved?"

"It can't be improved, it is perfect now. It may, however, be simplyfied. Any instrument which will record accurately anything from a whisper to a full orchestra can't be bettered or strengthened. Although the diaphram in the interior of the instrument is made of glass only seven-thousandths of an inch thick. be, it grows in favor. The stenographers have

in the interior of the instrument is made of glass only seven-thousandths of an inch thick, they are very difficult to break, I saw one fall on a marble floor the other day and it was not injured at all."

"How long was Mr. Edison in perfecting the phonograph?"

"He worked at it for ten years before he brought it to its present perfection. But in that time he invented several other things and it is only during the last year that he has devoted himself to improving it. He discovered the possibility of such a machine while working at another invention, so you may say that the idea came to him by accident."

"Is Mr. Felison working on any other invention now?"

"Is Mr. Edison working on any other invention now?"

"He always is doing something new. He devoted himself before going to Europe to perfecting a machine by which you will be able to see a man's face 1,000 miles away while you are talking to him over a species of telephone. It is called the long sight machine. It sounds impossible, but it is not, and he will soon have the idea worked out. In fact, it works now, but not as perfectly as it will when Mr. Edison gets through with it. He has also lately made some improvement in his dollophone or talking dolls. They can now say long sentences or poems. It is a sort of phonagraph in the interior of the doll and as soon as the cylinder is run out it touches a spring and goes back. It can repeat its verses without limit."

"How does Mr. Edison work?"

goes hack. It can repeat its verses without limit?"

"How does Mr. Edison work?"

"When he has a new invention on hand he is indefatigable, I have known him to stay three days and laights at his laboratory without going home. He is a thorough American, and is very populor with his men. He mixes with them and works side by side with them. He chews tobacco constantly, and whenever he sees a man with any on his work table he invariably helps himself. He says the men hide it when they see him coming. He works right along with them and his employes think it is a pleasure to be with him."

"Is his laboratory at Menlo Park as fine as described?"

described ? "It is the most complete thing of its kind in the world. It was built under his own direc-tions, and is stocked with all sorts of curious tions, and is stocked with all sorts of curious things. He once sent two men round the world to gather bamboo for him while he was experimenting with the electric light; there are immense piles of it stored at Menlo. He also has a quantity of giraffe hides, wallruss nides, and no end of queer things. I suppose he had ideas about using them in some experiments, but nobody knows how."
"Does he see many people?"

"Does he see many people?"
"He can't. He is very little known because he has to deny himself to people all the time. He would really like to see them, but people come in such numbers to call on him that if he began to see them or even a part of them all his time would be taken up and he could do nothing else."

"Do you hear if he is enjoying himself abroad?"

'Yes; it is the first time he has been over "Yes; it is the first time he has been over there, and all the scientific men are eager to have a talk with him; he took with him a little silver model of the phonograph which works perfectly, and I suppose he shows it to these people. As to his being made a count I am certain he would rather have his smallest experiment turn our successfully than have all the honors of that kind which could be showered on him?" ered on him." >

A WONDERFUL MACHINE.

Fine Art in Wood Embossing and Carving Simplified and Multiplied.

Among the wonderful inventions of this starting age of inventions there is nothing in any line that will rank ahead of the Krutsch embossing and carving machine, an invention of the present year. Although the patents are only a few months old, the capabilities of this machine are revolution right interior deceration of buildings and cars, as well as ornamentation of furniture throughout the northern and western states, where it was first in-

izing interior decration of buildings and cars, as well as ornamentation of furniture throughout the northern and western states, where it was first introduced.

It has received the buqualified indorsement of architects and builders in all cities where it has been introduced. Both Mr. Speer, inspector public buildings and Supervising Architect Edson, of Weathington City, said, when their attention was earlied to the work of this machine, that it was the hundsmeat ornamental work for interior decoration they had ever seen, placing within reach of all classes of people such styles as had herefolore been available only to the government and very wealthy persons. Upon their recommendation the product of this machine has been put in the new government buildines at Wighita and Fort Scott, Kam. Sloux City, Ia., Detroit, Mich., and other places.

Judge Pitkin C. Wright, part owner of the Southarn Lumberman, is gooded in the Memphis Appeal as saying, when asked for his "immer opinion:" of the machine and its capabilities: "There is but one thing to say of it, it is, in the line it represents, what the telephone and phonograph are in theirs, without a peer, and-amahine that no contractor or architect can allow to be barred from the privilege of using. Why, as to furniture or a set of chairs embossed by his process would sell randily for 25 per cent in ore and the extra cost would not be 1 per cent. If I were a contractor and had the control of Shelby county for these two patents I wouldn't give any man one eighth of, 1 per cent to insure me anabumiant fortune in five years."

There is one of these machines naw in operation in Atlanta. It may be reen today by anyone intressed in such work at the machine shap of thouchin & Moore, on Mitchell streat, just in the rear of the Atlanta Paper company.

This machine, as seen in operation, get every indication of working a complete revolution in the matter of interior decoration. It does as good and branching the such and passed through the machine, the same as through an operatio

many of our citizens, who can see it in operation or obtain any desired information in regard to it from the well-known real estate firm of Krouse & Welch.

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SCENES IN STOCKHOLM.

VISITS TO POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY.

Inspecting the King's Palace-The Bed or Gustavus Adolphus Died-The Trip to St. Petersburg.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 27th, 1889 .- No sweeter gift was ever received by me than your dear letter, dated 24th of June, which was presented me on my arrival in Stockholm yesterday afternoon. True to promise, I have written you from every place I have visited. Seven letters have gone to you bounding over the sea. Only one have I received, yet I am content and in a measure happy, but what joy I would experience if I could find a letter from home wherever I go.

You did not mention every member of the family. Why? Don't you know how anxious I am to hear of each and every one? I am catechising you, I know, but just wait until an ocean rolls between you and all you hold dear and you will appreciate my situation. On our arrival in Trondjem our party left

the steamer Nordland. We stopped at hotel A. 'Angletere, quite first class and highly recommended by Baedecker, but in no wise as good as the Grand hotel, where we stopped northward bound. We brought rain with us, but as it was grow-ing late when we reached the town and we had already seen the various points of interest, we were not the least disappointed but rather glad of an opportunity for retiring early after

I spent a wretched and miserable night. I am generally equal to one of the Sleepers," and am never troubled with in-somnia, but sleep I could not on that memorable night. The cats of Trondjem assembled in the court yard beneath my window and their serenade continued until the wee sma' hours, consequently I was robbed of nature's sweet restorer-balmy sleep.

Early on the morning of the 26th we left Trondjem and came by rail to Stockholm. The journey of two days and a night was quite The journey of two days and a night was quite fatiguing, although we were in an express train and very comfortable carriages. We are now at the Grand hotel. The name is so appropriate, for this is one of the finest hotels in Europe. This morning we went to the King's palace, ten miles distant, by boat. I saw the bed on which Gustavus Adolphus died. The palace is magnificent. The Gobelin tapestry is the finest I have seen. I cannot write you any detailed account of this day's sight seeing as I have something else to relate.

From the palace we went to the church

as I have something else to relate.

From the palace we went to the church where the kings and queens are burled. I saw the whole line of them, Charles XII, Gustavus Adolphus and others. Then we returned to the hotel, dined at four and spent, the remainder of the day driving over the city.

We have just breakfasted and Mr. Barrett has requested us to return to our rooms to pack before going out this morning.

I will write you a note now, as this will be

I will write you a note now, as this will be my only opportunity for writing before I reach Vienna.

Vienna.

Sunday afternoon the ladies went driving. We drove through the "King's deer park" and the suburbs of the city. I was very tired after a long drive of more than two hours, and so I broke my engagement for Sunday night. Yesterlar meaning we sent in receiving over the terday morning we spent in roaming over the city and going from shop to shop. I have bought a dozen pairs of the finest Gants de Suide. As this glove is manufactured here it

Suide. As this glove is manufactured here it is sold quite reasonable.

Stockholm is a combination of plain mountain region and woods. At the end of several streets there are steps innumerable by which the people mount to go over the hill and continue in the same direction.

For the sake of convenience tunnels have been made, and for the modest consideration of 3 one one can walk through on layer ground.

of 3 ore one can walk through on level ground. We took the street cars and made a complete

We took the street cars and made a complete circuit of the city.

Last night I saw the ballet for the first time. It is beautiful. The costumes are so dainty, the dancing so graceful, and the antics so cute, that it is impossible not to be amused and interested.

This morning we are going to the National Museum and Art Gallery. We leave tonight for Cronstadt, on the steamer Dobeln. We will reach St. Petersburg Thursday night as we take the fast mail boat. I think you have our itineracy up to August 15th.

will reach St. Fetersburg Thursday high as we take the fast mail beat. I think you have our itineracy up to August 15th.

We reached St. Petersburg Thursday afternoon. The Russian date was July 20th, although it was really August 1st. We went out for a walk the afternoon of our arrival. The shops are very large, the wares fine, the jewelry magnificent and everything expensive. Yesterday we drove to St. Isaacs, church, the finest in the world, Domes of gold, pillars of malachite, lapsus, lazli and other precious stones. The chandeliers are gold. From there we went to School of Mines, art gallery, leh Peter and Paul. Went to Peter the Great's tomb, also late emperor and family. Saw house that Peter built and other work of his hands. Went to palace where he lived twenty-five years. Visited church of our Lady of Kazan. Saw more gold, silver and twenty-five years. Visited church of our Lady of Kazan. Saw more gold, silver and

precious stones. In the afternoon went to palace built by Catherine the Great. Saw roo Catherine the Great. Saw rooms with walls of amber, lapsis, lazuli, malachite, etc.
Floor inlaid in pearl, doors of bronz, mantels carved in cameo bas relief. There is no regal splendor in the world to compare to this.
My ideal of princely magnificence I have seen realized here. It is simply wonderful.
Will write from Vienna.

Aurelia Roach.

AURELIA ROACH.

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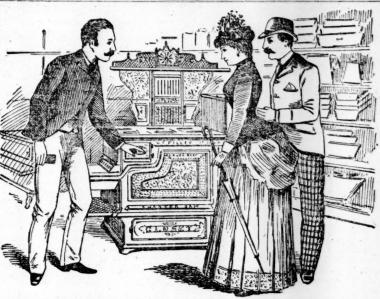
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SALESMAN—Yes, this is the stove you inquired for. As you say, it does not look exactly like the one your mother recommended you to buy, and which she thinks so much of, but it is a Charter Oak Hange. We have the Cook Stoves of the same make but the Ranges are used more generally now, as they are more convenient. How long has your mother had her stove? Young Married Lady—Oh! ever so long. She you they it was a baby, and has been using it ever since, and she told me I must get the same kind.

SALESMAN—Well, this is the same kind. That is, it is a Charter Oak, but you must emember that twenty years is a long time, and improvements have been made since your mother by hers. This Range has the wonderful Wire Gauxe Oven Boor, which you have probably heard of, as it is known and sold everywhere in connection with our Stoves and Ranges.

Young Married Lady—Oh! I remember now. She spoke about that, but I can't understand why that should make it so much better than our old stove, as that was as good as it could be.

SALESMAN—There is no doubt about its being much better; it is a wonderful improvement. It bakes everything so much nicer, and the meats are not dried up like they are in the old fashioned tight ovens. Why, a steak can be broiled in that oven as perfectly as over a charcoal fire, and the natural juices of the meat, which make it so appetizing, will all be retained. It is just the same with roast meats. Of course, it is needless for me to speak of its other good qualities, as your mother's advice has made that unnecessary.

Young Married Lady—Well, of course, I will take it. Please have it put up as soon as you can, as we have no stove yet. We are just commencing housekeeping, you know.

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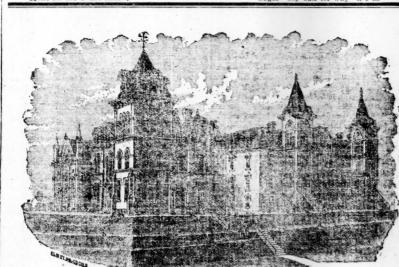
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"I HEARD A VOICE; IT SAID, "COME AND SEE." aug25-dly sun fri wky n r i



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## WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

THE PARTED VEIL-THE NEW NA-

Edward Bellamy Announces the Nationalist Programme—An Extraordinary Republic
—Some Good Poetry.

An uncanny but interesting story, by James Franklin Fitts, is given considerable space in this issue. The essence of a full-sized novel is compressed into a short story of something over three columns. Some of the best stories. like some of George McDonald's, are tinctured with the superstition which is the foundation of this, and it does not diminish the interest at all, though it puts the reader to the troubl of carrying the grain of salt along with him.

Edward Bellamy, who created a sensation by his book, "Looking Backward," has written article "How We Shall Get There," in which he announces the programme of the new nationalist party of which he is the apostle.

Besides these two interesting matters there are several smaller articles of interest and an unusually good representation of the poets.

The Parted Veil. James Franklin Fitts in Belferd's Magazine.

The power of such halucinations to effect the mind is here depicted with such vividness that it will fix the attention of any one who picks up the book by chance and glances at a page. The story once opened, the stress of events, keeps up the suspense, and the reader finds himself curious and to a degree solicitous to know how the dilemma will work itsself out. In that it passes beyond tameness at once and becomes effective. There is a directness about the style that is quite agreeable.

The usual method of making rhet-The usual method of making rhet-orical flourishes at the beginning and end of each letter in a story is left off and there is a simplicity which goes at the root of the matter plainly, telling things in such few words that the mind takes it in rapidly with out the annoyance of throwing out the chaff that is usually present in large quantities. There is no labored attempt at the picturesque, yet true picturesqueness is easily attained the sense of bringing each scene clearly and

vividly before the mind.

It is on the whole a bad tale unusually well told. The story cannot be commended, yet it would be folly to say that it is tame or that it fails to make an impression. It makes such a vivid impression, indeed that it is likely to develop more or less superstitious belief in the uncanny and the unreal, and in that sense only of being untruc

to nature it is a bad story.

It cannot be denied, however, that the characters affected are, to some extent, representatives of deluded mortals. We know them to exist, though we laugh their delusions to scorn, and the artist may claim that he has not misrepresented mankind by showing their deformities in the portrait. He might even claim that the por-triat of an intellect like the photograph of a sound would necessarily represent a series of aberrations from the perfect line of repose. Therefore, as far as a work of art, we may not condemn it on that ground, that such things are not seen, but among the things that are seen a painter is not obliged to choose the worst, and we can not help entering a protest when he chooses the uncanny, especialty when he represents it, not as a delusion, but as

The story embraces the lives of two college chums, one blithe and brimming with the champagne of youth, the other staid and serious, though high and noble in its aims and works; one of the men graduates into a gentleman loafer with wealth and all the sweets of life in his cup, the other, brooding over an early disappointment, weds himself to his

The woman who disappoints the one is engagged to the other and so they part. The rest is a series of struggles. The disappointed physician is called in to cure the mental malady of his rival in order that the marriage may be consummated. The poor fellow struggles earnestly to seal his own disappointment, and does it on the appeal of the woman who discarded him for the man he is trying to cure. To make the situation all the more difficult the patient divines that he is a mental suspect and defies the coctor's skill. Then follow such a series of wrestlings with the demon as only a powerful imagination or one taught by experience could conjure out of the shades of melancholy. After that comes the double climax, awful, yet not unhappy—but the happiness has awful, yet not unhappy-but the happiness has about it the ghastly glare of red lights.

A little of the sanguinary glare is thrown on the stage early in the drama, and it is mingled with the sombre hues of necromancy. A young professor, half Italian, half Puritan is the secr who sees the dark vision. It is in the room of the two college chums where the professor, lured by gay young Calvert is speaking as

'Remember," our strange visitor pursued, "Remember," our strange visitor pursued, in the same unimpassioned tone, "that I am not here of my own will. Mr. Calvert urged me to call: I declined, but was controlled against my wish. I am now possessed by a power that is leading me to see a coming event for one of you."

We were both startled, but Cecil was not called to treat the matter seriously and smile.

able to treat the matter seriously. A smile played about his mouth. I recoiled, horrified, at this avowal. 'In God's name," I cried, "leave off this

'In Got a shall, and the shall look into coming days, perhaps years, and tell you of them. I must see and speak; I am forced to it."

"Then it is demonism. Desist, or I will

leave this room."
So I threatened, but as he spoke again, I You can now understand the enigma of my life and conduct. From my early childhood, waking and sleeping, such visions have come to me. With years they have increased; they

appear now almost daily."

Repulsion and fascination struggled within me: I yielded to the spell. Cecil stood by with an air of innocent delight, well under-

with an air of innocent delight, well understood, though it vexed me.

"You do not, then," I queried, "exercise this strange faculty at will?"

"Far from it. I tried to resist the solicitations of your friend to enter this room; I have tried to break away from it. Rut I am not a free agent. Can you not see why I have been solitary and unsocial? To betray by its own operations the workings of this possession, infestation—call it what you will—would make me a social outlaw. I have shunned mankind as much as possible, so that I might pringle with them a little."

"Do you see your own future?"

Dringle with them a little."
"Do you see your own future?"
"No; that is spared me. But you wish to question more; speak quickly—my time is

duestion more; speak quees,
short."

"What have you seen?"

"What have I not! Things that were to
happen within these walls; the events and accidents of the town; disasters at sea, reported
in the newspapers months after; aye, both
your faces, long before you entered here, were
portrayed to me. You have said, Mr. Perkins,
'there is an impenetrable veil between us and
futurity; no impious human hand can snatch
it away.' It is not so. For good or ill, that
yeil is often withdrawn—as it is now to be." il is often withdrawn—as it is now to be."
'It cannot be for good," I urged. "It is of

the devil."

"Who can say that? Why always attribute such phenomena to sawfic power? That savers of Mather and Parris, self-righteous theologians, accounting for what they could not comprehend by the cry, 'Demonism!' These manifestations I can neither understand nor explain. They bring me clairyovant ric-

The last words were uttered slowly and with effort. His hands clutched the chair-arms effort. It is hands clutched the chair-arms, his face was contorted, his eyelids were so widely distended that the big orbs seemed to stand out painfully from his face. He began to speak in a low voice, distinct and slow: "There is a picture now before me, vivid and clear. It is so dreadful in its aspect that I am glad we cannot know what has preceded the eyent it prefigures. It would seem that the

relations that have commenced between you are to go on in some strange ways during the remainder of your mutual lives. Your destines are peculiarly intertwined. There is a hint of rivalry; something like a woman's face is dim in the background. But these things are faint and shadowy; the picture itself stands out boldly. There is a large room, more oblong than square. It is a library. Two sides are shelved with books; the others are paneled half way to the gothic ceiling. The carpet is of small figure and dull-red color; deep-cushloned chairs are set back to the wails; heavy curtains are half looped back from the windows; the first gray light of morning enters. The time is spring—March—March 15th.

"The body of a man lies on the floor, a

morning enters. The time is spring—March—March 15th.

"The body of a man lies on the floor, a green flowered silk dressing—gown about it. It lies partly on the left side, the left arm extended, the right bent under. A small hole is in the right temple; a few drops of blood have flowed from it. The body is motionless; is a corpse. Half the face is visible—the face of Cecil Calvert."

His voice abruptly ceased. His features became calm, his hands still, his eyes wandered about the room, resting finally on Cecil. A deep sigh marked the close of the vision. I found composure enough to ask him if he knew what he had just just said.

"Perfectly," he replied. "As usual, the passing of the vision has left me exhausted. I will rest a few moments, and then withdraw. I entreat you both to keep silent as to what has happened here."

"I regard it with abhorrence! I shall not mention it; I hope to forget it altogether."

mention it; I hope to forget it altogether."

He took no notice of my warmth. To Cecil

mention it; I hope to forget it altogether."
He took no notice of my warmth. To Cecil he spoke with feeling:
"Believe me, Mr. Calvert, of my own will I never would have given you this terrible knowledge. I beg your forgiveness."
"Don't feel so bad about it," was the cheerful answer. "I've been highly entertained. Please let me know when you feel another of these 'states' coming on."
This banter had no more effect upon Belzoni than my severity. He rose and walked slowly to the door, declining Cecil's offer to assist him to his room. With his hand upon the knob, he turned and looked at the clock.
"The time is thirty minutes past nine," he said—"so late that the fulfilment of the vision will be deferred for years. My experience in this respect has often repeated that of the islanders. Goodnight."

night."
Hardly was he out of hearing when Cecil broke forth in uproarious mirth.

"What's the matter with you?" he cried.
"You look as if you'd already seen my ghost.
It can't be that all this rigmarole has made any mpresston on you. "It has shocked me, Cecil. It is an auda-

"It has shocked me, Cecil. It is a cious, wicked attempt at imposture."
"Poor, man! Belzy imposes upon himself more than Ga anybody else. Don't you understand him? Held Italian half-yan-arrally melancholy and solventhe understand him? Hearth are half-yankee, naturally nielancholy and solutary, he has read up on such books as the Journey till his head is filled with them. His imagination is morbidly developed; he sees 'air-drawn daggers,' just as Macbeth did. I ought to be thankful, however, that he's put off my exit for some years. I shall graduate; and there's great propriety, you see, in not having around these buildings the muss he described. Come, parson—don't look so woo-begone over it! I'm not very strong in metaphysics, but I challenge you to better my theory here."

better my theory here."
"You are likely right. But don't encourage him to make any more calls. He is disturb-

ing."
"That's as you look at it. To "That's as you look at it. To me, the thing is a mixed pantomime and farce; the harlequin really thinks he's king! Death by a bullet! Who's going to shoot so harmless a fellow as I? And the day, the actual day, March fifteenth—what is there so familiar about that? Why, to be sure, it's Caesar's! 'Remember March—the ides of March remember!' O tempora! O mores! O Shakspeare! O Belzy!' Glad as I was that the strange scene had only excited my frieud's mirth, I was unable to join in it. That night I hardly slept at all, My uneasy turnings and tossings awoke Cecil, who sleepily asked:

who sleepily asked:
"What's the matter with you?"
"I believe that

"I believe that man's eyes haunt me, I can't sleep, thinking of him and his talk. But there's nothing in it."
"Nothing but foolishness, Go to sleep."
Such were the first effects of Belzoni's foresholowing upon us two

shadowing upon us two.

Aaron Belzoni was expelled from the New England college on account of this proceed ing, and lived a recluse until he died of consumption, confirming the vision, with his

rofession, in which, within two years, he won distinction. One day he met Cecil Calvert on the street and was shocked to find his warm-hearted friend cold as ice in his de-

Shortly after this meeting Dr. Perkins was called upon by Mrs. Trenholm, the aunt of the girl to whom he had been engaged. She came to ask his medical skill in the treatment of the man to whom Christine was engaged. The doctor, by a strong effort of will subordinated his feelings to his professional duty and entered into the case with earnestness and sympathy. He first called in Christine, and learns the truth. She and her mother fear that young Calvert, for that is the man to who she is engaged, is laboring under a mental aberration. She begs the doctor to cure his rival, and he promises her to do his best.

Dr. Perkins is invited to meet Calvert at the Trenholm mansion in order that he may study him in the presence of Christine. To his surprise Calvert meets him with the old time buoyancy and effervescence of spirits. When they leave the house together, how ever, Calvert becomes cold and hard, tells him he knows what he has been called in to treat him for and defies him to make a diagnosis. Finally, however, Calvert accepts an invita

tion to visit the doctor, and on learning that he had been in love with Christine, but was now unselfally laboring to restore him, his rival, in order that he might be married, the mockery and hardness disappear and Calvert is his cordial self again, though he is overcome by a terrible apprehension which has been the cause of his strange conduct, What the terror is, he himself explains:

March approaches, but recovers by faithful

be said, "my way of life was not different from what I had outlined to you. I fished and boated on the bay, came up here or went to Richmond for a different style of recreation, and, on the whole, passed an idle and useless year.

tion, and, on the whole, passed an late and useless year.

"The next was not different. You know why. I was rich, indolent, inclined to pleasure, cordially hating anything like serious application. My proposed tour abroad was deferred more from inability to decide when, where and how to go, than from any better reason.

ason.
"I was rudely wakened from this lethargy the next spring. Belzoni came to me."
"Came to you? Oh!—in a dream."
"You think that ought not to have disturbed

"You think that ought not to have disturbed me?"
"Of course not. What is more common than to dream of the dead?"
"Wait! I cannot tell you whether I was asleep or awake. And what matter? There are dreams as strange, as incomprehensible as though the people who appear in them should come to us in the broad light of day, in our waking hours. It was at night; I had been asleep, and may have been so when I saw him; but for all that he appeared to me as painly as I see you now." plainly as I see you now."
"You had been thinking of him during the

"You had been thinking of him during the day or evening."

"No; not for a year had any thought of him or of his werning crossed my mind. He came from somewhere out of the darkness; he stood near me and regarded me with his great sadeyes; and he distinctly uttered the words, 'Remember—it is the time!—the fifteenth of March!' I must have passed into deep uncon-

sciousness immediately, for days and nights followed before I came to myself. I woke feeble and exhausted, my bed was surrounded by physician, nurses, and anxious friends. Slowly I rallied, and in a few weeks was myself again. What I saw mind you, the inducement to that strange state of body that followed, occurred in the early morning of March fifteenth."

What did the physicians say about you condition?"
"They said a great deal; they knew nothing. It was not fever, it was not any physical affection they had ever seen of heard of. What can you say of such an occurrence."

physical affection they had ever seen on-heard of. What can you say of such an oc-currence?"

"You were influenced by fright. It is im-possible for science to account for some strange psychological results; but I am not prepared to say that the effect of deep terror, under such circumstances as you have described, may not have been just such a state as you fell into."

"Oh, Sid!—pardon me—but science is a baby, and you, learnded as you are, can only say that you are her ignorant disciple. Do you talk to me of terror? I felt none; there was none. I looked upon Belzoni and heard his voice with calmness and interest; there was neither fear nor the trivial lightness of heart that I had on the night when, he saw and predicted the future in Room Nineteen."
"But you have since then experienced fear?"

"In this way only; that I have been com-

fear?"

"In this way only: that I have been compelled to look forward to that dreadful, fated day, as in each year the lapse of time brings it nearer and noarer, with an apprehension that entirely unmans me. It is the consequence of my belief, nay, of my certainty, that the vision will be literally fulfilled."

"You are, then, the victim of your own baseless fears. You are creating your own misery out of dreams and imagination."

"So you think; so anyone would say to whom all this was told. But talk not of baseless fears to one whose physical and mental

whom all this was told. But talk not of base-less fears to one whose physical and mental health have always been as firm as mine, who began by deriding the seer and his vision as the very foam of folly, and yet who has been brought against his will to an implicit belief in

"Tell me of your later experience with this

"Tell me of your later experience with this craze."

"I will make it brief, as it is painful. I met Christine; I loved her; and having won the priceless treasure of her affection, you may imagine how I fought against this dire influence. As well might I have contended against the elements. As each fifteenth of March has approached I have felt, as I now feel, the drawing of the fierce current that will one day overwhelm me. I have gone afar from her at such times; a year ago I abruptly postponed our wedding, which had been fixed for a day in that sinister month; and I have among strangers passed those critical time, lapsed into unconsciousness for days and nights, endured the long illness that would follow, and then have returned to her with a lie on my lips as to the cause of my absence, and a closed mouth to the questionings of her aunt."

"Have you been in the same condition at each of these times as on the first attack?"

"Yes, so it is described to me."

"And you now feel an assurance of its re-

"Yes, so it is described to me."
"And you now feel an assurance of its re urrence?"
"A certainty of it. The time draws near; if

I knew nothing of the month or the day should still be sure that this awful shadow was should still be sure that this awful shadow was slowly stealing over me."
"Cecil, rouse yourself! Don't yield to it; say that it is of the devil, and defy it."
"Oh, how I have tried! You don't know. It is Fate: you might as well resist a hurricane. As for resistance, I think I'm getting weak."
"For shame, Cacil Calvert, When

"For shame, Cecil Calvert! Where is your manhood? Think of that girl who loves you

"Don't!" he pleaded. "Good God, is she ever out of my thoughts?"
"I tell you that thought ought to shame and strengthen you! I'm out of all patience with a grown man who can act so like a flirting

girl."

He smiled faintly.
"You're putting on all that roughness, Sid.
It's not natural to you, and it does no good So easily he defeated my attempt to anger im into reason! Another mode of attack ocz

So easily he deleased him into reason! Another mode of attack occurred to me.
"Don't you remember how you ridiculed Belzoni acd his vision? Don't you remember how I was shocked, while you saw nothing but how I was shocked. fun in the scene? But now you are illogical enough to believe that the man whom we know

to be dead and buried has come back from another world to assure you that his prediction is true!" "Logic is a fine thing, Sid. But it can no ore shake my conviction that Belleville

"Yes; many thanks Siduey. The fifteenth is not far off, and I don't want to go away among strangers again."
"I'll take good care of you. Come, and I'll light you up to your room But he was already asleep.

A few months later he is married, and everything is happy as a honeymoon till the next year when the fifteenth of March approaches On the afternoon of the fourteenth the doctor receives a telegram from Calvert saying, "The old terror is upon me: come quickly." He goes to Philadelphia by the first train and on e same train goes a burglar who is familiar with the Calvert mansion. Dr. Perkins gets lost in Philadelphia. Meantime the burglar enters the mansion and shoots Calvert through the temple as he comes into the library.

Perkins finds the mansion in time to see the gony over the dead body of his friend. The widow goes to Europe and remains there until Mrs. Trenholm dies. Then, being left alone in France, she returns to America

where she receives attention.

Dr. Perkins hears of her social triumphs and of the gallant admirers who gather about her. The rest of the story is as follows:
At last a note was delivered to me from her, requesting me to call. I did so immediately;

At last, a note was delivered to me from her, requesting me to call. I did so immediately; she received me alone.

"You have not been kind," she said, giving me her hand. "After so long an absence, and knowing that I was again bereaved, should the proportion with the said.

you not have come to me?"
"I dared not," were the simple words with which I expressed the truth. She understood me, and a faint color tinged

"It is not for myself that I wish to see you."

"It is not for myself that I wish to see you," she steadily answered. It is to deliver a message from him."

She produced a book, and held it up to me. I recognized at once the old copy of the "Journey to the Hebrides," which I had last seen in Cecil's hands at college.

"It is one of a number of his books that I saved for mementoes," she explained. "I never opened this one until a year ago, and then I was surprised to find the fly-leaves pencilled over with his writing. I saw that it was addressed to you, and I closed and put away the book. What those lines express, no living person knows. You may take the volume with you."

living person knows. You may take the volume with you."

"May I read the writing here?" I asked.

"The message may not be alone for me."

She flushed and paled rapidly, and withdrew to the farther end of the room. And I, as I might have heard a voice from the grave, read the last words of my friend:

"To Sidney: It is after four o'clock in the morning of the Fifteenth of March. It is the day of my death.

day of my death.
"No conjecture, no vague terror now! The "No conjecture, no vague terror now! The certainty has been given me, by a powerful sign that I cannot misinterpret. With it has come a calm, a foreshadowing of final peace such as I have never known before. I am waiting the summons placidly, fearlessly: I yield to the inevitable: the very hour is at hand.

"Christine is slumbering quietly: I have risen from her side to write these lines. May God protect her!

God protect her!
"Why do I feel no pang in such a parting as
"Why do I feel no pang in such a parting as
"that I am not only permitted to

"Why do I feel no pang in such a parting as this? Is it that I am not only permittd to know my end, but have also in that knowledge assurance that it is better so? Better for me—for her—yes, Sidney, better for you! "I have had large happiness. To few is so much. As I look back over the past I wonder not that I have dreaded this hour. I could live on, if that were to be, for love, for friendship, for the many things that have brightened my life, but it is not to be. Nay, it ought not

to be! Perhaps you may never understand, as I do now, that a life, though young, may be fully rounded and ripe for its close. Such is

fully rounced and ripe for its case.

"There will be tears for me; perhaps I have deserved to be sorrowed for; but they should not flow long. O ye who will remain, is not your way plain to you? I hold out my parting hands, and bid you be happy!

"It was mid-afternoon of the day that has gone, while I was alone, that a sudden conviction of the end was forced upon me. It came like a chilling wind, overwhelming and unnerving me.

ng me.
"It was then that I hurried off the dispatch

that is now bringing you to me; but you may read my words.

"Soon after that I grew calm. The end was impending, but I fett no fear; the unwillingness to go all vanished. Another influence possessed me.

"Oh, Sidney, you cannot now understand, although I trust some day you will, how we are comforted and sustained in an hour like this!

" or we go not alone. A strong and faithful spirit is sent to hold us up, and cheer us on the

way.
"Belzoni is with me! I feel the pressure of "Belzon is with me! I feel the pressure of his hand, his gentle voice murmurs in my ear, 'Courage!—it is but a step;'—his great eyes are hexpressibly tender; his face is not sombre now, it is smiling upon me.

'Farewell, farewell! You, too, will learn, a little later, what is beyond this twilight of life.

life.
"There is a tap at the door. The day is breaking without. The rest is silence."
"CECIL." I rose from that reading soothed, instructed, I rose from that reading soothed, instructed, gladdened. The deep pathos of the words seemed to me to sound but in the minor key; their burden was as the glad voice of Cecil himself, inspiring to faith, to hope, to joy!

I went to Christine and handed her the book. "The message is likewise for you," I

I watched her face as she read. It changed, as it had changed before; her eyes were tear-ful when she had done. Yet they were not

ars of grief.
"Is it well?" I asked. She answered not.
"Speak, Christine!" I urged "He has spoken for me."

She never replied in speech. But she refused me not her hands; she looked upon me as once she looked; and in her loving eyes I read that the way was made plain.

The Nationalists.

Edward Bellamy in The Twentieth Century. A new political party, with principles some what similar to those of the German socialists, but more advanced and radical, has sprung np in this country under the name of "national-

Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," a book in which the nationalist theory is represented to be in full operation, is the apostle of the new party, and the following article, prophesying the early adoption of its principles in the United States, is of special

I can requested to give my idea as to the ways and means by which the transition from the present state of society to that described in "Looking Backward" is to be effected; in "Looking Backward" is to be effected; in other words, to give my opinion as to how to get there." The obvious reply is that we are already well on our way there. The keel of the Ship of State has long been in the grip of a current which only needs to be intelligently co-operated with by us to bring us to our desired haven. The process of the nationalization of industry began, though not under that name, with the setting in of that tendency to the consolidation of industrial and commercial enterprises, which is the most remarkable feature of the cotemporary business commercial enterprises, which is the most re-markable feature of the cotemporary business world. The most difficult and invidious part of the nationalization of industry is being done for us by the trusts and syndicates in clearing away the innumerable small concerns which formerly occupied the business field, and concentrating the industries of the coun-try in comparatively few great concerns, which can be easily and simply reached and dealt with.

nationalization, it will probably be largely de-termined by the disturbances or derangements termined by the disturbances of acrangements which are likely from time to time to occur in the business of the country, co-operating with an aroused and excited public feeling. For example, a repetition of the railroad strikes of 1877, or any equally extensive disturbance of the railroad communications of the the railroad communications of the country, would at once make the establish ment of something like national control of ment of something like national control of the railroads a burning issue. Such a crisis would make nationalists, to that extent, of half the business men of this country in a week. Let another severe coal famine arise, as the result of greed or mismanagement of the big operators, and the finger of destiny would point very plainly to the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal fields as the point at which the nation might fitly make a beginning of running its own business for itself. Again, the crisis its own business for itself. Again, the crisis in the meat supplying business, which is leading western st states to the enactment of unconstitutional legislation in self-defense, would need to be but very slightly aggravated to incline the country to insist on some sort of national control of that business. The cornerning of the market in any great staple is an argument for the application of nationalism to the industry connected with it. The managors of the sugar trust seem determined to compel legislation in self-defense of the sugar trust seem determined to comp the nation in self-defense to assume charge of the sugar supply, and their present tactics, if cept up, may soon be crowned with success With the managers of half the great businesses of the country running a race to get them-selves taken in national charge, it is hard to

selves taken in national charge, it is hard to say which will come in first.

Then there are the railroads, telegraphs, and various municipal public services. The nature of these businesses and the manner of their conduct, render them particularly promising candidates for nationalization. A large part of the railroads of the control are already. of the railroads of the country are already of the railroads of the country are already managed by receivers, and none are more efficiently or honestly conducted. When sooner or later the railroads are all taken into the hands of the nation as receiver, pending the complete introduction of the national plan, the million of men employed upon them will make a very compact nucleus for the coming industrial army.

trial army.

No doubt the general popular acceptance of the belief that the nationalization of industry is the inevitable consummation of present is the inevitable consummation of present teddencies, will operate greatly to accelerate the rapidity of the process. Given such a conviction on the part of a considerable por-tion of the people of the country, and the oc-currence of a severe financial panic or period of business depression and consequent general hardship, would be likely to be attended with extraordinary effects.

In speaking of the period of transition from In speaking of the period of transition from the present state of society to the complete realization of the national plan, it should be kept in mind, that many characteristic and essential features of that plan as presented in "Looking Backward," would not appear until the new order of things had fully replaced the old. While the process of transformation was going on, compromises and makeshift adjustments between the ideas of the new and the old order would be everywhere necessary, and old order would be everywhere necessary, and all the more because nationalists are expressly

all the more because nationalists are expressly pledged against violent or precipitate methods, taking for their motto: Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.

It is, of course, plain that the business departments which the progress of nationalism will add to the government, should be organized on a purely business basis, non-political and non-partisan. By way of preparing the government for its new functions, the complete amplication of non-partisan principles to government for its new functions, the complete application of non-partisan principles to
the conduct of the purely business departments already under its control, should be demanded. The partisan view of such offices is
absolutely repugnant to the very essence of
nationalism. There is no more pressing or
important preliminary work for nationalists than to unite popular sentiment
against this evil. Before the post
office department will be an entirely satisfactory argument for the practicability of nation tory argument for the practicability of nation alism, we must root politics out of it. The nationalist clubs of the country will, I trust, at an early period unite in a petition to the president of the United States upon this point and follow it up with suitable addresses to conident of the United States upon this point and followit up with suitable addresses to congress. Good men of all parties have long opposed the "spoils" doctrine, but not with the reason which we, as nationalists, have, for it stand squarely accross our path. Between it and the national plan there can be no possible compromise. This must be our first great battle and our first great victory. tle and our first great victory.

Byron's Parody. G. W. Childs, in Lippincov's.

I possess an interesting relic of Lord Byron—his writing desk, on which he wrote "Don Juan" and other poems. It bears his crest and monogram. Byron's works are represented in my library by Murray's sumptions six-volume edition (1855), inscribed to me "In testimony of kind remembrance, from John Murray." The first volume contains portions of the manuscript of "The Bride of Abydos." It also gives a curious illustration of Byron's dislike of Wordsworth. When "Peter Bell" appeared, Byron cut it out, placed it in the beginning of a copy of his own works, and on the margin of the page wrote a parody of the poem. It will be remembered that "Peter Bell" ran in this way:

the margine. It will be remembered the poem. It will be remembered the Bell' ran in this way:

PROLOGUE.

There's something in a hige belloon;
And something in a hige belloon;
But through the clouds I'll never float
Until I get a little Boat

Whose shape is like the crescent moon,

And now I have a little Boat,
In shape a very crescent moon:—tc.

Byron's parody is as follows; There's something in a stupid ass,

And something in a heavy dunce; But never since I went to school I heard or saw so damed a fool As William Wordsworth is for once. And now I've seen so great a fool

As william wordsworth is for one I really wish that Peter Belt. And he who wrote it, were in hell, For writing nonsense for the none "I saw the light in ninety-eight," Sweet Babe of one and twenty years! And then heigives it to the nation, And deems himself of Shakspeare's peers.

He gives the perfect work tonight!
Will Wordsworth, if I might advise,
Content you with the praise you get
From Sir George Beaumont, Baronet,
And with your place in the Exciso. Ravenna, March 22, 1820. An Extraordinary Republic.

As we begin to cultivate friendly and comercial relations with the South American nations we naturally wish to know what kind of people they are.
Mr. Wm. Elroy Curtis, the well known

newspaper correspondent, who traveled through South America as secretary to the United States commission which went there everal years ago to see what steps should be taken for the promotion of trade with South American nations, has written several interesting magazine articles on the subject, one of which entitled "The Other End of the Hemisphere," was quoted in The Constitution some months ago. In the September number of the Cosmopoli-

tan he has an article on the republic of Colombia, under the title of the "An Extraordinary Republic."

In Colombia which was until 1886 the "United States of Colombia," the property and educational qualifications put upon the suffrage have been quoted, by those who favor such measures, as examples by which countries having universal suffrage could profit. It was claimed that restricted suffrage was a political

panacea which had put Colombia on the high road to prosperity and progress.

Mr. Curtis gives a very different view of the situation. Dr. Rafael Nunez, who was elected president by the liberal party in 1884, turned conservations, and, deserting his former associations, proceeded to establish for himself a despotic power with which a czar might be

Fearing assassination, he deserted his office 1887 and retired to his home at Carthagens, twelve days journey from the capital, and the accession of the liberal vice-president was

accession of the liberal vice-president was hailed with delight by the people.

The conservative or church party to which Nunez belonged soon called him to resume his office, and he came back in February last year. He signed a "concordat" with the vatcan by which the old supremacy of the church was established; he suppressed the liberal newspapers; he threw vice-President Payan into prison, and in many respects he assumed As to the future course of the process of the power of a dictator. The election of April, 1888, was held in the presence of soldiers, and a conservative congress was re-turned. The events which followed and the present situation of the country are described

> "The first act of this congress was to pass a "The first act of this congress was to pass a law clothing the president with extraordinary functions, giving him the power of a czar, which he had been previously exercising without even the form of legality. No ruler on earth, not even the autocrat of Russia, has been possessed of such unlimited and despotic authority; not since the dethronement of King Thehaw, of Burnah, Nor is there a Thebaw, of Burmah. Nor is there a parallel to this statute in the legislation of civilized nations. The power it confers is not tolerated among savages.
> The president of a republic, the constitution of which guarantees civil and personal liberty, trial by jury, and subjects its executive to the invisidiction of its courts is extentive to legal investigation or trial, any person he sus-pects of conspiracy. He is authorized to confiscate private property for the use of the government in peace, and without any judicial procedure or compensation. He judicial procedure or compensation. He can expel from the country, and deprive of his political rights and possessions, any citizen he deems "unworthy of the confidence of the government." He can depose from office any member of the judicial or legislative branches of the government, and appoint his successor at will, and can remove any officer of the army without cant nearly a proofficer of the army without court martial proredure. He is given absolute control over the finances of the nation, over the collection and disbursement of the revenues, and can increase and decrease taxation at his pleasure. He can and decrease taxation at his pleasure. He can impose fines and penalties upon citizens whenever he considers it proper, and collect them by military force. And finally he has the power to revoke or suspend the operation of treaties with foreign governments, to tax, alter, or cancel concessions arranted to foreigners as well as citizens. cessions granted to foreigners as well as citi-zens of Colombia, and deprive them of all

zens of Colombia, and deprive them of all rights and privileges enjoyed.

"An attempt to exercise the last clause of this remarkable investure caused the downfall of Nunez. It is supposed to have been directed chiefly at the Panama Canal company, which, as is well known, is operating entirely within Colombian territory, under a very liberal concession from a previous administration, and a treaty with France. But there are numerous foreigners, Englishmen, Germans, Americaus, Italians, in the country, who possess valuable concessions for mineral operations, navigation on the Magday lena river, and other privileges for which they have paid large spms of money. At the first demonstration of President Nunez toward a recuperation of his finances by an attack upon these interests, the diplomatic corps held a meeting at which a committee was appointed to wait upon him with a marning that such a violation of treaty obligations would not be to wait upon him with a marning that such a violation of treaty obligations would not be tolerated. This alarmed the congress, and cretolerated. This alarmed the congress, and created a panic among the leaders of the conservative party, and the chief men of the church, who saw their president was about to plunge the country into complications with foreign powers that would end in calamity. But rather than yield his position Nunez abdicated for the second time, and on the 6th of August, 1888, Dr. Carlos Holquin, who had been elected primero designado, or first vice president, in the place of Payan, took the chair of the executive.

"Holquin is one of the most eminent men in "Holquin is one of the most eminers may a Colombia, a devout churchman, an ultra montane. He is a gradute of the university of Bogota, and completed his education in Europe, after which he entered upon the practice of the law, and has since served in both branches of congress. He has been in the both branches of congress. He has been in the diplomatic service for several recent years also as minister at Madrid and at London, and was recalled from the court of St. James last spring recalled from the court of St. James last spring to become secretary of state under Nunez. He entered upon his administration on the Sth of August, 1883, by sending a message to the congress which was intended to allay the excitement the arbitrary proceedings of his predecessor had aroused. He pledged himself to sacredly observe all treaties with foreign powers, to respect all concessions previously granted by the government, to promote the success of all public works (meaning the Panama canal) public works (meaning the Panama canal under construction either by foreigners or citizens, to pay the interest upon the debt,—which Nunez had repudiated, n debt.—which Nunez and reputated, much to the indignation of English capitalists by whom it is heid,—to restore opportunities for educa-tion to the people, and to permit the free ex-ercise of constitutional rights and privileges. Then, to reassure the Papal Nunico, and the priests, he declared that he "should cultivate

with especial care and devout reverence the relations so happily re established with the holy church."

"Holquin continues in the presidency, and Nunez is in retirement at his residence at Carthagena, twelve days' journey from the capital, where he is in perpetual danger of assassination by those who have suffered from his tyranny. The country is at peace, because nearly all the liberal leaders are in prison or in exile, but its finances are in a most deplorable condition. The interest upon the public debt has not been paid for several years, and the revenues, which come almost exclusively from customs dues, have been indeafinitely anticipated. President Nunez, the revenues, which come almost exclusively from customs dues, have been indefinitely anticipated. President Nunez, when the ordinary issues of paner currency became worthless, adopted a substitute in the form of custom certificates, receivable at their par value in payment of duties at all the ports of the republic, and used them to pay his army and the other ordinary expenses of his government. The issue was unlimited and still continues, until Colombia is now flooded with it. In order to absorb the certificates as rapidly as possible, the tariff on imrecates as rapidly as possible, the tariff on imported goods has been increased enormously, and the apprehension that the government may repudiate even these obligations has depreciated their value to about fifty cents on the dollar. The outlook, therefore, is almost hopeless."

preciated their value to about fifty cents on the dollar. The outlook, therefore, is almost hopeless."

The country and people are thus described: "If it were not for the disordered political condition of the country, which has been almost chronic, and if Bogota were not so difficult to reach, the capital of Colombia would be a much sought and most agreeable place of resort; for the climate is perfect, and the atmosphere peculiarly adapted to persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. The city is only about four degrees morth of the equator, but being situated in the mountains, nine thousand feet above level of the sea, the temperature seldom varies more than eight or ten degrees from January to December, and averages sixty degrees Fahrenheit. There is, therefore, no change of season, and perpetual June. It would be difficult to find a stove or an overceat in all Bogota, and from the cathedral tower which commands a view of the entire city, not a chimney nor a plume of smoke can be discovered. The wet months are March, April, May, September, October and November, when there is usually a heavy rain each afternoon or evening, but during the remainder of the year-not a drop falls, and the sky is cloudless. Two crops of vegetables and cereals are raised annually from the same soil, and all the fruits and garden products of the temperate zone, as well as those of the tropies, can be found fresh in the market every day of the year.

"The Columbians are naturally a restless pople. There is no country on earth where the spirit of patriotism is more highly developed, or where politics is the occupation of so large a portion of the population. They were the first to rebel against the authority of Spaln, and under the leadership of Bolivar the first to establish their independence. Eighty-five per cent of the inhabitants are ignorant, submissive peons, of the aborignal or mixed nativity, who care very little who governs them, or in what manner they are governed; but they make good soldiers, and are as willing to fight u

leader, and for one principle, as for another.

leader, and for one principle, as for another. They are obedient to the commands of their officers, and being fond of activity and excitement, reckless of their own lives, and regardless of the lives of others, can always be relied upon to execute as much disturbance and cause as much disaster as possible whenever the orders are given.

"The remaining fifteen per cent of the population are to a large degree highly educated men, and most of them make politics anore or less of a professiou."

With the exception of Peru which is populated largely by a race of slaves the other

With the exception of Peru which is populated largely by a race of slaves the other South American republics seem to be doing better. Chili and the Argentine Republic especially are developing at a wonderful rate and when their representatives come to the North and South American congress this fall they will be able to make a showing that will open our eves.

Over the crumbs of a Southern camp, shaded with palm and pine,

A company of convivial birds sat down one day to
dine;

While from the trees that leaned about on their up-

roaring glee,
The more conservative butternuts frowned supercil-There were parrots and pewees and nuthatches and

chickadees and chats,
There were thrashers and cat-birds and cardinals
with feathers in their hats; There were redstarts and merles and codar-birds and flycatchers and crows,
And little Maryland yellow-throats and grosteaks
and vircos.

For he seemed, with both eyes tightly shut, foreve

At the head of the table sat the owl, with a sancti-

While, as the diuner was discussed, the chat cried out, "What cheer?"

And the parrot took a mint julep, and they all drank blackberry beer; And after they had dined and drunk, and each one

had wiped his mouth,
They all began to sing funny songs down there in
the sunny South. The titmouse sang, "I will lift up my voice," upside down, till the birds all roared; The blue-jay twanged on his bagpipe, "In mercy hear, O Lord?"

The doves billed and cooed in tender strains, "O sweet is the honeymoon;"

And the sand-piper bobbed about and piped, "Don't make up your minds too soon."

The meadow-lark shrilled from a tuft of grass, "I see you, you can't see me,"

And the mocking-bird sat and mocked them all in
the tall paimetto-tree.

When Up from the thickle-tops out bobolinkum pors. Freaking his love calls over the lea,
Freaking and frolicking round in his rolleking,
Now with the but crity, now with the bee;
Telling his Northern name till all the birds exclaim,
As he breaks up the banquet, "That's Bob! See
him! See"

him! See!"
See how the mocking-bird bends to that talking-bird. "No use, mocking-bird, you can't mock me." Sing till the sunny South rings with thy m mouth, ng bird of Liberty, welcome to thee! till the valleys shine with that gay song of

thine,
Sing till the leaves laugh outright on the tree,
Sing till the sunny air, sing till men everywhere,
Sound back thy song thro' the land of the free;
Singing so airily, flying so fairily
In thy infectious, chullient glee.
Listen now, mocking-bird, to that quick talkingbird.

Here he comes singing to that Southern she,

With Bobolinkum, bobolinkum, funny, funny, don't you think him?
Kick your slipper, kick your slipper, What's the matter, little lady, sitting there so very

what a pity! Me, me, me, me. Ha, ha! I discover, she has lately lost her lover.

Never mind, dearie, cheer up, dearie;
Give me but a loving glance, sing, smile, skip,dance,

Kick your slipper, kick your slipper,

Free, free, free, free.

What, Miss Kitty, what, Miss Kitty, crying, crying.

Ha, ha! bobolinkum, ha, ha! what you thinkum Come, Miss Silver Thimple, see your dimple,

your dimple,
Keep a laughing, keep a laughing,
Hee-hee-hee.
Every maid's a little melllow till she gets another come now, dearie, cheer up, dearie.

Come now, dearie, cheer up, dearie.

Kitty, Kitty. You are very, very pretty; come, come, Kitty, Kitt Over hill and over hollow I'll fly, you follow, Kick your slipper, kick your slipper, Tse-tse ise-ise-ise-ise.

—S. Miller Hageman, in the Cesmopolitan,

In Summer Fields. Beneath a leafy thatch to lie
And watch the pageant of the sky,
The banners of the morning light,
The kindling splendors of the night;
To see the lavish summer spread
the rooms above one's quiet bead: is pomp above one's quie o learn the secrets of the rom myriad elfin voices r From myriad elfin voices round; Fe lie for happy hours and hours Mid fresh, soft-bedded herbs and flowers. And see the insect armics pass
Along the highways of the grass;
To spy among the taugled weeds
The nimble finches gathering seeds;
Or, lost in grassy solitudes.
Some monator of the mitale woods,
To be and are of the mitale woods, Or, lost in grass; some monster of the mirnic woods, Some monster of the mirnic woods, To lie, and neither wake nor-sleep. But feel the plaksant coolness creep Like waters o'er one's placid face. And trurhur round his resting lace—what deeper, what deeper, what diviner lass o'ould weary mortal ask "an this?—James B. Kenyog, in the Cosmopolitan. Chapter of History-A Beautiful Story Which Shows the Character of Their

Upon the 20th of April, 1880, five Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy came to Atlanta com Savannah.

They came for the purpose of founding a hospital for the city's sick poor, and the day after their arrival they decided upon a house and lot on the corner of Courtland and Baker street. This property was immediately pur-chased by the bishop of Savannah for \$6,000 on money borrowed, at 8 per cent. The five sisters entered the bare and desolate house comfortless and penniless. Today, as a monument to their zeal, there stands a beautiful building perfectly ventilated and com-pletely furnished throughout.

THE END WAS SUCCESS. The story of their work fully proves that the

way to glory lies through a path of thorns. This relating of their trials and privations would be pitiful were it not for its successful help when they came, but termination were disappointed, for nothing was accorded them, and their property with its heavy debt was heavily taxed.

For several weeks these holy women lay their weary bodies upon the floor at night time and spent their days in asking help for their They came with no introduction save ir pure aims and faces, and this won them

Mr. P. H. Snook was the first person to assist them in furnishing their building. He gave them a number of useful articles of furniture, and sold the rest they demired very reasonably. Captain Keely was one of their first friends and he helped them in many ways. After his death, Sister Cecelia, the sister superior of this little band, went to pay some money she owed him, and she found he had not charged it at all. His was one of the strong hands that helped them over many

The sisters commenced immediately to take all the poor sick for treatment that their means would allow. They went into the hovels of the city, smoothing many a feverish head and bringing the balm of comfort with their blessed presence. With possibly very few exceptions, no women in Atlanta had ever before gone among the fallen of their race, but these women sought such poor creatures and redeemed many of them and helped them by providing the means of sending them to charities where

A SAD AND BEAUTIFUL STORY. & There is a sad and beautiful story connected

with one of these women who wrote to Sister Cecelia these words: I am not a Catholic, nor do I know you, but I know who you are, and I want you to

come and let me die among you. I campot die in this place. Help me, I pray you, I must die soon, and I want to die with the sisters Sister Cecelia sought out the object of the

She was a young woman of twenty-two-a being evidently refined by birth and education and wonderfully beautiful, being of that rare, golden-haired, brown-eyed type that always accompanied by delice delicate

features and complexion.

Sister Cecelia, though her institution was not to be used a great deal for such cases, immediately made arrangements for removing the girl to the infirmary. She was fading away day by day with comsumption, but as the life blood ebbed from her veins, her face grew more She clung to her gentle ministrants with passionate affection. She asked for hope and, in the name of their Master they assured her that pardon would be given. The priest gave her comfort and her tired eyes closed on the light of the world to open upon

radiance immortal. If this charity had done but this one act and then closed its doors it would have accomplished a mission great enough to immortalize

But the good work went on and on. There are hundreds of such beautiful instances connected with it. Still, the years passed by and no help came from the city except that to these sisters were sent the city's poor; the city this must be bought medicine and stimulants and delicate food necessary for the needs of the sick.

These patients were after three or four months, however, transferred to the Ivy-street

hospital.
Well, as a year or two passed by, the times with these earnest women grew more stinted daily. They had their fearful debt upon them, the charity patients they cared exhausted their funds. Sister dia then concluded to go to Cecelia other cities for help, so she went to Boston and Baltimore and to Cuba. In the latter country she was an utter stranger, ignorant of the language, but the people knew by her garb that she came for a good purpose, and through their oneness of faith they understood and gave her help. With these means she was able to cancel a greater part of the infirmary's

THE FINAL EFFORT Still the receipts were never sufficient to meet the demands and the sisters suffered un told privations of poverty.

Bishop Gross being apprised of the state of affairs, ordered Sister Cecelia to give up the work at which she seemed to be wasting her life's noblest efforts. She went to Macon to see the bishop upon receiving this command and pleaded with him so earnestly to allow her to make one more effort that he allow her to make one more effort that he finally agreed. She then returned and laid the matter before Father Cleary, who called a meeting of his congregation, whose final action was that the hospital should be steadily maintained from that day. A committee was appointed for the purpose of applying personally to every member of the church in the city and \$1,117 was contributed by those present. This meeting was a representative one, among those present being such men as Dr. R. D. Spalding, Major W. D. Cox, Colonel Jno. Stephens, Cantain J. D. Flynn, Captain L. D'Ksefe, Messrs. J. J. Falvy, Peter Lynch, Martin Dooley, M. Mahoney and others.

From this time the skies grew clearer and the good work progressed visibly, and now, nine years since its foundation, under such heavy disadvantages, the infirmary is free of debt and paying expenses. The sisters wish nothing more than this. They want to make the institution one of unconditional charity, but could not do this on account of their many disadvantages. They take all the charity patients they can possibly afford, and for those who pay the sum is most moderate-from seven to ten dollars a week, this including nursing, food, medicines, everything save a physician's attention.

As it now is. finally agreed. She then returned and laid the

s physician's attention

AS IT NOW IS.

The hospital is now a model one, since the addition made to it four years ago. The means for this were gained four years ago, when Mrs. Lula Cox McWhorter left \$5,000 in her will to Sister Cheelia

THE POOR AND AFFLICTED Roman Catholics. Up to last spring the infirmary had received between 800 and 900

patients.

Sister Cecelia has been removed to Savannah, and Sister Euphrasia, from Augusta, will now be the superior. The latter has already won the hearts of her people. Anything I could say of Sister Cecelia would seem weak by the side of the beautiful life she led here—a life that is known to all the poor and afflicted.

She and the noble women who were with her have founded a charity that speaks for itself, and needs not the praise of man to uphold it.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

TRAGIC ENDING OF A YOUNG LIFE A Young Man Found in the Woods Hanging

HIGHLANDS, MACON COUNTY, N. C., August 24.—[Special.]—This town and the surrounding country were horrified recently by finding the remains of a young man hanging by a rope around the neck from the limb of a tree.

inding the remains of a young man hanging by a rope around the neck from the limb of a tree.

On the 15th a gentleman living near this place hurried into town early in the morning with the information that Hiram Babcock (aged twenty-two years, a son of S A. Babcock, a farmer living about two miles from town.) had been missing from his home since noon of the day before.

Large hunting parties were immediately formed, who went out to the farm, where all that was known of the whereabouts of the missing man was soon learned. On the morning of the day he disappeared hie complained of feeling "all beat out." His father, who was going to town, advised him not to do any work, but to rest a few days. After Mr. Babcock left, his son took a scythe and mowed nearly all of the forenoon, outside of the fences, to protect them from fire. At noon he brought in his scythe and went to dinner. He seemed in his usual health and spirits, and ate a hearty meal. This was the last time he was seen alive. After dinner he went out of the house as usual. No one saw him leave the place, nor did anyone know which door of the house he went out of. Nothing was missing except the clothes he wore, which consisted of an old pair of pants, shirt and hat. There were several showers of rain during the afternoon of his disappearance, so all traces of the direction he took were obliterated. Search was made for miles in every direction.

his disappearance, so all thaces of the direction he took were obliterated. Search was made for miles in every direction.

There were many conjectures as to the cause of his disappearance. Some thought that he went out to prospect for minerals and lost his way; but he was used to the woods and had never been known to get lost. Others thought he might have failen over a precipice, of which there were several around, Many believed he had been bitten by a rattlesnake.

All day long the search was kept up without finding a single trace or clew. At night it was decided to commence anew on the morrow, and search around the farm more thoroughly. On the morning of the 16th, about twenty-five men assembled at the farm. Forming in a long line—each man being about fifty feet from the next one—the forest near one side of the farm was carefully gone over. The line went about one—half mile and then turned, going back parallel to the section first searched.

A little before ten o'clock, a laurel thicket was approached. Four men, on one end of the line, entered it, following a small stream and its banks. Suddenly one of them called out: "Here he is!" And word—as passed along the line, quickly bringing all to look upon a ghastly sight. There, suspended by a rope from the limb of a laurel tree, naked and stiff in death, was the missing man.

The deceased had removed his clothes and stream and its banks was the missing man.

The deceased had removed his clothes and stream had a large bowline noose in one end of the rope, which would not slip, and fastened the other end to a limb about ten or twelve feet from the ground. He first wrapped his shirt around his neck and then placed the fatal noose around outside of that, evidently to prevent the rope from leaving a disfiguring mark. He must have ascended the tree to put the noose on, and gradually lowered himself, as a sudden drop would have

disfiguring mark. He must have ascended the tree to put the noose on, and gradually lowered himself, as a sudden drop would have broken the rope, which was a small and old one. His toes barely touched the ground. The place chosen for the deed was within'a stone's throw of the house. The thick leaves of the laurel and ivy kept out the broad rays of the sun, giving the place a gloomy look, well suited for the deed.

Young Babcock was a quiet, thoughtful and intelligent young man, highly respected by all who knew him. The writer had been out prospecting for minerals with him on several occa-

pecting for minerals with him on several occa-sions, the last time just one week from the day his body was found. He was unassuming in his ways, and withal an agreeable com-

panion.

There was apparently no cause for the rash act, but many think he was temporarily in-

## IN TWO STATES.

A Pretty Little Romance From the Vir-

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., August 20. [Special.]—A pretty little romance has just culminated at the Sweet Chalybeate springs, Virginias. S. M. Brooks, a prominent young man of Norfolk, has been for several summers a visitor to the resort. While there he fell in love with Miss Rosa Buffington, one of the lovely grand-daughter's of the late proprieter. The other afternoon all arrangements were made for their marriage at four o'clock. A

difficulty arose. The lady was a Catholic, the expectant groom a Protestant, each refused to be married other

a Catholic, the expectant groom a Protestant, each refused to be married other than by a clergyman of their own faith. This led to much heart burning and sorrow but at last the gentleman gave way and consented to be married by a priest. The marriage license was procured in Virginia, the bride's father confessor sent for and suppers telegraphed for to the Cumberland hotel at Alleghany, where at the end of the nine mile stage ride through the mountains the married couple intended taking the train for their new home. Another trouble presented itself. For some reason the priest could not come. Another one was sent for post haste over in West Virginia. After some delay be arrived. To the horror of the young couple he said he could not perform the ceromony as the license was obtained in Virginia and he had no right to marry a couple under any license save one from his own state. The wedding supper at Alleghany was countermanded by the many difficulties which encompassed him, sent over into West Virginia and obtained another license from that state. By this time it was twelve o'clock but the troubles of the young couple were ended. At midnight the ceremony was performed which united them as man and wife, and shortly after they commenced their stage ride at night over the mountain roads, reaching Alleghany in the they commenced their stage ride at night over the mountain roads, reaching Alleghany in the early morning, where they departed on the pretty vestibule train dubbed the F. F. V. (fast flying Virginians) and are now safely housed in their new home in Norfolk.

## POORLY PREPARED.

Dr. Hammond Declares That the Physicians are not Properly Using the Elixir. Washington, August 24.—Dr. Hammond, in an interview regarding the experiments made throughout the country with the Brown-Sequard elixir, so-called, expressed himself as

Sequard elixir, so-called, expressed himself as follows:

"Judging from the reports in the newspapers of experiments with the fluid to which Brown-Sequard called attention," said the doctor, "they have been carried on in an extremely unscientific and illogical manner, not in the least resembling the experiments of the discoverer. The reports state that the fluid has been sterilized by the doctors using it. They might as well boil it so far as the process effects its properties. It is made absolutely dead and useless by being sterilized, and albumen or the white of an egg might as well be injected. While they destroy morbific germs, which is their reason for what they do, they also destroy the vital germs.

"Again, Dr. Brown-Sequard took fifteen injections, extending over more than a month, is the entire of the self-cet on the self-cet on the self-cet of the self-cet of the self-cet on the self-cet

Cox McWhorter left \$5,000 in her will to Sister
Cecelia.

The cld part of the building is now used principally for the sisters' dormitories, kitchen, diningroom, etc., and the new part is given up to the patients' rooms. In the third story is a beautiful little chapel for the sisters.

There are twenty odd bedrooms, all neat, tastefully furnished and perfectly ventilated, and bath rooms at the end of each hall. There are long, broad piazzas on each story, and the whole house is built with a view to health and comfort, which means plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

The institution is non-sectarian and since its founding has received more Protestants than

jection he said he felt greatly improved, and he certainly did walk better: but whether that was a bona fide improvement or resulted from the suggestion, I cannot say."

"Do you consider that there is danger of death resulting from the experiments in Cincinnati, which have made the patients sick?" was asked.

"If the fluid was putrid, I do," was the reply, "I hardly think there would be danger in injecting it when it is three or four hours old, that it would have lost its strength. This is a matter I am considering now.

"When Brown-Sequard hears of these experiments in this country, which have not been carried on scientifically, we will hear a howl from him in regard to the senseless acts of these people who are using his discovery in a way he never intended. It is calculated to bring what may be a useful remedy into disrepute. I have heard that Dr. Loomis, of New York, is going to use it 100 times on as many people, the fluid to be sterilized."

"What will such an experiment show?"

"I have had benefits from injecting the fluid in cases of rheumatism, feeble heart, lumbago, and to a certain degree in giving more physical strength to a patient than he previously possessed. We cannot do less than expect to serepeated the results which Brown-Sequard received from his experiments. He being a man who knows of the influence of the principle of suggestion, would be on his guard against it. There is hardly a possibility of setting aside the results stated by him cannot be doubted."

"Have you made experiments with a view of improving the quality of the rejuvenating fluid?"

"I am not quite sure that the sheep is the best animal. I am going to try various animal.

fluid?"

"I am not quite sure that the sheep is the best animal. I am going to try various animals. I am not sure, but it might be well to use the buil. In one case, when I used a very young lamb which gave no germs, there was no result. That is a point that argues that the animal should not be too young."

"Is there danger of injecting the fluid into young and vigorous people?"

young and vigorous people?"
"If properly prepared it should have no more effect than water. The only effect not desired I have noticed on my patients is a slight local irritation at the point where the infection is made."

Dr. Hammond has had nearly twenty pa-tients under treatment since his experiments

### began. Love of Books His Ruin.

From the Philadelphia Record, August 15, A strange story is revealed by the sudden disappearance from Germantown of William Jones, who at one time figured as a democratic member of the school board, also as a former member of the city committee, and who was noted as having one of the finest, if not the finest, moustache in the twenty-second ward. Mr. Jones has left for parts unknown, and one of his friends remarked: "I don't think he will ever return to Philadelphia."

For over twenty years J. nes was a trusted employe of the firm of E. H. Butler & Co., educational publishers in this city. What the real reasons were that occasioned the sudden disappearance of My. Jones the members of the firm refused it say, except that "Jones has made restitution so far as lay in his power." He turned over his valuable collection of engravings, books and antique furniture to the firm, and there the veil drops.

and there the vell crops.

Jones was a victim to an absorbing desire to
possess a valuable collection of books, enavings and antique furniture. He was a
pronounced bibliomatic. He occupied an
old-fashioned residence on Center street, Germantown, that was filled from cellar togarret with valtown, that was inted from certair togarret with variable effects. Every nook and corner was stuffed with antique furniture. The walls were heavy with rare plates from the master's works. The shelves of his bookeases were weighted with rare and uncut volumes of standard authors. Connoisseurs have already pronounced his effects one of the most valuable private collections in the city, and that

atter only a superficial examination.

The missing man was one of the most skilfful buyers of the antique, despite his consum ng passion for their possession. In the rooms of auctioneering houses during sales of valued collections Jones was at home. The sum that will be realized from the sale of his effects will be far more than they cost the ardent collector, and will more than wipe out the obligation he is under to E. H. Butler

Dame Rumor yesterday declared that \$40,000 would about cover the loss of the firm of E. H. Butler & Co. The story was to the effect that the wrong doing had extended back for a number of years, and that it had only been discovered by actions. cident. In the kindness of his heart Major E. H. Butler, who had been a schoolmate of the confidential clerk, and who comprises the firm, refused to prosecute his old friend. He was greatly grieved over the discovery, however.

"I fitmly believe that Jones would have sacrificed

anything to satisfy his craving for the autique. said a friend. "Positively he was a maniac on the subject. He boarded at Trower's hotel, on Main street, and slept amid his treasures alone. He had

## BURNED BY ELECTRICITY.

The Result of Fifteen Minutes' Stay on a Live Wire.

Special to the St. Louis Republic NEW YORK, August 18.—On the west side of Eighth avenue, just above Thirtieth street, a line of eight or nine Brush electric light wires runs through several ailanthus trees growing along the curb. The top of one of these trees was killed some time ago by being set on fire by the current that leaked from one of the wires. About 8 o'clock tonight the dead branches were again ablaze. Patrick Driscoll and an assistant were sent around to fix the wires. Driscoll climbed the tree, fixing himself in the Driscoil climbed the tree, fixing nimself in the lower branches and using a small rope to fling over and break off the branches that touched the wires. As he did so stray flashes of electricity darted about his hand, framing it in fire.

A few moments later there was a cry, and, look-

ing up, the bystanders saw Driscoll lying on his back upon a number of wires. A hook and ladder company was called. The lineman was apparently dead. When the truck came the firemen pulled nim out from among the wires in short order, and by the time they had him on the ground he was conscious. He was taken at once to his home and the doctor soon reported that he was doing pretty well-for a man who had spent fifteen minutes in close communion with a live electric light wire. His worst injuries were on his hands and forearm, which were burned to the bone. His hands may be permanently crippled.

### An Accommodating Millionaire. From a New York Letter.

Of all the millionaires none has been regarded as more retiring in disposition, or moreanxfour to avoid public scrutiny and comment than Jay Gould: but I learn that he has just done a thing which indicates a change of his mind. One of our theaters is making ready claborately for the production of a melodrama of city life. One of the characters is making ready claborately for the characters is making ready leady and the characters is making a cold and he is ready. ters is named Jee Gold, and he is meant to be counterpart of Jav Gould. I understand that it is like Gould, or can produce a resemblance, but it is settled that the part will be that of an extremely rich Wall street capitalist and manipulator. One scene is to represent the billard-room in Gould's city residence. The theater folks did not suppose that they could copy the apartment exactly, and so

their scene-painter went to George Slosson, the billardist, who had once been employed by Jay Gould and hisson George to teach the game to mem-bers of the family. The plan was to use Slosson's recollection in modeling and painting the view. But losson father thought that Gould might afford

access to the room for the purpose and a polite, urbane, persuasive fellow was sent on the doubtful errand to the millionaire.
"I suppose you'll make the seene anyhow," Mr Gould replied, "so I think you might as well be right. Send your scene-painter to my house, and will give orders for his admission."

Thus it will come about that Jay Gould's billiard-room will be seen by theater assemblages exactly as

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

How the Secret Organizations Have Been Enjoying Themselves.

Monday night Cour de Lion commandery. Knights Templar, had a large reception at their hall on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets.

The occasion was the initiation of a new mem-

ber, Mr. Connor, into the secrets of the order. The brethren had a goodt ime, and the occasion was made memorable by the addresses made by the knights and the response delivered by the newly initiated member of the honorable

The Red Men. Comanche and Cherokee tribes of Red Men are doing their best to increase the ranks of

the order in Atlanta. The Red Men already number highest in the list of secret organizations in the city, and Mo-hawk and Modoc are doing their share to in-crease the size of the camp fires.

Knights of Pythias. Last night was the night for the meeting of Red Cross lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the members assembled to confer the third degree

on a number of new members.

The night was made glorious by those who participated in the induction services.

The Odd Fellows. The grand lodge and grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet in Rome during the present week, and the brethren of the hill city will entertain them in such a style as will make them feel

good. Following are the delegates and officers good. Following are the delegates and officers from this city: James A. Anderson, grand warden of grand lodge L. H. Hall, grand treasurer of the grand encamp-Jesse P. Kenyon, grand junior warden of the grand

The following are the delegates to the grand

The following are the delegates to the grand lodge:
From Capital City lodge—W. H. Daniel, D. C. Camp.
From Central lodge—W. H. Meyers, J. W. Peacock.
From Atlanta lodge—M. G. Parker.
From Byrtle lodge—M. G. Parker.
From Barnes lodge—M. G. Parker.
From Beniller lodge—Alex Ditler.
The delegates to the grand encampment are:
Isaac Guthman, A. R. Wright,
Past Grand Master Adolph Brandt, Judge J.
T. Pendleton, Mr. C. W. Smith and other
Atlanta Odd Fellows will also go to Rome.

SUING HIS FORMER BETROTHED.

Young Man Who Wants to Recover His Presents. New York, August 20.-Herbert S. Green-

wood, a young Englishman, engaged in mercantile business in this city and living at No. 3 Livingston place, brought suit for \$600 against Miss Sarah Ann Clarke, of No. 54 Third evenue. While staying at a boarding house on East Twelfth street, in the sum-mer of 1885, Mr. Greenwood met Miss Clarke, who was in the habit of visiting her sister there. The acquaintance ripened into love, which ended in an engagement in the first month of the present year. Before departing for Europe last December Mr. Greenwood presented Miss Clarke with a gold watch and chain and a number of other articles of less value. After the announcement of their engagement he added to his other gitts a valuable sealskin sack and a French marble clock, which he had purchased in Farls. Everything went smoothly, Mr. Greenwood says, until the early days of June, when the illness of one of his sisters recalled him to the land of his birth. few nights before his intended departure Mr, Greenwood called as usual upon the young lady, and heard, to his surprise, that she desired to break off the engagement. She gave as reasons that an engaged young man had no right to spend the eve of his departure with other friends, and that his in tention to visit England indicated too great a fond-

ness for his sisters.

"After giving me the ring," said Mr. Greenwood, "she asked me what about the presents? I was

"she asked me what about the presents? I was angry at the course things had taken, and, without weighing my words, answered: Bother the presents," and left the house."

Upon returning to his room, however, he changed his mind relative to the gifts, and wrote Miss Clarke that it was the custom in his country to return presents under such conditions, and that he expected her to return those which he had given her. She replied, Mr. Greenwood says, that he had refused them once, and it was therefore her intention to keep them. Mr. Greenwood came back from England in July, and again made a demand for the seal-skin sacque in patticular. Miss Clarke replied a second time that her final answer had been given. "Thereupon," added Mr. Greenwood, "I went to my lawyer and entered suit to recover the value of the presents. I think I have a clear case. It will be decided at least this week."

## DESPAIR.

For the Constitution. Brightest of my dreams were the gems that I bor-

Set them in the crown that I bound on your for'ed; Purest was the tint of each dew-laden blossom Culled from Fancy's field that I wreathed on your

bosom; Sunshine all around you and blue skies above you— Nothing in this wide world I love like I love you Though these erring feet walk astray once too often, Callous is the heart that these tears fail to soften;

Storms of passion tortue my spirit and grieve me;

Desolate the wail that you will not forgive me; Still, though all my pleadings and prayers may not move you, Even in my woe Heaven knows how I love you! Shadows in the west where the sun set in sorrow; Shadows in the last darkly bode of the morrow;

Flow'rs that bless the day droop in sadness and Winds that haunt the night moan in madness and

anguish; And the pitying stars in the sky all reprove you As they mark my agony and know how I love you!

-- MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM. MISCELLANEOUS



## PIMPLES

BLACKHEADS, RED, ROUGH, AND OILY SKIN, ROUGHNESS AND REDNESS OF THE HANDS, CHAPS AND FISSURES, SHAPELESS NAILS AND PAINFUL FINGER ENDS, PRE-YENTED AND CURED BY THAT GREATEST OF ALL SKIN PURIFIERS AND BEAUTIFIERS THE

## CUTICURA MEDICATED

TOILET SOAP

Incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Pro-duces the loveliest, whitest, clearest skin and softest hands. Lessens tan, freckies, and discolorations, and prevents irritation and inflammation of the skin and scalp of children and infants. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surpurity by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts. Sale greater than the combined eales of all other skin soaps, both foreign and iomestic. Sold throughout the civilized wo Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 300 Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases, with Loss of Hair, and 50 Remarkable Testimonials. Address Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, U.S.A.

# Cas Fixtures, Hard Wood Mantles, TILES AND GRATES

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

B. & B.

DISTRIBUTORS, ATLANTA, GA SOLE



Hard Wood Lumber FINE INTERIOR FINISH

Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY.

A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maple, Cedar, etc., always on hand.

8p sun wed 8, 10, 12 and 14 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

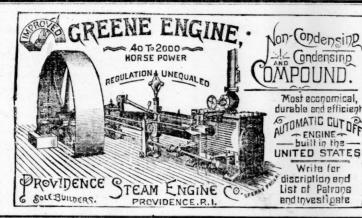
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

## THE CAHILL IRON WORKS

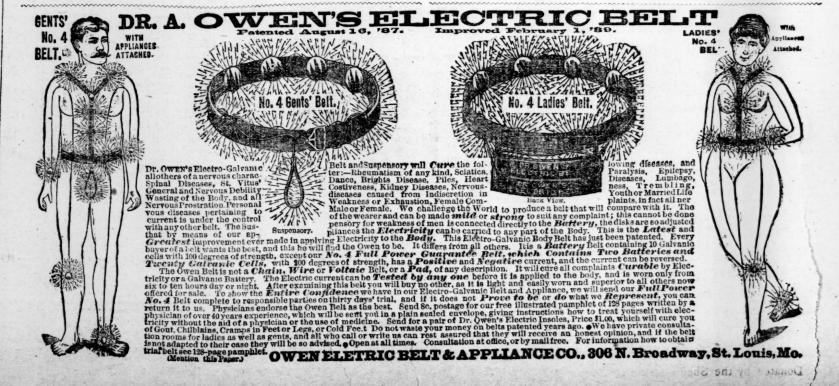
Architectural Iron Work and Building Castugs-Columns, Lintels, Store Fronts, Side, walk Grating, Open and Glass,

of fronts and prices. Also Manufacturers of

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS, GRATES, ETC. ALL KINDS JOB FOUNDRY WORK SOLICITED. We have made a specialty of Building Castings for Fifteen Years, and our work can be seen in almost every southern city.



OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.



SHEFFIELD, 15131W1

# SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA MANUFACTURING CITY!

# AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION AND IN THE CENTER OF THE RICHEST MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SECTION OF NORTH ALABAMA.

# EVERY CROP KNOWN TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURED

Richest and Most Extensive Brown Hamatite Ore Deposited in the United States in Close Proximity to

The Best in the South for Coke Making, Steam Producing and Domestic Uses. Mountains of Timber Unsurpassed in Variety and Quality on the Continent. Water Pure and Abundant.

In 1883—Cotton field. In 1884—City founded. In 1885—Population 300; manufacturing enterprises, two. In 1886—Population 500; manufacturing enterprises, six. In 1887—Population 1,500; manufacturing enterprises, ten. In 1888—Population 2,700; manufacturing enterprises, ten. terprises, including first completed furnace, twenty-six. In 1889-Population 4,000; manufacturing enterprises, including five furnaces, fortythree. In 1890-Population, at a reasonable estimate, 10,000.

Estimate as to population in 1890, based partly upon present rate of increase, but chiefly on the fact that manufactures now in process of construction, and all of which will be completed and in operation within eight or ten months, will give employment to fifteen hundred Labor rolls by actual account now amount to 1,293 operatives

Weekly pay roll \$8,000.

Three furnaces, capacity 150 tons each daily, will blow in within sixty days, emplaying 600 new hands. Two more in blast.

Regular steamboat lines to Cincinnati, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo St. Louis, New Orleans, and all immediate points on the Mississippi Ohio and Tennessee rivers.

By Rail—East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; Nashville, Florence and Sheffield, a division of the Louisville and Nashville; Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River railroad.

Under Construction—The Ohio Valley railroad from Evansville, Indiana, to Sheffield, 105 miles completed; the Paducah, Sheffield and Birmingham railroad.

Surveyed and Rights-of-Way Being Secured—Sheffield and Seaboard, from Sheffield to Aberdeen, Mississippi, work to commence soon; Gulf and Chicago, from Chicago to Mobile, crossing the Tennessee at Sheffield.

## SHEFFIELD HAS

Churches, all denominations, public and private schools and every convenience for the requirements of modern city life, such as telegraph, telephones, electric lights, waterworks, etc.

Handsomest business buildings and residences of any town of its

age and size in the south.

Five miles of macadamized streets. A park of unsurpassed beauty. THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE CORPORATE AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES OF SHEFFIELD

The Sheffield Land, Iron and Coal Company, capital \$1,000,000; assetts, \$4,350,000.

capital \$7,225,000, are the owners of three 150-ton blast furnaces, and cent bonds already sold and works being built for cash. the Sheffield and Birmingham railroad.

The Sheffield Furnace company, capital \$150,000; assets \$500,000. The Lady Ensley Furnace company, 2 furnaces, capital \$500,000.

Electric Light and Gas Fuel works, \$50,000. The Sheffield Ice company, capital \$25,000. The Sheffield Manufacturing company, \$30,000. The Sheffield Contracting company, \$60,000. The Eureka Brick and Lumber company, \$30,000.

The Sheffield Furniture manufactory.

The Howard Brick company.

The Sheffield Bakery and Bottling works. The Sheffield Mineral Paint company, capital \$50,000.

The Sheffield Agricultural works, capital \$20,000. The Sheffield Cotton Compress company, \$60,000.

Millan Brothers' steam laundry. Enterprise Publishing company.

Waterworks, already expended, capital \$250,000. Sheffield Street Railway company, capital \$50,000.

Sheffield and Tuscumbia Street Railway company, capital \$50,000. First National Bank, capital \$100,000.

Cleveland Hotel company, capital \$50,000. Sheffield Hotel company, capital \$120,000.

Bank of Commerce, capital \$150,000. East Sheffield Land company, capital \$500,000.

Hull & Keller's Fern quarries.

Vorhees' Galvanized Iron Cornice factory. The Sheffield quarries.

Mobile Real Estate company, capital \$50,000.

Sheffield Real Estate company, capital \$50,000.

Sheffield and Mobile Improvement company, capital \$100,000.

Sheffield Stove works, capital \$50,000.

Henderson Milling Company, capital \$100,000. Globe Iron and Brass Words, capital \$10,000.

Standard Machine Shop and Foundry, capital \$50,000.

Sheffield Woolen Mill No. 1, capital \$50,000.

Owen Pink Mixture Company, capital \$100,000.

Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Fould's Shoe Factory, captal \$20,000.

Enterprise Wood Working Company, capital \$30,000.

Buchanan Straw Goods Factory, \$25,000.

Sheffield Harness and Saddlery Company, capital \$20,000. Principal Shops of the Sheffield and Birmingham Railroad.

The following will give some idea of the development now going on in Sheffield. Under construction:

A five story brick and stone hotel, first-class in all respects, to cost \$125,000.

New waterworks system, 4,000,000 gallons daily pumping capac-The Sheffield and Birmingham Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, ity, \$100,000. (An extension of present system.) \$100,000 6 per

> Sanitary sewerage, \$60,000. Street grading and macadamiszing, \$30,000.

Improvement of city park, \$10,000.

City hall building \$30,000.

New public school, \$20,000. (City 6 per cent bonds for these public improvements already sold at a premium and in the treasury.

Sheffield Land company's office building, \$35,000.

Other handsome business blocks; not less than one hundred residences, varying from the modest cottage costing \$200 to the homes of capitalists costing \$10,000.

Principal shops of the Memphis & Charleston railroad.

Principal shops of the Nashville, Florence & Sheffleld division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Basket works, handle factory, butter dish and wooden ware factory.

Reasonably certain to be secured in the near future are the fol-

lowing, in regard to which negotiations are pending: A rolling mill, 100 tons finished iron daily. A large machine

shop. A cotton mill. A cotton seed oil mill.

Point for Profitable Investment! No "Old Fogy" Element Here. SITES FOR MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Good Water! Drainage Excellent! Health and Climate Unsurpassed. Splendid Opening for Men of Push and Energy! No Better

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, fast express, from Jacksonville, Albany. Sevannana and Macon. Too am No. 15, accommodation from Griffin. 8 00 am No. 14, for Macon. 9 65 am No. 17, special Sunday accommodation from Macon. 17, special Sunday accommodation from Macon. 18, for Macon and No. 11, from Macon. 18, for Macon and No. 11, from Macon. 18, for Macon and Jacksonville. 12 30 pm No. 19, accommodation from Inapeville, 150 pm No. 15, frong packsonville. 18, for Macon and Jacksonville. 215 pm No. 15, from Jacksonville. 18, for Macon and Jacksonville. 216 pm No. 15, from Jacksonville. 18, for Macon. Some No. 16, Griffin accommodation from Eavannah and Macon. Some No. 16, Griffin accommodation. 10 40 pm No. 16, Griffin accommodation. 10 40 pm No. 16, Griffin accommodation. 10 40 pm No. 18, for Macon. 10 40 pm No. 18, for Macon. 10 40 pm No. 18, for Rome, New York Chrolinghit Kn'x.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. rom Selma\* .... 6 50 am | Fo Akron\* .... 1 25 pm rom West Pol't. 9 15 am To West Polnt. ... 3 35 pm rom Akron\* .... 5 50 pm To Selma\* .... 11 30 pm GEORGIA RAILROAL

GEORGIA RAILROAL
From Augusta\*... 6 30 am To Augusta\*... 8 00 am
From Covin't'n... 7 55 am To Decatur... 8 55 am
From Decetur... 10 15 am To Clarkston... 12 10 pm
From Augusta\*... 1 40 pm To Augusta\*... 2 45 pm
From Clarkst n... 2 20 pm To Decatur... 3 45 pm
From Decatur... 4 45 pm To Covington... 6 25 pm
From Decatur... 4 45 pm To Covington... 6 25 pm
From Augusta\*... 5 45 pm To Augusta\*... 11 15 pm

From Gre'n'ille\*, 6 18 am, To Salt Springs\*, 8 55 am
From Tal'poosa\*, 8 33 am To Salt Springs\*, 8 55 am
From Tal'poosa\*, 8 33 am To Salt Springs\*, 1 15 pm
From Birn'm\*, 5 28 pm To Salt Springs\*, 5 00 pm
From Birn'm\*, 5 28 pm To Talapoosa\*, 5 500 m
From Salt Spris\*, 10 40 pm To Greenville\*, 11 00 pm
A'LLANTA AND FLORIJA RALLROAD. From Fort Valley
12 20 am and 10 35 pm
To Fort Valley
3 00 pm and 7 00 am \*Daily. ISunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

## Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, August 24, 1889. FIATE AND CITY BONDS.
New Ga., 4½ Bld. Asked.
S0 year.....115½ 117
Trader's B'k...100
105 

NEW YORK STOCKS

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The action of the Chicago roads to cancel all proportionate tariffs, and to endeavor to find some other way to meet Cana dian competition, which places matters back to where they were before the late sensational cut by the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, was the occasion of a somewhat better feeling in the stock market this morning, and as London figures were market this morning, and as homen ingines were again higher, the opening prices in this market were generally from ½ to ½ higher than last evening's closing figures. The temper of the professionals, however, was still conservatively bearish, and buying orders from foreigners were met by further than the constraints of the constraints. ure from the traders, which made for a ther pressure rom the tracers, which made not a short time a little animation in the market. This soon died away, however, and after slight further gains the market reacted, and most of the list were again brought down to a shade below the opening, prices. Richmond and West Point was the only prices. Redmond that was followed later by Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis—the latter losing % and the former %. This weakness was partially in anticipation of another bad bank statement, but after the issue of that document a better tone was apparent, and in most cases ment a better tone was apparent, and in most cases slight fractional losses were covered. The fluctuations were entirely without significance, and the operations of the day reflected only the whims of the board room traders, of which there was a slim attendance. The close was very dull and steady at about opening prices. The final changes were in no case for more than a small fraction, and almost invariably in the direction of higher prices. Sales of stocks today, 54,000. of stocks today, 54,000.

Exchange dull but steady at 484@488. Money easy, closing offered at 2½. Subtreasury balances. Coin \$154,662,000; currency, \$21,026,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 128; 41/2s 1067/4. State bonds en

dull but steady: 4s 128; 4%s 106%. State bonds entirely negiected.

Als. Ches A 2 to 5. 103%, N. O. Pac. 1st. 90
Cc. Class B 5s. 110
Gc. 7s mortgage. 102% Northern Pacific. 30
F. C. Con. Brown. 102
Tennessee cs. 102
Tennessee ss. 102
Tennessee ss

## BEL COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Censolidated net receipts today 8,174 bales; exports to Great Britain 266; to France —; to continent —; stock 70,200. Eelow we give the opening and closing quotations creation futures in New York today:
Opening.

August 10.74% 10.47 10.47 & . .... 10.15 @ 10.16

1ccal-Market firm ; middling 10%c. NEW ORLEANS, August 24—(Special.)—Glenny & Viclett. in their cotton circular today, say: Liverpool declined 3-54d and closed easy, but spots were unchanged; sales 7,000 bales. The selling in this market was mainly centered on October, which declined 6 points, September 5 and the other months 4. There is not as much disposition to sell September as there has been recently. We were bid today 11%e, average Texas receipts, f. o. b. here, for the first week of September. The New York Chrontele today says the weather was satisfactory during the week. Worms reported in sections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Ackansas, Tennessee and Texas NEW ORLEANS, August 24-[Special.]-Glenny &

but generally without much damage; that picking is progressing finely in many sections. September here is now 91 points and October 1:6 points under middling. Spots here are steady; sales 50 bales; middling 113/6c.

NEW YORK, August 24-The following is the New NEW YORK, August 24—The following is the New York Sun's cotton review: Futures were lower, owing to a decline in Liverpool and favorable crop advices, closing unchanged for August after an early decline of 5, and 460 points lower for other options. Short notices for August 28 were at a discoudt of 25 points, Private Liverpool cables at the close were bullish. Receipts at the ports 1,226 bales, against 629 bales this day last week and 2,990 bales last year. Cotton on the spot was higher. on the spot was higher.

Henry Clews & Co.'s circular not received.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—12:15 p m.—Cotton quiet and in moderate inpuiry: medime uplands 65% sales 7,000 beles: speculation and axport 1,007 receipts 10,000 oles: speculation and axport 1,007 receipts 10,000 oles: speculation and speculation clause August delivery 6 12-64; Augus and September delivery 6, 5 63-64; October and November delivery 5 43-64, 5 47-64; November and December delivery 5 42-64, 6 41-64; December and January 5-33-64, 5 40-64; January and February delivery 5 40-64; September delivery 6 42-64, 6 43-64; futures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—1,300, m.—Sales of Amer-

ery 6 42-64, 6 43-64; httures opened easy.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—1,000, m—Sales of American 4,600 bales: uplands low middling clause August delivery 6 40-64, sellers; August and September delivery 6 40-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 46-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 46-64, buyers; Poeember and January delivery 5 48-64, buyers; Poeember and January delivery 5 48-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 88-64, value; September delivery 6 40-64, sellers; futures closed casy.

NEW YORK, August 24—Cotton firm; sales 519 bales; middling uplands 11½; middling Orleans 11½; net receible none; gross none; stock 56, 115.

GALVESTON, August 24—Cotton quiet; middling 11½; net receipls 1,650 bales, all new; gross 1,65..; sales 14;; stock 4,011.

147: tock 4.011.

NORFOLK, August 24—Cotton firm; middling 11; net receipts none cales; gross none; stock 87; sales 1.

BALTIMORE, August 24—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 1154; net receipts none bales; gross 201; sales tospinners none; stock 455; exports coastwice 201.

BOSTON, August 24—Cotton quiet; middling 1154

@1134; net receipts none bales; gross 24; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, August 24—Cotton firm; middling 114; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; PHILADELPHIA, August 24—Cotton firm: middling 11%; net receipts none bales; gross 17; sales none:

SAVANNAH. August 24—Cotton easy; middling 11½; nct receipts 344 bales, all new; gross 844; sales 425; stock 2.522; exports constwise 125.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24—Cotton steady; middling 11½; net receipts 429 bales, 123 new; gross 4.5; sales 50; stock 2,833; exports to Great Britain 256.

MOBILE, August 23—Cotton firm; middling 11; net receipts 98 bales, 18 new; gross 98; sales 25; stock 112; exports constwise 56. MEMPHIS, August 24-Cotton quiet; middling 11; net receipts 11 baies; shipments none; sales none; took 1 427

AUGUSTA, August 24—Cotton firm; middling 11:net receipts 19 bales, 17 new; shipments 24; sales none; stock 102. CHARLESTON. August 21—Cotton nominal; mid-dling 10%; net receipte 5 bales; gross 9; sales none: stock 91; exports coastwise 1.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in

Grain and Provisions.
CHICAGO, August 24—Wheat—There was a tame closing to as dull and uninteresting a week in the wheat market as has been witnessed since the new crop began to move. Fluctuations in speculative values were narrow in the extreme. Trading was almost entirely local and largely in December, which firmed up 1/4@1/4c early, then broke 1/4c and closed practically at the bottom, or at 77%c, which was

co below yesterday's closing prices.

Corn was fairly active and weaker, lower prices being established, and the feeling was but a continuation of that developed several days ago. The speculative market opened at about yesterday's closing prices, was steady for a time, but soon declined

Ne, rallied Make and became inactive, closing Make Town than yesterday.
Oats were fairly active but unsettled. Shorts bought August and September and gave them such good support that prices receded \( \lambda\_{\infty} \eqref{\textit{\textit{\textit{gard}}}} \) The more deferred deliveries were refered with increased freedom and developed pronounced weakness, prices declining \( \frac{3}{2} \lambda\_{\infty} \textit{\textit{gard}} \), and the market closed quiet at about inside figures.

Hog products were quiet, and a comparatively firm feeling prevailed in the market, and change in prices were slight. Toward the close prices were advanced somewhat and closed firm.

|           | pening. | Highest.       | Closing |
|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|
| August    | 767/2   | 77             | 76%     |
| September | 1       | 763/8          | 76      |
| August    | 34      | 841/2          | 337/4   |
| September | 841/4   | 343/8          | 337/8   |
| August    | 201/2   | 201/2          | 20      |
| September | 201/8   | 201/a<br>201/a | 193/4   |
| September | 9 50    | 9 65           | 9 60    |
| October   | 9 50    | 9 60           | 9 55    |
| August    | 5 90    | 5 921/2        | 5 92%   |
| September | 5921/2  | 5 921/2        | 5 921/2 |
| August    | 4 771/2 | -              | -       |
| September | 4 721/2 | 4 77%          | 4 77%   |

The Petroleum Market. The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 24—The petroleum market opened at 98%, and; after some slight fluctuations in the early trading, became weak and declined to 97.

A rally then followed in which the market closed steady at 97%.

At the Stock exchange — Opening 98%, highest 185%, lowest 97, closing 971/

98%, lowest 97, closing 97%. At the Consolidated exchange—September opened at 98%, highest 98%, lowest 96%, closing 96%. Total sales 542,000 barrels.

HOVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANTA, August 24, 1839.

FIGUR. Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 24 - Flour - First patent \$5.50; second patent \$5.00; extra fancy \$4.75; fancy \$4.40; family \$4.00@1.25. Corn.—White 56c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots; mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots; mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots, mixed 54c in carload heav; 50c. 2 timothy, small bales, 58c. Meal.—Plain 60c; bolted 58c Wheat bran—Large sacks 80c; small 82%c. Cotton seed meal.—\$1.20 \(\tilde{\text{p}}\) 100 lbs. Grits—Pearl \$3.50.

NEW YORK, August 24—Flour, southern dull and heavy; common to fair extra \$2.60 \(\tilde{\text{s}}\) 43.15; good to choice \$3.25@35.50. Wheat, spot casfer and dull; new No. 2 red 84%c0 \$19\frac{3}{2}\) in elevator; options active but \$1.60\frac{3}{2}\) cower and heavy; August \$2.50\frac{3}{2}\) in elevator; options active but \$1.60\frac{3}{2}\) cower and heavy; August \$2.50\frac{3}{2}\) september 25%; No. 2 spot 26%c044; mixed western 28c2. Hops weak and quiet, state 10@17.

ST. LOUIB, August 24—Flour quiet and steady; family \$2.75\tilde{2}\) family eri 25@22. Hops weak and quiet, state 10@17.

57. LOUIS. August 24—Flour quiet and steady, family \$2,75@52.85; choice \$3,15@\$3,25; fancy \$3,65@\$3,25; fancy \$3,65@\$3,75; patents \$1,50@\$4.60. Wheat, cash lower: options dull; closed weak \$4@94c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 7.3% asked: August 7.1% asked: September 741, @741/4. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash 31%; August 31% asked; September 814/20.31%. Oats lower and dulf; No. 2 cash 18; August nominal; Sea,184.

lower and dulf. No. 2 cash 18; August nomina; September 18@183.

BALTIMORE. August 24 — Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine \$2.50@\$4.00; extra \$3.50 @\$4.00; family \$4.100@\$4.10; city mills file to brands extra \$4.90@\$5.10. Wheat, sonthern dull and lower; Futz. 77@85. longberry 78@86; western —; No. 2 winter red spot 79% 79%. Corn, southern quiet and steady; white 43@45; yellow 42@44.

Steady; white 43@45; Fellow 42@44.
CHICAGO, August 24—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady: patents \$6,00@\$6.25; winter \$5.05@\$5.50; spring wheat patents \$4.06@4.45; barers \$5,76@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 76½; No. 2 do:—; No. 2 fed 76½. No. 2 corn 33%. No. 2 corn 33%.

oais 20.
CINCINNATI. August 24—Flour dull: family \$3.25
&\$3.40: fancy \$3.50@\$4.00. Wheat dull: No. 2 red
73½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 35½. Oais
in fair demand and steady: No. 2 mixed 20@20½. LOUISVILLE. August 24—Grain quiet. Wheat. No. 2 red 75@76; No. 2 longberry 76½. Corn. No 2 mixed 37; No. 2 white 40@41. Oats, No. 2 mixed old 25½;

6 Foceries.

ATLANTA, August 24—Coffee—Arbuckle'sroasted 25c for 100 b cases, Green—Extra choice 22½c; choice 20½ fic; good 10½c; fair 19c; common 17½d; Sugar — Granulated 9½c; off granulated 9½c; vellow extra C8@5½c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 46@5c; prime 35@40c; common 26@5c; castern mixed, good, 40@46c; common 30@55c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; initation 24@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmers 65@75c. Cloves 25@30c. Cloves 25@30c. Clonamon 10@12½c. Allspice 8@ 9c. Jamalea ginser 18c; race 1½c5½c. Singapore pepper 18@20c. Mace 75@50c. Kice—Choice 6½c; cgood 5½6c; common 4½d5c; imported Japan 6c; 7c. Sait—Hawley's dairy \$1.60; Virginia 75c. Chose —Fult cream 12c; skin 9@10c. White fish—½ bbls 83 25@38.50; palls 50c. Soaps—Tallow. 100 bars, 75 fts \$3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.00@3.75; tallow, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.25@2.50. Candles—Perafile 12½d-14c; star 10@11c. Matches 400 \$1.00; 308 \$300@3.75; 200s \$2.00@2.75; 60s. 5 gross \$3.75. Soda—Kegs tuik, 4@4½c; kegs, 1 b packages 4½c; cases, asorted, 5½ bs, 3½c; X pearl oyster 5½c; lemon cream 8c; cornhills 10c.

Candy — Assorted stick lie; French mixed 12½c. Canned good:—Condensed milk \$6,00@8.00; mackerel \$4.76@8.00; salmon \$1,00@8.50; F. W. oysters \$1.85@2.00; G. W. \$1.25. corn \$1.06@2.75; tomatoes \$1.75@2.50 Ball potash \$2.76@3.00; Starch—Pearl 4e; lump 4½c; nickel package \$3.00; celluloid \$5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints \$1.00@1.10; NFW ORLEANS.

\$5.00. Pickies—Plain or mixed. Pints \$1.00@1.10: quarts \$1.50@1.75.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24 — Coffee quiet and weak: Rio cargoes common a d prime 15½@15½.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24 — Coffee quiet and weak: Rio cargoes common a d prime 15½@15½.

Sugar onet and sleady: Louisiana open kettle, choice 6: 13-16; strictly prime 7½; fully fair to prime 7; good fair 7: 13-16; common 7; centriugals off plantation granulated 9½; choice white 7: 15-10; gray white 6: 7-16; off white 7½@75½; choice yellow clairtied 7: 5-16@79½; prime do. 7½@78-1c; off do. 7. Mclasses quiet and steady: Louisiana open kettle fainer 35; choice 10@41; strictly prime 5½ good do. 31@353; do. 23@30; common 25; good do. 31@353; do. 23@30; common 25; good di. 31@353; do. 23@30; common 25; good fair 19@25; common 10 good common 16; lie; centrifugals prime 25@25; prime to good orime 22@23; tair to good fair 19@15; commen to good orime 22@23; tair to good fair 19@15; commen to good common 16; lie; centrifugals prime 25@25.

NEW YORK, August 24 Coffee, options opened steady and closed steady and unenanged to 19 points up: August 1.05; Sentember 1.5@6.5.00; October 15.10; spot Rio quiet, fair cargoes 18½. Sugar, raw, fair to good refining 6½; centritugal 66-test 7; refined from and in fair demand; 60 & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; white do. C 7½@7½; yellow C & 60%; extra C 65, @12½; whit

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 24—Provisions dull. Pork \$10.50. Lard, prime steam 5.75, Dry sait meats boxed shoulders 4.50@.1.70: long clear 5.00@5.10: clear riss 5.00@5.10: short clear 5.25@5.75; Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.26; long clear 5.75@5.00 clear riss 5.75@5.50; clear sides 6.00@6.10; hams 11½@13½. 5.756.5.99; clear sides 6.00@6.10; hams 11½@13%.
LOUISVILLE August 24—Provisions from Bacon clear no sides 6½ clear sides 6½; shoulders 5.0.
Fulk media, clear no sides 5.50; clear sides 6.25; shoulders 5.00. Mess pork \$1.250. Hans, sugarcured 11½6.12½. Land, choice leaf 7½.
ATLANTA. August 24—Clear no sides boxed ½4; loc-cured beliles 18½c Sugar-cured hams 12½.
611½c, according to brand and average; California \$2,400; canvassed shoulders 76.7½c); breakfast hacon 1161½c. Land—Pure leaf 8,460.5½c; leaf 80.3½c; refined ½cc.

NEW YORK August 24—Pork quiet; mess \$11.00@ 8%c; refined \*%c.

NEW YORK. August 24—Pork quiet: mers \$11.00@
\$11.50; extra prime \$10.00@\$10.50. Middles easy; short clear 5.62%. Lard barely steady and quiet; western steam spot-6.35@6.37%; city steam 6.10; options. Sentember 6.25@6.21; October 6.31.

CHICAGO, August 21—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork 9.00. Hard 5.92%65.95. Short ribs. looss 4.75@4.80. Drr salted shoulders boxed 4.62% @1.15; short clear sides boxed 5.12%65.25. CHNCINNATI, August 24—Pork steady at \$10.50. Lard quiet; current make 5.60. Butk meats negleced; short ribs 5.10@5.15; short clear . Bacon steady; short ribs —; short clear 6.37%.

Navat Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 24 - Turpentine steady at 2; resin firm: strained 75; good strained 75; tar firm 1.60; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1,00; yellow dip 255; tylefon \$2.95. NEW YORK, August 21-Rosin steady: common to ood strained \$1.021/@\$1.071/2; turpenune quiet at

11/6-15. CHARLESTON. August 24—Turpentine firm at 12½; rosin steady; good strained 77½. BAVANNAH. August 24—Turpentine firm at 42½; cosin firm at 77½/6-87½.

Fruits and Confectioneries Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 24—Apples \$450@\$5,00 perbbt.
Lemons \$4.50@\$5.00. Oranges \$4.75@\$5.00. Cocoanus
6c. Pineapples \$1.50 @ doz, Bananas—Selected
\$1.75@\$2.00. Figs, 130@18c. Raisins, New Loudop\$3,30
65.50; 34 boxes \$1.75@ \$4 boxes \$0. Currants—736.8c.
Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Fecans—10g
14c. Brazil—869c. Filberts—1236c. Wainus—
16c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 4@5c, sundried
16cettes 94@66; sundried beaches peated icc. Mai
16g grapes, 50 to barre \$7.00. Live Stock.

ATLANTA. August 24—Horses — Piuc 553-2 9; good drive \$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$140; fine \$250-3 \$300. Mules—14% to 15 hands \$115@\$150; 15/g to 15 hands \$150@\$200. Cattle—Teunessee steers \$5.00@\$4.00; Georgia raised \$2.00@\$5.00. Hogs—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee \$3.00@\$4.00; lambs, Tennessee \$5.00@\$5.00. Hogs—Horses \$5.00@\$5.00. CINCINNATI, August 2'-Hogs strong; common and light; \$3.50 @\$1.65; packing and butchers \$1.16 @4.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 24 — Eggs — 15c. Butter Cnoice Tennessee 15c, other grades 12%@14c. Fouitry—Hens 2 @26c; young chickens large 1 @25c; smail 10@14c. Irisa Potatoes—\$2.00, Sweet Potatoes \$1.25. Honey—Siramed 68cc; in the comb 10 @12c. Onions—\$2.00. Cabbage—2c.

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100 acre farm at Big Shanty on W. and A. R. R., 50 acres cultivated, balance in timber, 5r dwelling, good outhouses, orchards, etc. at only \$1,800. Luckiest, 4r cottage, on lot 48x200 ft, only \$2,200. Luckiest, 4r cottage, on lot 48x100 ft, for \$1,800. Luckies it of cottage, on 10 taxx00 it, only \$2,200. Luckies it octtage on 10 taxx00 it for \$1,300. Luckies to corner lot with neat new 4r cottage. \$1,-600 on installments. 2 beautiful lots on Antoniette st, part of the Gartrell property near Decatur street and Boulevard, peat 3r cottage, barn, etc, for \$3,000 on liberal payments. ment of cottage, bath, etc. for 83,000 on incerat payments.

Mills st and Berren av. 4r cottage on lot 25x83 ft. 8750; 8100 cash and \$15 per month.

Luckie st 6r cottage, rooms all large and well ventilated, corner lot, central, for \$2,500, on easy terms.

terms.

Spring st lot 60x170 it, next to corner of Pine, choice for a home, \$2.600.

Emma st lot 200x101 ft, with neat, nice, new 6r residence \$1,400.

Emma st 5r collage on lot 40x101 for a home, 2.00x.

Emma st lot 200x101 ft, with neat, nice, new 6r residence \$1,400.

Emma st 5r cottage on lot 40x100 ft, for \$700 on installments.

P. to st lot 50x100 ft, near S. Pryor for \$3,300.

Johnson st new 5r cottage, one block east of Boulevard, on lot 54x200 ft, \$2,200.

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6r Chapel st house, plain, on lot 62x140 ft, rending at \$18 per month, for \$1,800, if taken in ten days. Howard st lot 50x100 ft, opposite Mr. W. P. Inman and next to R. J. Griffin, at a low price till Sept 1st next.

2 Crumley st lots between Cooper and Windsor, each 50x150 ft, for \$950 each, on easy terms, \$1,300 for 3r cottage on Bush and Lambert st. Haynes st cor. Rhodes 7r, lot 75x15 ft to 20 ft alley, \$3,270.

Lot 54x110 ft, west side Formwalt st, between Fulton and Richardson streets, \$1,000.

E Baker st 4r house on lot 97x200 ft, \$4,250, Jones av 1lr residence, lot 50x134 ft, gas. \$900 cash and \$24 per month to building and loan association.

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|--|---|--|--|
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| Arrive Columbus  | 6 25 pm   | 10 15 a m  |  |
| Arrive Montgomery. Arrive Persacola Arrive Mobile Arrive New Orleans., Arrive Houston, Tex TO SELMA, VICKS | 1 23 am<br>2 16 am<br>7 00 am<br>2 20 am                              | 7 20 s m<br>2 10 p m<br>1 65 p m<br>7 20 p m<br>9 00 s m | ***************************************      |
| Leave Montgomery   | 7 40 pm   | 7 40 a m   |  |
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| Leave New Orleans  Mobile Pensacola  Arrive Montgomery  Leave  Selma                                       | 12 05 pm<br>10 10 pm  | 7 87 pm<br>11 45 am<br>12 52 am                          |  |
| Montgomery Columbus Opelika West Point LaGrange  | 12 45 p m<br>1 52 p m<br>2 39 p m<br>8 08 p m                         | 3 13 a m<br>3 57 a m<br>4 25 a m                         | 6 (0 a m<br>6 31 a m                         |
| Columbus Opelika West Point  | 12 45 p m<br>1 52 p m<br>2 39 p m<br>8 08 p m<br>4 13 p m<br>5 50 p m | 3 13 a m<br>3 57 a m<br>4 25 a m<br>5 27 a m<br>6 50 a m | 6 (0 a m<br>6 81 a m<br>7 40 a m<br>9 15 a m |

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This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route a Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail rida are from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, \$24. Round trip lickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st,

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent from Steamships of this time are appointed to sail for August as follows:

\*\*EW YORK TO SAVANNAH.\*\*

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.\*

(Central or 90 Meridian Time.)

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH. Pier 35, North River 3 p. m. To Savannah.

Triday, August 2

Saturday, August 2

Saturday, August 3

Monday, August 5

Triday, August 9

Saturday, August 10

Friday, August 10

Monday, August 12

Saturday, August 12

Friday, August 12

Saturday, August 14

Friday, August 14

Friday, August 14

Saturday, August 15

Monday, August 16

Monday, August 16

Saturday, August 17

Saturday, August 18

Saturday, August 19

Wednesday, August 19

Wednesday, August 19

Wednesday, August 19

Wednesday, August 12

City of Augusta.

Monday, August 12

City of Augusta.

Monday, August 12

City of Savannah.

Monday, August 23

Saturday, August 23

Chattahoochee.

Friday, August 24

City of Birmingham. Saturday, August 12, 20

Friday, August 24

City of Augusta.

Monday, August 25

Wednesday, August 26

Chattahoochee.

Wednesday, August 28

City of Augusta.

Friday, August 28, 63

Friday, August 28, 63

Chattahoochee.

Wednesday, August 28, 63

Chattahoochee.

Saturday, August 29

City of Savannah.

Saturday, August 31

City of Savannah.

Saturday, August 31 Chattahoochee.... City of Augusta... City of Savanhah... 

EAVANNAH TO BOSTON. City of Macon... Thursday, August 1, 8 00 am Gate City.... Thursday August 1, 8 20 am City of Alacon... Thursday, August 15, 8 20 am Gate City.... Thursday, August 22, 8 00 pm City of Macon... Thursday, August 29, 7 00 pm —3 p m.

Thursday, August 1

Thursday, August 15

Thursday, August 15

Thursday, August 22

Thursday, August 29 EAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH. (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.) Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m. Returday, August 3
Saturday, August 10
Saturday, August 17
Saturday, August 17
Saturday, August 21
Dessoug...
Saturday, August 31
Juniata... 

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

For further information rates, etc., apply to

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Fler 23, N. R., New York.

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Savannah, Ga.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen! Frt. Age., Savannah,

E. T. CHARLITON, Gen! Frs. Age., Savannah,

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Are, we believe, the highest mark ever attained in the production of flour, making the finest, the richest and sweetest bread and pastry. It is true, they cost a little more than the patent flours offered in the market, but it is also true that the difference in quality is worth the difference in price. We offer both these to the merchanispof Georgia as the finest and the best, and warrant them absolutely pure.

## BRUNNER & BROWDER,

Sole Agents for Postel & Pillsbury's

# SPRINGS AND BATHS

SHENANDOAH CO., VA. WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE GUESTS AT regular rates until October 1, 1889, thus enabling their patrons to enjoy'the grandeur and beauty of the mountains during September. Send for cirlars.

F. W. EVANS, Managsr.

## **C**LIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

TALLULAH FALLS, GA. DEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE BLUE RIDGE mountains. Scenery is graudly beautiful; climate absolutely perfect. Dairy and garden furnish abundant supply of fresh milk and regetables.

## FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

Madison Square, New York.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberal managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

A. B. Darling, formerly of the Battle nouse, Mobile, Hiram Hitchcock, formerly of the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans.

## **CRANSTON'S**

NEW YORK HOTEL,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

A new lease of this popular hotel has been made to Mr. Granston at reduced rental.

He offers to Southern visitors the benefit of this reduction. The hotel has been thoroughly renyated and re-furnished. The surface cars passing the door affords easy access to the theaters and all places of interest. Mr. Crawford so long connected with the hotel has resumed his post in the office.

## may 726t the thur say H. CRANSTON. United States Hotel.

H. B. WARDEN,

june18.86t.thur.sat.sun LONG BRANCH, N. J.

NOW OPEN.

## HYGEIA HOTEL

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unsurpassed in appointments, table and general attention. Terms less for the accommodations, entertainments and amusements given than at any resort of its prestige in the United States. Music twice a day by the celebrated Fort Monroe Band; nightly hops, frequent germans and balls. Safest and most delightful surr bathling on the coast; good salling, fishing and driving. Frequent pre-ence of foreign and American ships of war; daily inspectice, A broad expanse of salt water surrounds Old Point Comfort, hence there are no land breezes, no malaria, no hay fever, no oppressive heat. The evenings are delightful and the nights cool and refreshing. July and August are particularly pleasant and healthful. The most charming marine views in the world. Send for descriptive pamphlet, June9 20t sun tue thur

Cherokee County,

## TEXAS

With an inexhaustible supply of the finest Brown Hematite Iron ore, close to the great timber beit of Texas. A town only six months old; nearly 2,000 inhabitants, fifteen brick stores, thirty frame stores and about two hundred dwellings. A spien-did \$30,000 hotel, with all modern conveniences, lighted throughout with electricity; a fifty-ton

Nearly completed; wagon factory, planing mill and three steam machine brick yards in operation; also a \$15,000

From which the principal streets and houses are lighted nightly. Spleudid climate, with constant gulf breeze, as the distance is only 173 miles. All kinds of building materials and living cheap.

For particulars and general information apply to

GENERAL MANAGER, NEW BIRMINGHAM, - - - TEXAS. ATLANTA BY NIGHT.

THE PAIN. PATHOS AND THE PASSION

pine Hills-He Longed for the Land Be

The pullid borse, the rider pale,
With dull and ilstiess eye;
The wild and agonizing wall,
Heartrending wafts the grieving gale
As He goes riding by!

Sweet Christine! So calmly she sleeps in her white dress that ooks so cool and so becoming.

Hardly dead, I think. She is just sleeping. She is sleeping a sleep that knows no troubled dreams, that will realize no unhappy awaken-

The Nighthawk has been hovering around here for many days. Here in these white walls there are many stories to be learned. And he has watched that wan face grow paler, those blue eyes grow brighter, the two crimson spots on those tender cheeks burn with a deeper glow, day after day, as she lay

there breathing her young life away.

Often in her delirium she would murmur snatches of Alpine lullables that her childish soul had caught among the blue hills of Switzerland. There is where her mother lives, and there is where she longed to be when the spirit was tortured into frenzy by

the wasting fever.

She would beg them to take her home. She had a childish conceit to ride in a wagon. She never dreamed of the weary rattle of the railway train, the dreary rocking of the ship, nor of any of the unrestful inventions of modern

of any of the unrestful inventions of modern travel.

No, she wanted to ride in the wagen, and she expected to pass along a quiet country road where the grapevines grew on many a cozy bank; where the grass waved to and fro in-many a grassy lane; where the green leaves of the whispering pines were mirrored in many a transparent pool whose waters were simply molten snow.

transparent pool whose waters were simply molten snow.

Then she would murmur another name. It was sacred to her, it shall be sacred to me.

It was the name of her lover.

They would have been wedded before the roses bloom again, and the honest and sober German youth has been laying up treasures for their happy home.

That home was but an air castle, and its mistress is an angel now.

That home was but an air castle, and its mistress is an angel now.

Ah, sweet Christine!

No need to weep for thee. Thou art happy, oh, so happy! The golden light of heaven falls upon thee. The soft winged zephyrs of paradise fan thy brow. There are no clouds in the sky, no shadows on the fields in that fair country whither thou hast taken thy flight.

Good night, sweet Christine. The angels of

flight.
Good night, sweet Christine. The angels of God bid thee good morning.
Those noiseless hoof-beats are as light
As a zephyr's dying sigh;
But woe and weeping mark his flight,
All nature feels a withering blight
As he goes speeding by!

As he goes speeding by!

"Der's a land dot is vair und sveet,
Vieh I dink ve may dake deir vords vor,
Ve'r bolicemans all valk on de sdreet
Und dey smoke (n'y den cendt cigars.
In der svee-eet after whiles,
Ven we meet on dem beautiful shore;
(After viles.)
In der svee-eet after viles,
Ven ve meet on dem beautiful shores!"

Aha! There is one of Byron's gladiat ors He wears a white helmet and carries a police billy in his belt.

But his heart is far away by the blue Danube, and that is where he is going some day.

But just now he is engaged in the noble calling of keeping watch while the city is sleeping. And in addition to that he is striving to become a singer. He has heard boisterous printers, jolly policemen, folks at church, country darkys and everybody else singing "In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye," and he is going to learn that song if it takes all the summer.

summer.

(It is nearing the end of August now, but there is all a chance for him.)

Fritz has a voice. It is rather wild and un tannable, but it is a vigorous voice from which great things are to be expected. Away out here on this tiresome stretch of common, where the houses are so scattering, Fritz has both both latitude and longitude; and he is engaging in vocal target practice.

If he knew that this was the Nighthawk perched on this side here in the shadow of the trees he would close the bellows and stop the music.

music.

Ah, Fritz. Won't I have fun when I get off out of hearing, where I can laugh? I like Fritz. He is a faithful policeman, prompt at roll call, neat in his dress, quiet and unassuming. He would tackle a regiment of toughs were there any occasion. But there is no occasion, for the toughs all go by on the other side, for there is a look about Fritz that they derived the Little of the side.

side, for there is a look about Fritz that
don't relish. Listen—
"Dere, of hunger ve vill nodings fear.
For der pretzels all grow on der drees,
Und der fountains boil over mit beer,
Und dem rocks dev is Limburger cheese.
"In der svee-eet alterviles,
Ven ve meet on dem beautiful shores
(After viles).

In der svee-eet eat alterviles.

In der svec-ee-eet aderviles, Ven ve meet on dem beautiful shores."

Ven ve meet on dem beautiful shores."

Moans the breeze through the shadowy trees,
The moon is under a cloud:
Each planet afar, the ghost of a star,
Stands veiled in its cold white shroud.
The night is so lonely, the hours are so long.
The city sleeps, and only, a few restless children
of the night are abroad, they and the echoes.
Yes, the echoes that doze all day when their
senses are dulled by the roar and bustle of
busy life; and wake up and haunt the shadowy
vales and corners when the mantle of night is
thrown over the face of the earth.
Hark! their sharp ears catch the crash of

thrown over the face of the earth.

Hark! their sharp ears catch the crash of every footfall and repeat it o'er and o'er again until the mocking accents die in the distance.

This is the time when the deeds of the day pass before the weary eyes of the Nighthawk like a weird panorama, and exacting hopes and vain regrets are so strongly commingled.

Then comes the pain and the pathos that torture the passionate heart. The memory of golden days that will dawn no more forever. The phantom of [wild nights when sin and sorrow danced together and error piped a roundelay.

sorrow danced together and error piped a roundelay.

And, above all, through a rift in the clouds, beams a sweet, sad face like a star of promise that is soon to set beneath a cloud.

Ah, that face! How it has haunted the dreams of one who has had but few hours to indulge in dreaming.

That dear, soul-illumined face, with the reproachful eyes, and the quiver of tender lips. Down, winds of the night! I will have none of your wild chanting now. I am weary and my heart is heavy. Soon will come the day, with its toil and turmoil, and in the whirlpool of distracting duties I will lose myself. I will be a part of the weary world and all its changing lights and shadows, hopes and fears, disappointments and triumphs.

In the struggling light of the waning night

In the struggling light of the waning night
My spirit shall wander free;
My couns des are gone and I am alone
To think of heaven and thee, love,
To dream of heaven and thee!

M. M. R.

M. M. F.

Mercurial Poison.

Mercury is frequently injudiciously used by quack doctors in cases of malarial and blood poison. Its after effect is worse than the original disease. B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) contains no mercury but will eliminate mercurial poison from the system. Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for

book of convincing proof of its curative virtue.

A. F. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I caught malaria in Louisiana, and when the fever at last broke my system was saturated with poison, and had fores in my mouth and knots on my tongue. I got two bottles B. B. B., which healed my tongue and mouth and made a new man of me."

Wm. Richmond, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Mr wife could hardly see. Doctors called it syphilitic iritis. could hardly see. Doctors called it syphilitic fritis. Her eyes were in a dreadful condition. Her appetite failed. She had pain in her joints and bones. Her kidneys were deranged also, and no one thought she could be cured. Dr. Gillam recommended B. B. B., which she used until her health was entirely restored."

K. P. B. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was troubled with copper colored eruptions, loss of appetite, pain in back, aching joints, debility, emaclation, loss of hair, sore throat, and great nervous ness. B. B. B. put my system in fine condition."

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Review of Trade for the Past Week-

Fallures, etc.

Review of Trade for the Past Week—Failares, etc.

New York, August 23.—Following is R. G. Dun & Co's., review of trade for the week ending August 24: The monetary pressure of which so many warnings been given has operated this week to modify the improvement in the general trade due to exceilent crop prospects. It is quite the fashion in stock exchange circles to represent the rise in lending rates as arthicial, and intended to affect the prices of stocks. But the truth is that speculation of various sorts had previously

WITHDRAWN TOO MCHI MONEY from the support of legitimate business and productive industry, and the tendency of apprehension as to the future has been cut down still farther, while many of the leaders have preferred to place their money on call with ready negotiable collateral. Thus supplies for carrying securities and floating trust stocks have been increased even while a lack of commercial accommodations has caused failures of importance. The treasury meanwhile has been collecting its surplus revenue from the people at large, but disbursing it to holders of bends and so to lenders at monetary centers. The treasury has no other means of disbursing the surplus which the failure to reduce the revenue has caused, but the result has tended for months to cause a faulty distribution of the money supply.

THE SUSPENSION OF IMPORTANT BILLS, resulting from the recent failures of commission houses comes just when there were brighter pros-

resulting from the recent failures of commission houses comes just when there were brighter prospects for manufacturers than at previous times in mild weather and over production last winter. With orders in sight, if the mills could go on it is said all liabilities could soon be met, but if this be fact it snows the extent of pressure in commercial money markets.

noney markets.

At Boston the wool market has been completely unsettled. Again sales for the week amounting to only 1,100,000 pounds, all in small lots and concessions of 1 to 2 cents, would have been necessary in order to move large lots.

THE MONEY MARKET. It is observed also that while rates for the best strictly commercial loans are not materially advanced, the demand for single name paper has almost ceased and many who have practiced relying upon that method find loans impossible. At Philadelphia the money market is light, and banks contains a least the same than the same

Philadelphla the money market is light, and banks scrutinize closely because they have little to spare. At Boston banks supply customers, but discriminate very closely and the prevalent caution retards the movement of paper seriously. Here the demand for commercial paper is very light and four months' paper ranges from 6 to 1½ per cent.

The money market of interior ciries are by far better supplied; at Chicago by liberal receipts from the country and at most other points because the demand has as yet been only moderate, but some closeness is noted at St. Paul with slow collections. From all quarters improvement in business is reported with fine prospects for the fall trade consequent upon large crops. At Chicago the actual transactions are about equal to last year's in clothing, a little larger in boots and shoes and 18 per cent. larger in drygoods.

THE GROCERY TRADE

improves at most points, excepting as to sugar, for which the demand has been much affected by the operations of the trust, and raw is ½c lower. Coffee is in better demand and ½c higher, and the serious injury to the eastern potato crop by wet weather has caused a sharp advance. Butter and eggs are also higher, and cotton 3-16c for spool, notwithstanding a decline of ½c in print cloths. Splendid crop prospers begin to have their legitimate effect upon prices of BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Hogs have declined this week 20 cents per 100 THE GROCERY TRADE

spiencial crop prospects begin to have stimate effect upon prices of BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Hogs have declined this week 20 cents per 100 pounds, lard 12 cents and pork haif dollar per barrel. Oats and corn ½ cent each, latter with sales on 9,000,000 bushels, and wheat has declined 1½ cents with sales only 7% million bushels here. The speculative movement in wheat has been defeated by liberal receipts from the farmer, and when the farmers market freely oarly in the season, the prospect for the fall trade is excellent and monetary pressure is not usually of long duration.

The iron and steel business appears still more encouraging to most producers and dealers and some furnaces have this week been added to producing force. But the rapid increase in supply renders consumers more confident as to lower prices in the near future, and for the moment there is a framess of tone in the market rather than activity.

Secretary Windom's confidence that bonds would be offered freely in case of advance of rates for money appears to have been justified thus far, openings and purchases this week having bein quite liberal. But the treastry nevertheless holds \$2,000,000 more cash than it held last saturday, and as has been explained bond-purchases do not put much money at the right spot to meet commercial needs. Happily the foreign tra le at present threatens no decline, and while imports here have been 28 per cent larger than in August last year there has also been an increase of 22 per cent in exports from New York.

Bushess failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. Merchautile agency, by telegraph, number

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. Merchantile agency, by telegraph, number for the United States 199 and for Canada 16, or total of 206 as compared with total of 211 last week and 213 week previous to last. For the corresponding week of last year figures were 214, made up of 187 in the United States and 27 in Canada.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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We never deceive our customers. When we put a cigar on the market we always maintain its full standard of excellence. We den't charge an extra profit to insure risks such as are taken by most of our competitors. Our goods are guaranteed, and we do not allow customers to keep any of them that are not satisfactory to their trade. We employ only first-class Cuban hand cigar makers; never make use of machines, wooden moulds or lead forms, nor do we use artificial flavors of any kind. We invite smokers of pure Havana cigars to call at our factory and see for themselves how cigars are made and how the tobacco is prepared according to the Cuban method of manufacturing.

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For Mental Depression

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. L. C. S. Turner, Colfax, Ia., says: "I am very much pleased with it in mental depression from gastric troubles." Cholera.

Cholera.

A number of our druggists are selling Alexander's Choiera Morbus Cure and Cholera Infantum Cure for all summer complaints in children and adults, on a positive guarantee to cure or return the money. No stronger indorsement could be given. Costing us nothing if it fails to cure. Also Alexander's Pile Ontiment on same guarantee.

Thousands are praising Alexander's Tonic Pills. These medicines are sold by C. O. Tyner, Stoney, Gregory Co. A. J. Haltiwanger. Snarp Bros., Connally & Christian, D. S. (foldsmith & Co., M. B. Avarr & Co., J. C. Huss Binith & Hightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co.

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Mesers. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are ex-Messrs. Crantshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marletta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence aspecialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Telephone 151.

Telephone 151.

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The Lamson Consolidates, cfore Service Cc., have at their office 99% Whitehalf to the most complete Cash Register and Automatic Adding Machines known to the world. Their deshe is to have each and all needing a register to call on them before placing their order for an inferior machine.

JAMES A. GILES, Southern Agent.

A GREAT RAILROAD.

Not along ago, Mr. George H. Daniels, the general assenger agent of the New York Central and Hudsan River railroad, in extending an invitation to foreigners to visit this country, directed their attention to the fact that the United States of America is the greatest country on earth, peopled with sixty million of the most civilized and enterprising people on the globe; that the New York Central Railroad is the greatest railroad on earththe only four-track nailroad is the world; that it started from the largest city on the continent, passed through the richest and most prosperous region, touching the largest cities in the interior; is the great trunk line and direct route to that great cataract, Niagara Falls, and that in all respects it reveals more of the resource and riches of America in less time, with more safety, and under more lux-urious conditions than any other route. There is much in the above not only for foreigners, who want to see this country under favorable conditions, but for our own restless and moving people. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is the outgrowth of a luxurious and prosperous civilization and one of its greatest engineering triumpis. As is well-known it is the only line from the west to New York that lands in passengers in that city without ferrying them across the North river. It is spaifous and magnifecent taiton in the heart of the city has been for years not only the pride of New York, but a lasting monument to the foresignted liberality and enterprise of, that great organizer and founder of the New York central and Hudson River Railroad system, Commodore Vanderolit. The limited trains of this lide are the finest in the world, and its general accommodations for the traveling public are only known and a preclated by that large portion of it who have been over the lim and enjoyed them.—Detroit Free Pre-

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Pattom Prices.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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NEAR FRANKFORT: KY.

14th session begins September 9th; closes June 44th session begins September 9th; closes June 11th, 1800.
Full corps of professors. Special departments of entineering and chemistry and commercial course. Appropriate degrees conferred.

Officers and cadets constitute military corps. Discipline firm but kind; drill thorough and exact. No institution in this country gives the eadet the same personal, friendly date. Attention to the insidividual cadet is its character sitic feature.

Location long noted for healthfulness, beauty of secuery and general desirability. Buddings and grounds admirably adapted to their purpose. Property originally a health resort, known as "Franklin Springs." grounds admirably adapted to their purpose. Property originally a health resort, known as "Franklin Springs."

E2-Parents can spend vacation here with their

39 Tarents can spens from the sound of the s

BARILI'S SCHOOL OF MUSIC Will Resume Sept'ber 6, 1889

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Only a very limited number of boarding pupils wills be taken.

Resident French Governess.

All branches taught from the primary to the highest English and mathematical course, together with instrumental and vocal music, Latin and German. Bible History once a week. Best advantages in art. A regular course of lectures will be given on all Literary and Scientific subjects. An early application desired. Address
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Men, ST. GEORGE'S, Md., near Baltimore, Prof.
J. C. KINEAR, A. M., Principal, College or Business, Unsurpassed in advantages, comfort and struation, \$200 to \$275 a year.

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Cabell Rust, principals. English, French and
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Prepares for college. Reopens fourth Wednesday
in September. References: Justice John Harlan,
Washington, D. C.: President D. C. Gilman and Dr.
Herbert Adams, Johns Hopkins University, Mr.
Skipwith Wilmer, Baltimore; Col. John Atkinson,
Wilmington, N. C.; Judge W. D. Harden, Savannah;
Biship Whittle, Richmond; President Wm. Preston,
Johnston, Tulane University; Gen. G. W. Custis Lee,
Washington, and Lee University and Gen. A. H.
Garland, Washington, D. C. For circular, address
Mrs. Julia R. Tutwiler, 16 Mount Vernon Place,
Baltimore, Md.

CAPITOL FEMALE COLLEGE Nos. 26, 27 and 28 Capitol ave., Atlanta, Ga. The exercises of the college will be resumed Mon-The exercises of the college will be resumed Monday, Septemoer 2, 1889.
Faculty:—Mrs. C. D. Crawley, M.A., principal; Miss Ione Newman, M. A., elocution, calisteenics and reading; Miss Leonora Beck, M. A., Latin, Greek and French; Miss Loy McAfee, M. A., general assistant and primary; Miss Emma Hahr, principal music deyartment; Miss Beile Richard, assistant in music; Mrs. Hugh Angier, vocal department, Mr. Rich Cordon, art department. For particulars address the principal.

## SHERWOOD Female Seminary

STAUNTON, VA. Opens Sep. 18, 1389. Superior in location, comforts and thoroughness of instruction. New buildings to accommodate increased patronage, Art and music specialty. Pupils from New York to Texas Termis moderate. For illustrated catalogue, address julyo d 2m. J. L. MASSEY, A. M.

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English, Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific. School of Elocution: Professor W. W. Lumpkin, A.M. For circulars or information, address, DEWITT C. INGLE, A. M., Principal, 76 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. LUCY COBB INSTITUTE.

ATHENS, GEORGIA. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIFLS. LADY teachers. All denominations represented. Board, \$15 a month. No secret societies. Health record unsurpassed. Fall term commences September 25th, 1889.

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THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND
German boarding and day school for young ladies and girls reopens September 20, 1889.

aug 16-d to oct 1.

## MORELAND PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

NAER ATLANTA, GA., EXERSISES WILL BE resumed Wednesday, Sept 4.
CHAS. M. NEEL, Supt. july16-d2m tú thur su&wky4t e o w

## The Public Schools of Atlanta

WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, AT 8:30 o'clock. The superintendent's office, 75 E Mitcheil st., will be open from 8 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock until Monday. September 2.
Ghildren never in these schools must apply to Dr. Roach, 149 Whitehall st., (office hours 7 to 8 a. m. and 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.) for certificate of vaccination, take it to the superintendent and from him get a school ticket. Children in school on the last day of the last school term are admitted without tickets. All children are required to artend the school in the district in which they reside; those wishing transfer must apply for now ticket. Applicants for admission into the high schools except children promoted from the grammar schools, will report at the high schools Angust 30th, 9 o'clock. for examination.

tion.

General normal class for white teachers; Saturday
August 31st, 9 o'clock; for colored teachers, 1
o'clock.

By order of board of education.

By order of board of w. F. SLATON, Supt. G. H. DeJarnette

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Will reopen Sept. 25. Pupils join special classes or
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Real Estate. I have a bargain in 6½ acres and 5-room house in West End close to dummy. Suitable for sub-division. Splendid tract for garden, well watered by clear branch will sell or exchange for city property. A large corner lot, fine shade, good water, old house close to Capitol avenue. A bargain.

16 acres in cerporate limits, the handsomest and most elegant tract of land in the county. Just the tract for a syndicate to sub-divide.

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I was wounded in the leg at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31st. 1862. My blood was poisoned from the effects of the wound, and the leg swelled to double its natural size, and remained so for many years. The poison extended to my whole system, and I suffered a thousand deaths. Nothing did me any good until I took Swift's Specific, which took the poison out of my system, and enabled me to feel myself a man again. S. S. is the remedy for blood poison.

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Academic department opens on Wednesday, 18th of September, 1889. Examinations for academic department begins on Monday, 16th of September. Prayers held every morning and services by the Chancellor every Sunday afternoon.

TUITION FREE. Law department opens on same day. Tuition in this department \$75 per term. For catalogues address the Chancellor. LAMAR COBB. Secretary Board of Trustees. BEN THOMSON, OF AUSTIN. THE MEMBERS OF THE SAN ANDONIO CLUB STARTLED.

The Calmination of the Trouble Between Thompson and Jack Harris-A Western Tragedy. "A man will be murdered during the next

half hour." room, peacefully smoking our cigars when an excited young man rushed in and destroyed our screnity with the above startling decla-

Moved by one impulse, every man sprang to his feet, determined to be a witness of the promised tragedy. Before the door was reached a moment's deliberation showed us the folly of our eagerness. A second impulse brought us to a halt, and with one voice we demanded an explanation. lemanded an explanation.

Our informant quickly told us that Ben Thompson, of Austin, was in town. He had come for the purpose of killing Jack Harris, the keeper of a notorious dive on the main the keeper of a notorlous dive on the main plazza, and if we wanted to see the fight we had better hurry. As we struggled through the crowd on the streets he gave us some further particulars. Ben Thompson was the hard case of Austin. He had killed, some thirteen men in as many fights and was generally looked on with terror. He had, however, some good qualities. He was generous to a degree. The word fear had no place in his vocabulary and he had never been known to attack a man unaware.

vocabulary and he had never been known to attack a man unaware.

Jack Harris was a man of the lowest possible character. No one could be found to say a good word for him except his barkeeper Billy Simms. He kept a theater, a bar room and a gambling hall in one, which was an open, flaring disgrace to San Antonio. You entered the theater through the bar room and the gambling department could be reached from either place. Harris also had a record of killed and wounded, but he had always brought his man down in a sneaking cowardly brought his man down in a sneaking cowardly

brought his man down in a sneaking cowardly way.

A feeling of jealousy had sprung up between the two men and when that afteron some one in Austin told Thompson he was afraid of Harris, he immediately declared his intention of visiting San Antonio for the purpose of removing Harris from the world. He went home; cleaned and loaded his pistol; hurried to the depot and caught the afternoon train to San Antonio. The nows of his intentions had been telegraphed ahead and when he arrived there was quite a crowd at the depot to meet him. Leisurely and quietly he made his way to the street and then took a direct course for Harris's theater.

Harris's theater.

When he reached the place the electric lights

street and then took a direct course for Harris's theater.

When he reached the place the electric lights had just been turned on and the brilliant glare dazzied him for a second. Billy Shums was behind the bar, but Harris was nowhere in sight. Standing a few paces from the screen which was placed in front of the door Thompson asked for Harris. When he was told the man he was looking for was on the street. Thompson left a message saying that he had come to kill Harris, and he had better be prepared, as he would be back in half an hour to execute his intentions.

As we turned into the main plazza we saw a dozen men collected about the door of the theater. They were all talking earnestly, but no one showed the slightest desire to pass the big screen which hid the interior of the place from the street. Suddenly a whisper of "There he comes" arose, and then the tall form of Ben Thompson came lounging down the street. He seefned perfectly unconcerned, and except that he carried his right hand in the pocket of the loose coat he wore there was nothing unusual in his appearance. He quietly pushed his way through the knot of men at the door, and turned to pass round the screen. As he did so, however, he stopped short. He looked at the wall in front of him. Then his eyes fell to the bottom of the screen. Slowly he drew his right hand from his pocket, and as he did so, the electric light shome on the barrel of a heavy nickel plated pistol. He glanced once more at the side wall of the bar room, raised the pistol to the level of a man's breast, placed it against the screen and fired.

One wild shriek rose from the interior of the bar stood Simms pale and horrified, and on the floor half lying on the screen he had overturned, was the body of a man still grasping a riffe in his hands; with a dying effect the figure rolled over on its back and the distorted face of Jack Harris was revealed.

Thempson stood for a few minutes looking down at the body of his dead enemy. Then he made his way through the gathering crowd and disappe

The affair proved a nine days' wonder, and then the matter was apparently forgotten by everybody except Simms. He swore he would have revenge, and if the court failed to convict he openly asserted that he would act executioner and kill Thompson himself. In the meanwhile he assumed charge of the dive, and the theater, gambling hell and barrooms went on as before. Thompson was tried and acquitted, and then every one looked to Simms to carry out his threat. He appeared, however, to be content with constantly threatening Thompson's life. Rumors of his intentions were carried to Austin, and one evening Thompson and a young man known as the Austin Kid arrived in San Antonio. They were evidently bent on business and refused to talk to any one about the depot.

Antonio. They were evidently bent on business and refused to talk to any one about the depot.

Toward 9 o'clock that night they appeared at the door of the theater which was crowded, and demanded tickets of admission. They quietly passed through the barroom and took their seats. In some way it became known who they were, and immediately the entire audience had business outside. The actors left the stage. The curtain was lowered, and in five minutes they had the house to themselves. Then simms and his barkeeper, a man named Hurlburt, entered. They closed the big doors behind them, and the four men were left to settle their difficulties. Outside a great crowd had gathered. They listened breathlessly for some sound to tell what was going on. No one, however, dared to go near those doors. Suddenly the crack of a pistol sounded. It was followed by another and then another. The people in the piazza yelled with excitement, and moved in a compact mass toward the closed doors. They were brought to a sudden halt by the sound of another pistol shot. Then the explosions followed each other in rapid succession. For five minutes they continued. A dead silence ensued. As the people were beginning to move toward the doors for the second time the tramp of marching feet sounded through the plazza. A squad of police appeared, and made straight for the closed doors. They them open and marched in; behind them came the crowd. For a moment police and people stood astonished. The place was full of smoke, but it was apparently deserted. A mean was heard from between two seats. The police went to the spot and found the body of Simms with five bullets in him, but still alive. The other three were found in the same position, only they were all dead.

After months of suffering Simms recovered. He was, however, killed within the year by one of Thompson's friends. The theater is now closed, but the memory of the great fight which took place there still remains, and is frequently told by the men who were its witnesses.

L. M. W.

To tone up the system and stimulate the appetite, take Angostura Bitters. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all

Sarah Bernhardt

Is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But we have our own bright star, Mary An derson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does "LUCY HINTON" in the great tobacco world.

Harpers' Bazar Patterns given away to every lady buying 25 cents' worth of goods at John M. Miller's Book and Stationery Store, 31 Marietta st. tf

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Every lady purchasing 25 cents' worth of goods at
John M. Millers' book and stationery store, 31 Martetta street, will be presented with one of Harpers'
Bazar Patterns. Come early and make your own
selection. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st. dtf Given Away.

SOME RACING NEWS.

The new track of the New York Jockey The new track of the New York Jockey club, which was inaugurated on last Tuesday, is similar to no other in this country, and, as a whole, track, stables, stands, etc., it has not its equal in England or France. The track is not out of a mile and three furlouss, with a straight back stretch, allowing races of a mile and a quarter to be run with only one turn, and a straight, original track of nearly three-country, or a wile for the Occabe. nearly three-quarters or a mile for the October meeting. There will be a straight three-quarters from start to finish. The stand is not only the largest yet built, but one of the handsomest, and will be made even more picturesque on race days with race flags representing the racing colors of all the prominent stables. Due thought has been given for the comfort and convenience of both men and women, especially the latter, to which may be added an effort to lessen expenses by placing the added an effort to lessen expenses by placing the restaurant and her privileges in the hands of a caferer without cost, under a guarantee that not only shall all refreshments be of the best, but that city prices shall only be charged in all caser, whether for a glass and all sandwitch or a lunch for a dozen, with champagne and fixings." The programme will also be free.

A good many applications for Piedmont exposition race programes have already been received, and the manner of the racecommittee feel assured of a large number of excellent horses.

At Ottawa, Ill., on the soventeenth, the pacer Fred Arthur, paced a mile on a half-mile track in 2:15%, the fastest mile ever made over a half-mile track.

At Yonkers, N. Y., there will be racing b electric light after this week. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Aren't pacers developed in a hurry! Here comes Fred Arthur, to the general public is unknown, who makes the best mile ever made on a half-mile track. At Napa, California, a few days ago, Gold Leaf, a four-year-old, paced a mile with a running mate in 2:1114. Is the two minute day far

The track out at the exposition grounds is being put in good controls. A number of Atlanta horses are being worked, are every day, and some foreign stables are expected son.

Scrofula, boils, pimples, hives and other humors are liable to manifest themselves at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all humors from the blood and vitalizes and enriches it.

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of the Liver, Kidneys and Digestive Organs,

producing such symptoms as sick headache, bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, puffiness under the eyes, urine frequently scanty and high colored, at other times free. Often there is great depression of spirits, irregularity of appetite, bowels costive, occasional diarrhea, feet and hands cold, palpiation of the heart.

Chronic Female Discases.

Luccorrhosa, Painful and Irregular Menstruation Suppression or Excessive Menses, Prolapsus, Inhammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Weak Back, Nervous and Sleepless Nights, Shortness of Breath, Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Sick and Nervous Headache are perfectly cured. Diseases of Men.

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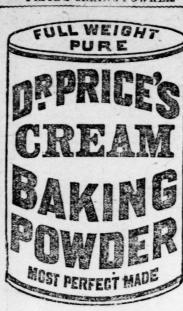
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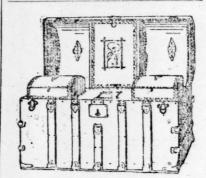
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Best residence on Weshington street; large lot,
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2% acres West End.
100 acres 1½ mile from city on railroad. The place
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100 acres six miles from caushed; perfect view of
city. A royal tract of land for subdivision nearly
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on railroad.
30 acres on Belt road near Van Winkle works.
8 noom house, large lot, Whitehall street.
Large lot overlooking eity and country Boulevard.
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Choice lot Hunnicuit avenue, in front of Baltimore

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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

20 PAGES 9 to 20.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 25, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CEN TS.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

TRUCE to the mercury! The vim, vigor and glow of preparation is going on: New goods shall be held in abeyance Tho longer. A seething maelstrom of Low Prices will engulf the remainder of our summer stock. Such a ruthless loss will be a liberal finale to a prosperous season. In the meantime distinguish foreign arrivals will fill the store with a blaze of glory. Every department throbs with the eager desire for that trade which is destined to reward our broad-guaged and generous methods. This store has become pre-eminently the shopping rendezvous of the people. Without rutty regulations grooved into habit and beyond the influence of change or progress, it goes out to every one in its own original and resultant way, with pat words and plain truths which will continue to fill its aisles with the great bulk of the city and its contiguous trade.

## NOVELTIES.

Women will be charmed at the Dress Goods counter tomorrow. Newness and cheapness will greet every glance. There are a multitude of materials massed in graceful disorder. They are all sprightly and "chic," but the whole gay procession of yard-goods poutingly stands aside and gives precedence to the triumphant Novelties, which, with the bold petulancy of conscious beauty, crowd to the front.

Their trimmings are jewelled with a brilliant lustre of silk, fluffed and mingled in the wool, which sheds over all a medley of changing and iridescent tints that cannot fail of interest. Who'd have dreamed that silk and wool possessed such inherent possibilities of loveliness? Why, they'd win plaudits in Paris New combinations, new styles, new colors, at prices to fit limited purses and prudent minds.

Rich Novelties in Parisian Robes, \$8. Rich Novelties in Parisian Robes, \$10. Rich Novelties in Parisian Robes, \$12.50. Rich Novelties in Parisian Robes, \$18.

## LINENS.

The Linen counter is the proudest place in the store. Ringing talks in print proved potential in bringing big crowds to witness the doings there. After wondering at the Marble Palace, visitors involuntarily turned to the inspiring scene within. Cheery housewives mar velled and revelled at the bargains' and scissor blades were kept flashing through folds of the snowiest stuffs ever yanked onto any counter in Atlanta.

It was a trade quirk, a rarely good and unexpected happening, that permits us to part with them at sixty cents on the dollar. They have gained for us a Linen prestige that'll endure so long as the immutable hills do stand. Monday a lot straight frae Glasgow will receive the knife. Makes nae defference if they are not white, they bleach beautifully after repeated washings. Qualities are "unco' guid," and dina you for get it. These show the price-drift

The flood of the season's silk is rolling in price-lashed and aglow with phosphorescent color reflec tions. You needn't stop to finger a fibre. Faultlessly finished, soft, but firm. Toss a fold in air. It snaps and crackles and sparkles with genuine silk spirit and vivacity. Shelves were never heavied or counters trophied with such gorgeous stuffs. Tinted as perfectly as though the pigments were laid by a master-hand.

SILKS.

The taste, skill and genius of Lyonaise silkmen have been lavished on them. Each piece vies with the other in brilliancy of hue and prettiness of pattern Their popularity shall not be im periled by exorbitant prices. They are unrivaled and unsurpassed, and an undercurrent of consistent econ omy runs all through them.

Satin Stripe Surah in two and three tone effects, \$1-Embossed Stripe and Check Gros Grain Silk, \$1. Armure Fancy Plaid and Stripe Silk \$1 and \$1.25. Persian Trimming Silk, Unique Designs, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

## SHOES.

In Shoes it's our never-ending endeavor to push qualities up and prices down. And it takes no acute shoe critic to see how well we succeed. Without talk or cavil all admit it. For when we tumble the prices of standard makes the mean. ing is clear to the densest novice that it is an offer of giving acknowledged value for less than market quotations. Price prickings are hurrying out all halting or hesitating things in the shoe room.

General goods certainly comes of a crushing mark down in such universally used articles. Disappointment in size or style is next to impossible. During the entire week incredible bargains in shoes will be stepping up, presenting irresistible claims for special recognition. Every reduction is genuine, and accomplishes immeasurable good

At 75c Ladies' and Misses' Patent Leather Tips, Oxfords, worth \$1.25.
At 75c Ladies' and Misses Tans and Russet, Oxford,

worth \$1.50.

At \$1.50 Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, the finest made, worth \$3.

At \$1 Ladies' and Misses' Handsome Kid Button Boot, worth \$1.50. Boot, worth \$1.50.

A fine line of Bronze and Kid Ankle Tle Slippers for babies just received.

## DRESS GOODS.

they are causing. It's like the waking of bees in spring. We've never shown the like before. There are grays dashed with a sauce piquant of higher color. Hard by are a stack of the picturesque Siberien shades. Over yonder are plaids and stripes in delightful confusion. You'd never weary of the kaleidoscopic newness and endless variety. They're like the woods in autumn, your every peep meets a pretty

It's a regular federation of fabrics. Every wool-producing country is represented. Come with pocketbook abulge or scant and shrunken, and you'll see something which has been made precisely to your notion. Any dignified Shetland sheep nipping the moss of the moor and crag, or mirroring itself in the classic river Tweed, would quit the wool business did it know how cheap Keely Company are sell. ing Worsteds. Theae are:

There's a lively ripple all through Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Being loaded, handicapped with an excess of what it takes to make a well rounded stock, we are subjecting ourselves to the bitter discipline imposed by a buying blunder. The department must be eased immediately. They are ready for your ooking in a quiet, pleas ant part of the stone, where you can say your mind and choose your liking without a thought of obtrusive eyes or

Quick work has been going on among them. Still, the assortment remains unbroken. Wise women will take the hint and be

is only a drop of what's within,

Listen to the stir, hum and buzz

sirable goods from American mills. indsome cloths from German looms ardy materials direct from England alfs from Scotland and France too.

## UNDERWEAR.

fleet. Besides quality and price you have the style to marvel at Why tire fingers or try patience when in these you get the work for nothing. The display in window

Corset Covers, fine and dainty, from 15c to \$1. Drawers, trimmed with lace or embroidery. 25c

Chemise, best material, frills and embroidery front, 40c to 51.

Gowns, embroidery and lace, tocked and reversed, 60c to 51.50.

# KEELY COMPANY. LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

## IN CARPETS WE DISTANCE ALL COMPETITORS Solid Walnut Bed Room Suits, 10 pieces, with We do so by keeping the best makes, only showing toilette bevei glasses and marble tops, \$45 complete. Solid Oak Chamber Suits, 10 pieces, with toilette,

the choicest styles and doing the very best work. It is a Well known fact that our Carpet Department is in the best hands, being under the direct supervision of Messrs. J, J. Haverty and H. T. Craft, who are undoubtedly at the head of the carpet business in this section. Each purchaser of Carpets, Draperies, etc., will be assured fair treatment, good goods, lowest we can do when we try. prices. No shoddy or cheap grade of Carpets handled,



our goods and get our prices.

## 1,000 Bars sold by us this season. Why? For the reason

that we make the best nets and

sell them at a fair price.

## inducements to all purchasers for the next six 25 STYLES IN STOCK.

and carpets?

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Not an experiment, not a simple department with a handful of goods. but the most complete and extra-

We have twenty-five thousand feet of floor space devoted to the exhibition of our mammoth stock. We

ordinary stock of Fine Furniture and Carpets ever shown south by any house. Our Furniture is bought by

the most successful Furniture man south. Contracts are made for eighteen of the best stores in this country and all purchases are made for SPOT CASH. We are in a position to offer buyers of Furniture induce-

ments that no competition can possibly afford, and you neglect your own interests when you fail to look at

have the best selected assortment of Furniture and Carpers to be seen and we will simply astonish you with

SOUTH.

CARPET

gain ever offered in Atlanta.

during the past 10 days, but we claim to lead and

must offer samples of what

Do you want furniture

If so, try us this week,

We want to swell our August sales, and will offer

snd we will surprise you.

FURNITURE.

On Monday morning I will throw open my doors on the largest, handsomest and most complete assortment of Furniture ever shown the Atlanta public. This stock has been selected to meet the demands arising from the Piedmont exposition, which opens October 7th. I have over 1,000 complete suits, ranging from

## \$11.50 to \$600,

And am prepared to furnish without delay a two-room cottage or a one hundred-room hotel. These goods must be sold, and buyers next week will surely get bargains. I can show more goods than any other Atlanta dealer, and challenge a denial.

Over 100 elegant parlor suits and five hundred fancy chalrs. 50 fancy cabinets and desks of unique designs.

Hundreds of pieces of beautiful oak and mahogany furniture.

Wardrobes, book cases, hat racks and fancy tables. The streets are blockaded. My floors are crowded and almost impassable. Prices have been put down and next week will witness the

largest sales of Farniture ever consummated in Atlanta. Antique oak suits, complete, only \$25.

Beautiful plush suits, \$30. Folding lounges, \$7.50.

1,000 mattresses, 1,000 cots,

500 cheap chairs,

200 cheap tables. Now is the time to buy for the exposition.

P. H. SNOOK.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

## Atlanta Trunk Factory IS STILL ON A BOOM!

During the past four week we supplied thousands of customers with untold bargains. The people appreciate our endeavors. For the next two weeks we will make a still heavier reduction. Look at these prices:

For \$3 you get a large 36 inch zinc trunk, worth \$5.

For \$3 you get a fine 36 inch finished trunk, worth \$6.50.

For \$4 you get a Saratoga 36 inch, former price \$7.

For \$5 you get an elegant trunk, linen liqed.

For \$6.50 you get a gem of a trunk, worth \$10.

For \$9 you get something real grand; actual value, \$12.50,

We sell a real sole leather valies for \$3; regular price everywhere, \$5. We are the leaders.

We have the goods; and at these prices everybody can be supplied. Price our goods before purchasing.

Take Electric Cars Butter and Cheese. for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8 a.m. to 9 p. m.

GOOD MEN WANTED to handle the great "HORSE-BOOK STOCK-DOCTOR."

13 Departments. 760 Engravings. Sales Sure-Past, 90 Days Time. No. 1100HSSN PUB. CO., ST. 100HS, MO. july 21—ally sun wed fri wky

## CLOTHING.

SPECIALS.

Our Silk Plush Parlor Suits for \$35 is the best bar-

The above 3 specials have made competitors weary



# The Bottom Reached

FOR 30 DAYS

We will sell our entire stock of Summer Clothing for Men, Boys and Children

## AT COST!

We are compelled to make room for our immense Winter Stock which we are having made.

LOOK AND BE CONVINCED 41 Whitehall Street.

## Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership

THE FIRM OF SMITH & LEYDEN IS THIS DAY dissolved, O. A. Smith having purchased the interest of A. Leyden, will continue the business at the new works on Western and Atlantic railroad, and assumes alll obligations of the firm and collects all debts due the old firm. Atlanta, August 7th, 1889.

O. A. SMITH.

A. LEYMEN.

july21—dly sun wed fri wky

## SHEFFIELD'S SMOKE STACKS ABOVE HER FORTY-THREE MANU-

A Progressive Young City-A City Four

Years of Age With Four Thousand In-habitants, and Over Forty Factories.

SHEFFIELD, Ala., August 24.—[Special.]— The brief history of the wonderful infant city of Sheffield makes a remarkable showing.

And it demonstrates that "The Iron City on the Tennessee" within a few years will rank among the dozen leading citles of the South. In the fall of 11883 Capt. A. H. Moses, then a prominent banker of Montgomery, while in Florence, was invited to visit the mineral re-

gions in Franklin and Walker counties.

On his way he passed through

AN IMMENSE PLANTATION
on the banks of the broad and picturesque
Tennessee. Near this plantation were immense deposits of then undeveloped brown
hermatite iron ores, and on the banks of the
river were great walls or cliffs of limestone.

Not for distant were inexhaustible coal fields. Not far distant were inexhaustible coal fields, He at once realized that this great plantation, in the midst of all that goes to make iron

THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION on the Tennessee, was the place for a great

elty.

He, with a few associates, bought the land. Early in 1884 they organized the Sheffield Land, Iron and Coal company, and commenced work laying off their land, consisting of 2,700 acres, into a town site. In May of '84

THE FIRST LOTS WERE SOLD at auction. Sheffield was then nothing more than a cotton field, but those present seemed to realize that its future must be great, and the first lot offered brought \$1,000. The highest price paid was \$8,900. This was paid by an Atlanta man for a corner lot on Montgomery avenue, the principal thoroughfare of the city.

When the sale closed there had been sold \$335,000 worth of LOTS.

With this sale the success of Sheffield was assured. The company was composed of the most experienced business men and capitalists. It was capitalized at \$1,000,000, with 2,700 acres of Sheffield real estate and with min-eral rights in 30,000 acres of iron and coal

Then the land company commenced work to

MANUFACTURES AND RAILROADS, the Memphis and Charleston at that time being the only railroad that touched Sheffield. Small industries commenced locating here, and in 1886 over \$600,000 worth of property was sold in a month based on contracts being made by E. W. Cole and associates, of Nashville, for

THREE BLAST FURNACES
of 150 tons daily capacity each. Work was
commenced on them immediately and they were completed about a year ago.

About the same time the construction of

TWO MORE FURNACES was commenced and they, too, were completed a short while ago. Two of the five furnaces are now in blast. The fires have been started in two more, both of which will be in blast within thirty days, and the fifth, just completed, will go in blast within less than sixty days.

In the meantime,

RAILROAD BUILDING was commenced, and today Sheffield has three—the Memphis and Charleston, the Sheffield and Birmingham, and the Nashville, Florence and Sheffield branch of the Louisville and Nashville. Two more lines are now being built and two are being surveyed. Then there are two lines of boats on the Tennessee, giving Sheffield a rate of \$1 per ton on pig iron to St. Louis, the western pig iron market, while other Alabama points pay \$3.50 per ton to the same point.
SHEFFIELD'S GROWTH.

With these furnaces, railroad and boat lines, together with many manufactories, Sheffield is growing faster than any point in the entire south. Although it has only 4,000 inhabitants now, new people are coming in daily, and within a year the most conservative estimate that its population cannot be less than 10,000.

ITS TAXABLE PROPERTY. In 1884, the taxable property of the entire county was only \$1,245,000, while this year the taxable property approximates seven millions. There is now invested in buildings and manufactures, about \$4,000,000 immediately in the

A VIEW OF SHEFFIELD. Standing upon the top of the elevator of one of the mammoth furnaces, and looking over this magnificent infant city, one is loth to be lieve that so much work could have been accomplished and such a complete city could have sprung up in four short years.

Right under your feet flows the broad Ten-nessee, with its beautiful islands and picturesque great high cliffs rising from twenty to one hundred feet above the surface of the water. For miles and miles the river is visible, flowing through rich green fields and cutting its way through the mountains. Beneath ding at the wharf is a big river steamer, while in the distance two more are seen

STEAMING TOWARD SHEFFIELD, bringing western produce and to return with Sheffield iron and the products of her many

Turning you gaze upon Sheffield, with its handsome business houses and dwellings on the one hand and its many manufactories on FORTY-THREE LOFTY SMOKE STACK

loom up and from each a dense cloud of black smoke is pouring forth, while above you there floats off great banked clouds of smoke.

The furnaces below is making a run, train loads of ore, coke and limestone are coming in while trains of pig iron are going out. A few

THE STOVE WORKS LOOM UP. where scores of first-class cooking stoves are

made and shipped away daily.

Near that is the straw hat factory turning out 3,000 hats daily, from the most expensive mackinaw to the cheapest grades of hats.
ADJOINING IS A SHOE FACTORY employing about forty hands and turning out a

few hundred pairs daily. Next is an iron and brass foundry. Then a large foundry and machine shops,

A LARGE WOOLEN MILL nearing completion, the building 250 feet long by 50 wide, a gaivanized fron cornice factory, a very large cotton compress, a large flour and grist mill, a furniture factory, wooden variety works and planing mills, a half dozen brick yards, the electric light works, the water works plant, mineral paint works, agricultural implements factory, spoke and handle factory, an ice factory, the principal shops of the Sheffield and Birmingham railroad, a patent medicine factory, a large steam laundry, and dozens of other small enterprises.

Then there are a dozen handsome brick and stone business blocks completed, and stores and dwellings by the hundred under construction. The new

is looming up while the \$50,000 office building of the Land company is nearly completed.

Above, in the residence portion, and especially in a beautiful park overlooking the river, many dwellings, and handsome ones, are

A BEAUTIFUL PARK. This park is one of the most beautiful places, erhaps, in the world for a home. It is fully ne hundred feet above the river, and overlooking it, in the midst of a grove of great

ing around the hills and running down into the valleys. A dozen handsome dwellings have already been completed here and many more are under construction, The drives are macadamized with that peculiar substance found here, which when placed upon the streets and rolled, turns from a red to a light substance and believe as a substance and positive as a substance and gray and becomes as nard and lasting as asphalt.

DR. HAYGOOD'S FEMALE UNIVERSITY. This park is only about a half mile from the principal business blocks, and in it, upon the very highest point, are the twenty-two acres donated by the land company to the female university Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, is to build. The company also gives him a handsome home, which they have already commenced building.

This university is to be the most complete female school in the entire south, and the equal of any in this country. There are to be five separate and distinct buildings

TO COST \$40,000 EACH, or a total of \$200,000. One building will be used as a dormitory, another for an academic department, a third for art and music, a fourth for languages, and the fifth for physical cul-ture. Dr. Haygood expects to raise a million-dollar endowment fund. The building of the university will commence in a month or two. Besides this college, the contract for a

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING has been given out, and it is expected to be completed in time for occupancy this fall. There are already two public schools here and many private ones.

In fact everything is being built in Sheffield.

People of pluck, energy and wealth are at the helm, and they are determined to make it the greatest of Alabama's cities. THE LAND COMPANY

is composed of men who realize that money must be spent to make a large city, and they are spending it. Mr. W. L. Chambers, the general manager of the company, is a business man who knows what must be done to make a city, and he is doing it. To any man or party of men who will establish a manufactory any kind here the land is donated, and ir many instances donations of money have been made. The company is extremely liberal The company is extremely and spares no time nor expense in their efforts

SHEFFIELD'S FREIGHT. When the five furnaces of Sheffield are in operation it will take over four hundred cars a day to bring in the raw material and carry out the products of the furnaces alone, which is nore freight than a commercial city of a dozen times its size will furnish. Then when the \$300,000 rolling mill and the various other manufactures now on foot and under construction, are completed, with the commercial busi ness of the city, it is believed this will be increased to at least five or six hundred cars.

AS A COMMERCIAL POINT. Sheffield has already forged to the front Her river freight rates on western produce and goods of all descriptions give her an advantage over all other north Alabama towns, and already she is doing a small jobbing trade. She, however, needs large wholesale houses of all descriptions, and there is no better opening for them anywhere.

Her cotton receipts last year reached 1,600 bales, all of which were compressed right here, and Mr. H. C. Howell, the proprietor of the compress, and by the way a Georgian, hailing from Rome, says he expects not a bale less than 30,000 this season. On account of water competition the railroads give Sheffleld a very low rate, and her cotton men expect to control the cotton business of all north Alabama Sheffield is indeed a wonderful city and within ten years it will rank among the very first of Alabama's cities. E. W. B. first of Alabama's cities.

### A NEW RAILROAD SCHEME. Thomasville Seeking an Outlet Through to

THOMASVILLE, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]homasville has long seen and feit the great need fanother railroad outlet north. The most plausi-le and promising route has been a line to Augusta, uch a road would make many valuable connecsuch a road would make many valuator connec-tions and develop a very large and naturally rich territory, which, though in some sections sparsely settled now, will eventually support an immense population and furnish a splendid business for a railroad. Certain men of railroad intelligence and considerable means have flually taken hold of this atter, and they propose to build from Augusta a Thomasville ito Tallahassee and possibly on to

via Thomasville ito Tallahassee and possibly on to the coast.

There seems to be no questson about such a road being a paying enterprise, and all that has been necessary was to get the sufficient capital interested.

The gentlemen now at work on the scheme have the standing to secure a hearing from those who furnish the money to build railroads, and the chances are very bright, indeed, that the road will be built, and that, too, at some early time.

With such a new impetus Thomasville would take another tremendous bound forward in the march of progress.

Caroline May Be Well Off Yet CANTON, Ga., August 23.—[Special.]—Caroline Blake, colored, and her girls, of this place, are about to come into a considerable estate in Tennessee. Several years ago Caro line's husband left here and went to Chattanooga, where he accumulated considerable property which is now said to be quite val-uable. A short time since he died, and lawyers for Caroline and her girls are now suing to establish their legal rights to the property, although the same has been sold under an order from the court. Caroline and th girls need all the money they can get and we hope they may be successful in this suit.

The Old Depot Torn Away. REYNOLDS, Ga., 'August 24—[Special.]—The railroad authorities have torn away the old depot and are erecting a first-class new structure, which will soon be completed, giving a much-neater appearance to that portion of the

An "Old Timer."

An "Old Timer."

From the Rome, Ga., Tribune.

One of the most interesting among the visitors to Rome during the past week was General James A Green, now of Milledgeville, but formerly of Floyd county, and one of the largest surveyor-generals of the state of Georgia.

General Green was stationed in Rome by the government during the time of the Creek war in 1836, at which time there was nothing but the original forest and a few small shantles on the spot now covered by this beautiful and populous city. He remembers the time when the spot now covered by this beautiful and populous city. He remembers the time when the spot on which the Tribune building now stands was a corn field, and recollects that the same field in West Rome now swelling with waving corn, had thirty-six years ago upon it just such a crop as beautifies and adorns it now. Colonel Green's recollections are rich and interesting and he has promised the Tribune at a future date to give these recollections at greater length. Colonel Green is visiting his son, Mr. E. K. Green, in South Rome. He expresses surprise and gratification at the steady and phenominal growth- which Rome has manifested within the last few years.

Need Not Expect Apything From Fannin.

Need Not Expect Anything From Fannin. From the Blue Ridge, Ga., Post. It is rumored that Thad Picket will be in the race for congress again. He need not expect anything from Fanniu until the war record of himself and his brother Julius is forgotten.

President Harrison may not be able to satisfy all of the office seekers, but Coaline Headache Powders are bound to satisfy all who suffer from headache if they use them. Sold by druggists or malled on receipt of price 25c by The Coaline Co., Buffalo, N. Y. aug 3 4 11 18 25

Economy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the only medicine of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true.

There will be retay and sy, especially when you smoke one of the Swe douquet cigarettes. They have a restful, beneficial, eaceful, mild, pleasing effect upon the nerves.

Elixir Babek," a vegetable compound, preventive and sure cure for -Malanial diseases, at druggists, 50 cents a bottle, july81—d1m THE HAPPY FARMER.

FIELDS HEAVY WITH GRAIN AND THE CATTLE FAT.

and Finds Everybody Smiling-Different

It does look like the farmers ought to be happy. They made the best wheat crop that has been made for years, and now the fields are heavy with corn and will soon be white with cotton. The cattle are all fat and such a fruit crop was never known in Georgia. reckon they are happy, for they are having picules and barbecues all about and reunions among the soldiers, and the camp meetings have begun early and will keep on till cotton picking time. The Farmers' clubs and the Alliance men seem to be masters of the situa-Alliance men seem to be masters of the tion financially, religiously and practically, to be envied. The

other day my wife and I were invited out to our friend Billy Hood's to eat grapes and mel-ons, and we went. He lives at the foot of the mountain, two miles from town, and we found the front yard swept out, and the back yard, the front yard swept out, and the back yard, too, and the water pail and wash pan had been scoured, and the children had put on clean clothes, and everything was in apple pie order, for that is the way country folks do when town folks are coming to see them. We know all about that. But it is rather embarassing when town company takes them unawares on a wash day or cleaning up day. I remember that on one occasion my wife could hardly get one of the girls to go to the door and, when she did go she opened it and got behind it and asked the company to walk into the parlor until she could change her garments.

and got behind it and asked the company to walk into the parlor until sie could change her garments.

Billy Hood is my ideal of old Agur's prayer, "give me neither poverty nor riches." He is just comfortable and has to work hard to keep so. He is always cheerful and so are his wife and children. His good old mother lives not far away, and his married daughter is in sight. He lives in a cottage that is shaded by some large oak trees. The well with its old oaken bucket is in the back yard and the gar den and orchard are near at hand. Chickens of all sizes are meandering around, and the ash-hopper and the dairy and the cider press show signs of clean things and good things. There is nothing fine enough to be afraid of—nothing poor enough to excite your sympathy—everything is comfortable and that is all. "And I said if there's peace to be found in the world A heart that was humble might hope for it here."

Billy Hood was a good soldier in the war and he is a good farmer in peace. He always has his premium acre in cotton and in corn. I think that he can safely count on two bales of the one and sixty bushels of the other this year and his whole crop is nearly as good. He is a good Christian and his children come to Sabbath school and he always pays his full part to the preacher on the first day of every month. What if the world was full of such families, such fathers and mothers and children.

"Their best companions, innocence and health, Their best riches ignorance of wealth,"

"Their best companions, innocence and health, Their best riches ignorance of wealth, How blest is he who crowns in shades like these A youth of labor with an age of ease."

Beautiful Inscious grapes lined the garden fence on overy side. I began at the gate and eat all the way round, and after a brief interval I had to sample the melons, and in conrect of time a few pears and peaches were packed on top and then the cider was brought forward to make the repost complete.

of time a few pears and peaches were packed on top and then the cider was brought forward to make the repast complete.

But I got home safe, and as we had had only a lunch for dinner the girls had prepared an extra good supper with a green corn pudding attachment. When the doctor left me next day he thought I was asleep, but I heard him whisper to my wife that he thought there was a chance for me to pull through, for my constitution was a good one, considering how I had imposed on it. Many inquiring friends called to see me, and while the morphine was working I thought I heard somebody say that the hearse had come, and I clutched the sheet to see if I was really in a coffin. It took me about a week to get straight again, but there is some good with the bad. I found that I had more friends than I knew of, and I have received lots of congratulations, especially from the agent who insured my life.

Now Billy Hood is just a common man with enough education to serve all his purposes. He reads the Bible and his newspapers and the Sunday school books, and no modern trash, and is content. What does he want with more? Sometimes I think the world is on a craze about education, high education, classi-

and is content. What does no want with more? Sometimes I think the world is on a craze about education, high education, classical education. It is said that Georgia heads the list of illiteracy. Well, that is bad I know, but Massachusetts heads the list of crime, and that is worse. If some of our people can't read and write, they are good citizens. Education is not a guarantee for good citizenship. Right now the overcrowding of the learned professions is giving trouble in Germany. Their press is discussing the matter very seriously, and trying to find a remedy. Too much education they say, and it is breeding discontent and socialism among the graduates who can't find employment to suit their high culture. There are severty-one universities and twenty-eight thousand students in attendance, and the number is increasing five times faster than the population. What does this mean? Sometimes I think the world is on a

times faster than the population. What does this mean?
Pope said:
"A little learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep, or taste not of the Pearian spring." I never did believe that; but now here is a new theory which says that too many are drinking deep, and the professions are all crowded to an alarming extent. Is it possible that knowledge is coming to a discount, and much learning is making people mad? Is it a fact that the number of graduates in the universities ought to be limited, for fear of endangering the safety of the government? Has a young man less stability and less patriotism because he has been through the university? Germany boasts of the best educational system in the world. She has compulsory education, and requires five years schooling between the ages of seven and seventeen, and special attention is given to the moral training of her pupils. The illiteracy of her population is only 2½ per cent, which is a smaller ratio than any state in our union and yet Germany is alarmed at the spread of socialism.

Well it looks like there is another problem to solve. How much education shall we give to our children? Pope is not infallible even though he was a "Pope." A little learning is not a dangerous thing. It is a good thing, a safe and harmless thing and every human being ought to have it. To read and to write and to cipher adds to the usefulness, the independence and the happiness of mankind. We can all agree upon that. A common school education does not put the man or the state in any peril. It does not produce any disinclination to work for a living—to work in the common avocations of life. But suppose we could, by some enchantment, give every man and woman a collegiate education, would we dare to do it? Old Uncle

But suppose we could, by some enchantment, give every man and woman a collegiate education, would we dare to do it? Old Uncle Sam chops my wood and cleans out my stable and gets his daily wages and is content. If he was suddenly endowed with my learning would he chop my wood any more? If not what would he do for a living; who would do the cooking and washing, and scour the floors and kill the chickens? Who would dig and plow and curry the mules and hand the wood and pick the cotton and butcher the cattle and hogs and work in the factories? Who would be brakemen on the railroads or firemen ou the engines? Who would be porters and draymen and hack drivers in the cold, sleety days of winter. The college graduates won't do it now—would they do it then. In fact, does not a high degree of culture unfit a man for laborious or or menial pursuits. If it does then what pursuit is left him when the professions are overcrowded as they are in Germany.

Now, neither the state nor the people are responsible for the unequal condition of mankind. Some vessels are born to honor and some to dishonor. Work has to be done—hard work, dirty work, unhealthy and perilous work, or else everything would stop and the human family would perish. We cannot help this. Fortune and misfortune move along together.

"Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall." Society is its own regulator. I have no just cause of complaint that I can't move in the first circles, I am happier in my own, and so is everybody even down to Uncle Sam, the wood-chopper. Our white people are getting along pretty well and the professions are not yet overcrowded to any alarming extent. There is still room at the top. But the negroes of the south ar give every man and woman a collegiate educa

fast approaching the condition of the whites in Germany. Their colleges are turning out scores who can find nothing to do—nothing that is congenial to their educated feelings. When a young man, white or black, has acquired a high strung education and can find nothing to apply it to he begins to brood over the unequal condition of things. He sees a class around him who are mentally his inferiors, but who have accumulated property and are reveiling in wealth. He sees another class who have made fortunes by crooked practices, by extortion, speculation, monopoly and political intrigues. His thoughts fester and fret in idleness, which is the parent of all vice, and before he knows it he wants a division and is at heart a socialist. The negro does not have far to go to reach this point, for it is his nature to want a division. He begins to divide early. divide early.
"How are you getting along, Dougherty?"
said I to a clever old darky who was raised in

"How are you getting along, Dougherty?" said I to a clever old darky who was raised in the family.

"Poorly, sir, poorly. It gets worse and worse. My children are giving me a power of trouble since they came from college. They won't work nary lick and they brings a crowd of them lazy college whelps to my house every day and they have mighty nigh eat me out."

The working negroes give us no trouble, but every now and then one of these college bred editors or school teachers tries to stir up a war between the races, and they have an idea that they will be backed by their northern friends. But they are mistaken. The north has too much money invested here now and is investing more all the time. The north will not take a part in a race war. The northern mind is very much unsettled on this problem. On the last Fourth of July a distinguished orator made a speech in Farmitgton, in Maine, and said that the nation had committed three monumental blunders—one was in opening our doors to all the vagabonds of the earth; another was in not hanging Jeff Davis and Bob Lee and all the leaders and officers of the rebellion, and the greatest blunder of all lay in giving the negro the ballot and setting him up as a citizen. He denounced the poor darkey as being worse than the Indian or the Chinaman.

Well, I wish they would settle down and let us know what they are going to do about it. In the meantime let us be patient. Let the south roll on in her prosperity and let everybody be calm and serene.

Experts express various opinions as to whether

Experts express various opinions as to whether executions should be by electricty, but it is universally admitted that Coaline cures headache in a few minutes. 25 cents per box from any druggist.

## And Still Another Freak.

From the Greensboro, Ga., Journal.

Mr. Walter Baugh brought to this office the other day the rind of a watermelon, on the inside of which could be plainly seen a number of letters. The letters were formed of a hard substance lighter in color than the meat, and stood in relief. We plainly traced a U, J, two E's, two T's, an N, O, Y—all in capitals. Putting these letters together, after transposing them, it is very easy to get "No JUTE YET." From this we infer that the melon is a staunch member of the Farmers, Alliance. We kept the rind several days, but decomposing, we were compelled to throw it away.

## A Huge Pumpkin.

From the Greensboro Ga., Journal.

Mr. E. H. Bowden's pumpkin keeps growing, and is now the largest ever grown in the county. It is between 75 and 80 inches in circumference now, and what it will be no one knows.

### They Were Not Sour Grapes From the Cherokee, Ga., Advance.

In reaching to get his wife some bunches of grapes a few days ago Hon. Gib Arnold, of Milton, fell across a rail and fractured three of his ribs. The grapes were not sour, and he got them any-way. He is able to be out now.

If every lamp in the United States had a "pearl-top" chimney, the breaking of chimneys would almost cease.

There would still be carelessness, accidents. But, if every lamp had a "pearl-top" chimney, the change would be so great that the sale of other sorts would instantly stop. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, might possibly make enough "pearl-tops" to keep the country supplied.

By the way, a dealer that sells their chimneys gives a new one for every one that breaks in use.

There is a primer about them that every dealer in lampchimneys can get some hundreds of for his neighborhood.

-CURE-BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE HEARTBURN, LIVER INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA, COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE BLOOD

BY USING THE GENUINE Dr. C. McLANE'SEE -CELEBRATED-LIVER PILLS

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. Beware of Counterfeits made in St. Louis.



DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best in the World. Examine his

\$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOES.

\$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES.

\$2.00 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOES.

\$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.

\$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.

\$2.00 and \$1.75 EOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton. Mass.

"Examine W. L. Douglas \$2.00 Shoes for gentlemen and ladies."

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, | PRICE & FOSTER,

Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES.

# MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS. Beautiful and The Most Attractive Prices in the

## BALTIMORE

CELEBRATION!

HALF . RATE EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD FOR 14 DAYS.

## MARYLAND EXPOSITION BALTIMORE,

Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1889.

SEPTEMBER 9th. OPENING WITH

Baltimore Industrial

CIVIC PROCESSION.

200 FLOATS AND 50,000 UNIFORMED MEN IN LINE. SEPTEMBER 12th.

BATTLE OF NORTH POINT!

5,000 Troops engaged, consisting of Troops the United States Army and State Militia. Bands of Music. Grand Vocat Concert of Votces.

SEPTEMBER 13th.

## BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'HENRY

Eight United States Men-of-War, Maryland Oyster Navy and 500 Men United States Army and Navy in Action.

The celebration to be held in Baltimore during the wook of September (9th to 14th inclusive,) un-der the auspices of the Maryland Exposition asso-clation, will, on account of its extremely interesting character, attract to that city thousands of visitors from all parts of the country.

character, attract to that city thousands of visitors from all parts of the country.

Some of the principal features emprace: A Military Parade, Competitive Drill and Sham Battle—a reproduction, as hear as possible, of the Battle of North Point, upon which occasion the American forces defeated the British, commanded by General Ross. The Secretary of War will co-operate by sending the United States troops from the garrison at Washington and Baltimore to participate.

There will also Be A grand exposition of the batural and industrial resources and products of the field; the forest; the mine, and the waters of Chesapeake, together with the best work of the artist and artisan.

The new postofice building at Baltimore will be dedicated by the president of the United States, and a grand ball tendered by the city in honor of the president and his cabinet.

In the great City cand Trades Display, several, buildred mignificent Floats will parade, illustrating the trade, commerce and manufactures of the city, together with a number of Floats representing allegorically and historically the city's growth and progress during the last 260 years.

The Bomardment of Fort M'Henry WILL BE ONE OF THE GRAND FEATURES

BE ONE OF THE GRAND FEATURES BE ONE OF THE GRAND FEATURES
OF THE OCCASION.

A fleet consisting of a number of United States
Men-of-War will attack Fort McHenry to which the
garrison of the fort will respond. During the engagement there will be used:
500 Floating Torpedoes!
500 Bomb Shells!
3,000 Rockets!
100 Search Lights!

3,000 Rockets!

100 Search Lights!
1,000 Electric Lights!
1,000 Electric Lights!
1,000 Electric Lights!
1,000 Electric Lights!
ENDING WITH A REFRESENTATION OF A SHIP
ON FIRE AND AN EXPLOSION OF A
MAGAZINE ON THE FORT!
These are some of the features which are calculated to attract to the "City of Monuments," visitors numbering thousands.
The railway and water lines reaching Baltimore from all sections have agreed to make half-rate tlokets to Baltimore and return, good for 14 days.

july 11 18 25 2s sept 1 8

## LUMBER! LUMBER!

RAY & GEISE,

MANUFACTURERS OF-

## Yellow Pine Lumber

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Moulding, Finishing Lumber, Etc,

SPECIAL BILLSCUT ON SHORT

NOTICE.

Write for prices.

RAY & GEISE, Bronwood, Georgia.

WANTED. CORRESPONDENCE WITH JAIL BUILDERS with reference to placing iron cells in upper with contractors with reference to building a brick residence for jailer on jail lot of same county. Address J. P. Bröwn, Chalrman Board County Commissioners, Pulaski county, Hawkinsville, Ga. augl6-2w fri sun wed

# What Do You Smoke

That is a pertinent question, and one that thoul be carefully considered. If you smoke eigarettes throw them away and smoke only

They are standard the United States over. They have merit. It has put them in the lead of all other cigars and will keep them there. THE "RABBIT FOOT"

AND "THREE KINGS." Are famous and are considered by connoiseurs

to be the Cigars of the day. They are manufactured by the great manufacturing concern of LICHENSTEIN BROS & CO., of New York, which fact guarantees them at

## once to be a number one cigar. The manufac ture of these cigars by the CELEBRATED FACTORY 1307.

is in itself to give them a first-class sale. Who handles them down in this territory, did you ask? Why, bless your sweet life, don't you know? If there is anything good in the to-

bacco or cigar line, don't you know that HARRALSON BROS. & CO. are going to have a hand in placing them. Harralson Bros. & Co. are the great tobacco and cigar dealers of the south Atlantic states.

"Thee Kings" and "Rabbit Foot" Cigars In the South.

Do you smoke them? If not, try one today. Do you sell them? If not, send your order to HARRALSON BROS. & CO.,

3nd get something you can sell and have an easy conscience over when you lay down at "The Rabbit Foot" and "Three Kings"

ATLANTA, GA.,

WILL SUIT YOU. 100 BOOK-AGENTS WANTED. With Successful Experience—for NEW PIOTORIAN
BALABLE BOOK
AT ONCE, stating
AT ONCE, stating
SALARY
Successete,
b. THOMPSON PUB. CO., 1116 Pine St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

We propose to make a run this week of the remainder of this season's goods at a great sacrifice, that we may have room for the immense stock of New Fall Goods now coming in. So come, Monday, early, for bargains, to M. Rich & Bros'.

Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8. a. m. to 9 p.m.

## HON. W. J. NORTHEN

REPLIES TO RECENT STRICTURES BY COLUNEL LIVINGSTONE.

OPENING THE GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT.

Mr. Northen Repels the Charges of Unfair ness, and Narrates an Interesting Ne-gotiation—Sharp Passages.

SPARTA, Ga., August 24.-[Special.1-Your respondent, discussing with Hop. W. J. Northen the interview reported with Colone Livingston in yesterday's Macon Telegraph, called his especial attention to the following

"I have no desire to antagonize him or to do him an injustice. I don't think, however, I have been treated right by his friends. I received a communication some time ago, asking me if I would leave the field clear upon certain conditions, and before I had time to reply, his announcement was made. Then there has been some unfair treatment of me, In this city during the session of the alliance. He has taken the responsibility unto himself,"

COLONEL NORTHEN TALES. Mr. Northen being asked to give his expla hation of these words said:

'The plainest explanation is, that these words are adroitly put together to form a basis

for Colonel Livingston's candidacy as a candidate for governor. I say adroitly, because he destinctly says he does not desire to do me an Injustice, and then intimates contrary to the facts that I have written him a letter, embodying a proposition to clear the field upon certain This I have not done. Colonel Livingston cannot produce any such letter written by me, or anyone authorized by me, to write him in my interest.

AN AGENT OF COLONEL LIVINGSTON. "On the 27th of July, while waiting for the train at Conyers, a gentleman prominent in the alliance, whose name I cannot give you for publication without his consent, said to me:

'It would be unfortunate at this juncture of affairs for you and Colonel Livingston both to enter the race for governor. Cannot some satisfactory arrangement be made to prevent

such an antagonism.' which he doubtless alluded, and that I certainly had no desire to stir up strife, or cause ny division that would be hurtful to the pub lic good. The gentleman further asked, if I could suggest any means to

PREVENT CONFLICT BETWEEN US. "I replied that I had not announced myself as a candidate for governor, and I had no means of knowing what were Colonel Livingston's purposes and plans. He replied that our names were being constantly mentioned for the office of governor, and that many of the people of the state would greatly regret if we both entered the field. The gentleman then nade some suggestion as to a conference be-

"After quite an interview, not at all sought by myself, said I:

'Have you noticed that the speeches made by Colonel Livingston over the state are all based on the hurtful influences of national leg-Islation, as found in the national system and tariff taxes? Congress is the place to remedy these troubles and not the office of governor of the state.'

THE IDEA CAUGHT AT.

"His reply was, 'that will be an admirable settlement of the matter, and I will say so to Colonel Livingston. I will talk to him and write you, for this thing ought to be attended to at once. Understand that whilst I am thrown more constantly with Colonel Livings ton I am also your friend.'

"'Well,' said I, 'this interview has been had altogether upon your motion. I am not dvising Colonel Livingston to enter the race for congress.

"He replied, 'I understand, but I will write

A LETTER PRODUCED.

"From a letter written five days after, under date of August 1st, and written by the gentleman to whom I have referred, I make the following extract:

"I have talked to Colonel L. on the subject we would practically take him out of the state, and that his greatest desire is now to carry forward the reforms which he has begun, whether or not any office falls to his lot. He said he would be glad to talk with you on these subjects at any time."
"The first statement in this letter is that

Colonel Livingston does not want to go to "The second is, he wants to carry forward the

reforms of the alliance. He claims to have

office comes to his lot; and

"The fourth is, he wants to talk with me All of which evidently referred to his election as president of the alliance, as he had been Informed that my influence would oppose him TOOK HIM OUT OF THE RACE. "This letter, evidently written under Colonel

Livingston's authority by a gentleman who is one of his best friends, took Colonel Livingston entirely out of the political field. "A comparison of dates will show that Colo nel Livingston had ample time to reply and did reply. The fact that I was two hours in

the same hotel with him in Atlanta, after he had made the statement to be communicated to me and before my candidacy was announced shows that he had ample opportunity to reply

"The difficulty in my mind, so far as Colone Livingston's candidacy was concerned, w removed. I immediately allowed my friends to announce my name, which appeared in the Ishmaelite of the 9th instant.

PRODUCE THE LETTERS. "If Colonel Livingston has any communication from me, or anybody authorized to write for me on this matter, he is at liberty to publish 1t. If after this statement, Colonel Livingston desires to enter the race, he must do so upon his own responsibility, and not upon charge of unfairness by my friends.

"Have you anything to say about Colone Livingston's charges as to the unfair treatment In Macon, during the session of the alliance?

"Nothing more than that he told me during the session, in the presence of a gentlman who, he said, was his personal friend, that he had no criticisms to make upon my conduct towards him. I leave the public to determine his fairness toward me under this private Itatement as contrary to the public intimation you have just alluded to "

What about your assuming the responsibil-Ity for the views and statements of your

"Most people in Georgia are responsible fo their own opinions and actions. I certainly am for mine. I guess my friends prefer to be the masters of their own minds. I have not assumed to be responsible for anybody."

Back at Home Again.

DEERPARK, Md., August 24.—President arrison, Mr. McKee and Mrs. McKee, arrived here tast 6 octock and walked up to the Spencer cotage. Private Secretary Halford and Marshal of fetrict of Columbia Rausdell went to the botel, torney General Miller, who was with the party, ent on to Washington where a mass of business walts him. He has entirely recovered from his result attack of neuralgia.

## KNOXVILLE'S SORROW.

Another Death From the Accident of Thurs day Night.

KNOXVILLE, Teun., August 24.—Colonel Islam Young, chairman of the board of public works, who was injured in the wreck in New Flat Creek, on Thursday has died, making the fourth death in all. Alderman Herkenjos will die before morning, all hope of his recovery being given up, though Alderman Barry cannot recover as symptoms of erysipeles are presenting themselves. There has been a practical cessation of business since Thursday afternoon. Judge Andrews was buried today. The funeral was the most imposing one ever witnessed in Knoxville. Colonel Young will be buried tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.
As it will be Sunday, all classes will turn out and nearly every organization in the city will be represented. Knoxville is one vast house of

## A STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

The Pacific Mail Steamship, City of Para

Has a Narrow Escape.

New York, August 24.—The Pacific mail teamship, City of Para, with twenty-nine abin passengers, arrived at Sandy Hook this corning from Aspinwall. The coamings of her forward hatch, burned and scorched, are the outward marks of a big fire which came very near destroying the vessel and precious cargo. The Para left New York the first part cargo. The Para left New York the first part of this month with a full cargo of merchandise. She reached Aspinwall in due season, and the longshoremen and sailors had discharged a total of 650 tons of cargo from the hold when fire was discovered among the cotton and naval stores, which were stowed in the forward compartment. This was on the evening of August 11, days after the vessel's arrival. The fire complete control of the forehold when discovered, and before the alarm could be sounded great sheets of flame and volumes of smoke filled the air over the forward part of of smoke illed the air over the forward part of the craft. The flames attracted the attention of the craft. The flames attracted the attention of the ancient fire department of Aspinwall which turned out, and with a number of American laborers about the dock set to work to assist the people of the steamship in extinguishing the flames. All through the night of the 11th the men toiled, several falling exhausted from overwork. The 12th opened with the fire still burning fiercely, and towards noon of that day it looked as if the steamer was doomed. During the afternoon of the 12th the flames went down as sudden as they began, and at 4 o'clock Captain Lockwood, skipper of the ship, reported the fire extinguished. A considerable quantity of the cargo was destroyed and the interior of the vessel is badly damaged.

## DR. FULLER REPLIES

To the Strictures of Dr. Grissom Upon His Condition. RALEIGH, N. C., August 24.—[Special.]— Assistant Physician F. T. Fuller, of the North

Carolina Insane asylum, p blishes the following card in reply to Dr. Eugene Grissom: as much is being said about my mental condi-tion, in justice to myself I wish to state that on two occasions, when my general health has been very leeble, I have suffered more or less from impaired memory and trouble of speech, not using the word intended each time. As my physical condition has improved, so have these troubles disappeared. With this I leave the controver y. if permitted, and go diligently to my work, determined, it being the will of Providence, to do more for the insane than ever before.

Captain Octavius Coke has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina insane asylum, to fill the va-cancy caused by the resignation of R. H. Smith.

Smith.

The executive committee of the board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, met here this morning. The chairman submitted the prospectus for the college, which was adopted, and ordered printed. The faculty was called to meet September 10th, to arrange the college curriculum. The education boards of the various counties were required to examine the applicants for admission to the college. The next meeting is to be held

## ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Railroads Agree to Give Low Rates to the

Meeting.
CHATTANOOGA, August 24.—Merchants' and
Miners' line of boats have announced a round trip fare of \$30.67 from Boston and Providence, via Norfolk and East Tennessee road to Chattanooga and return, on the occasion of the meeting of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, in Chattanooga, September 18, 19 and 20. This has been met by the Louisville and Nashville, with a rate of one cent a mile to all brigades in Illinois and Indiana, and it has been announced today that the Queen and Crescent will make the same rate. This has created great consternation in rail-road circles, and it is probable that all roads leading into Chattenooga will make the same rate on the occasion of the meeting of the so-related the characteristic of the constitution of the society of the Army of the Cumberland the principal features of which will be the principal features of which will be the forming of a society of veterans of both armies. Word has been received here that the brigade which was commanded by President Harrison will attend the reunion in a body, and that the president has consented to accompany them, though this has not been officially announced.

## CRAZED BY SICKNESS.

A Young Man Kills His Nurse and Shoots at

WOBURN, Mass., August 24.—This morning Fred S. Nichols, living on Grove street, Winchester, while delirious from typhoid fever, go out of bed, procured a revolver from a bureau drawer and shot his nurse, a Miss Smith through the heart, killing her. Before he could be secured he fired two shots at his father, Stillman Nichols, but without effect. Miss Smith was a trained nurse from Boston who came yesterday to attend a patient. Young Nichols is twenty-six years old. His father is a member of the Boston firm of Cowdry, Cobb, Nichols & Co., piano case

ALL QUIET AT MOUNT PLEASANT. Some of the Ringleaders of the Riot Ar-

rested and Jailed.
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 24.—The state oops evacuated Mount Pleasant this morning at clock, without having had a collision. The risoner Shaefer was brought over to the city las ight under guard. Seven negroes who were engaged in inciting the mob to storm the jail were gaged in fuciting the mob to storm the jail were arrested last night and are now in jail themselves. The village tonight is crowded with negroes, but the sheriif has had time to organize a strong possee, and professes to be able to preserve the peace and provent the rescue of the ringleaders of yesterday's disturbance. The evidence at the inquest proved conclusively that the shooting was accidental and Shaefer will probably be released on ball on Monday. The feeling against the whites on the part of the negroes is one of intense bitterness, and unless strong precautionary measures are taken, there is danger of an outbreak. Strange to say, this bitterness extends even to some of the negroes in this city!

## Disappearance of a Lawyer.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.-A sensation resterday was the disappearance of a prominent roung lawyer and notary, Alphonse Phillips. His young lawyer and notary, Alphonse Phillips. His absence from the city, beyond the reach of his creditors, has been a matter of gossip for some weeks, but the matter came before the people yesterday in a suit filed by one of his cilents, demanding his accounting for the funds left in his custody. It is acleged he has permanently absented himself and a garnishee of funds in the National bank was issued. The funds in his hands unaccounted for amount, it is claimed, to \$80,000 or \$100,000. Phillips was an official of the Mexican company, out of which he made a handsome sum. He was also prominent in politics and is a member of the legislature.

Indignant Mrs. Yapp. ST. PAUL, Minn., August 24.—Margret W. Yapp, of White Bear, brought suit in the district court to-day against the St. Paul Globe for \$10,000

## AMERICA'S EXPOSITION

THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVER-SARY OF COLUMBUS'S LANDING

UPON SHORES OF THE NEW WORLD.

The Preliminary Work of Organizing a Gree Exposition for the Year 1892 to Be Held in the City of New York.

NEW YORK, August 24.-[Special.]-New York has certainly entered heart and soul into the preliminary arrangements for our great international exposition of 1892, and when this mighty city commits herself unreservedly to any enterprise the ultimate accomplishment of the undertaking is practically guaranteed. Therefore, the history of America's forth coming world's fair may be today epitomized in one word of reliable prophecy—success. Mayor Grant is being congratulated by every body upon the excellent judgment he has displayed in appointing the various committees. His wisdom in the discharge of that dut reached its elimax in his selection of th finance committee. There probably never was such a galaxy of millionaires associated to gether on any one board of management. The combined wealth of the twenty-five men comosing that finance committee amounts to over 500,000,000 or an average of \$20,000,000 apiece

\$500,000,000 or an average of \$20,000,000 apiece
Just glance at the names. The following is
extracted from a report of the first meeting
which was held in the governor's room in the
city hall yesterday:

The committee consists of twenty-five
emembers, appointed by the mayor with
the mayor and the secretary of the
general committee members ex-officio.
Of the twenty-seven members only
seven were absent. Mr. Havemeyer, Mr.
O'Donohne and Mr. Pierpout Morgan are in
Europe. Mr. Mills, Mr. Jesup, Mr. Shepherd
and Mr. Vanderbilt are out of town, and could
not return in time for the meeting, and Mr.
Huntington, who sails for Europe today, was
unable to attend. Those present were:

Huntington, who sails for Europe today, with the property of the Stock Exchange. Calvin S. Brice.
August Belmont,—Samuel D. Babcock, Robert Dunlap, Jay Gould.
Henry B. Hyde.
John H. Inman.
Eugene Kelly.
Frendspick A. Kursboodt. Eugene Kelly. Frederick A. Kurshoedt.

Frederick A. Kurshoedt.

Now, if that group isn't competent to devise all necossary "ways and means," how on earth could they be provided? And yet Chicago insists that New York isn't the place to hold the fair. This remarkable committee on finance concentrated the compliment of its importance upon five of its body by electing them the executive members of the committee. This highly honored quintette consists of Messrs. August Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan, John H. Inman, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Charles S. Smith.

John H. Inman, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Charles S. Smith.

There can be no doubt about raising all the money that may be needed to make the exposition in every sense worthy of its international scope, and creditable to its American origin. The finance committee, in justice to the famous reputation of all its members, will be bound to formulate such plans as will insure an abundant supply of money. They are accustomed to negotiations involving millions, and can therefore be implicitly trusted as the financial sponsors of this national enterprise.

Talking of this extraordinary committee with a party of gentlemen today, one of them said: "I can cite you to another set of men, who, in their capacity, are just as remarkable." We all challenged him to do it, and he named the Richmond and West Point Terminal board of directors. There was a general disposition to reject the suggestion, but when he began to name over the men composing that board, he soon had us inclining to his opinion.

I am fully persuaded of this, there is not any

ing to his opinion.

I am fully persuaded of this, there is not another board of railroad managers in the country that combines as much brains and money. Their aggregate wealth may not foot much as is concentrated in the up as much as is concentrated in the management of a few railroad properties with which Jay Gould or the Vanderbilts are iden which Jay Gould or the Vanderbilts are identified, but when you come to consider personal distinction and achievements, together with rare mental encowments and striking individuality of character, the Richmond Terminal directory has not its equal in American railroad management. And when we come to estimate them from a monetary standpoint only they do not by any means cut a sorry figure. No one of them is sweltering in a New York tenement house, during these sum. figure. No one of them is swellening these summer days. Let me briefly recount the whereshorts of several of them. President Innan New York tenement house during these summer days. Let me briefly recount the whereabouts of several of them. President Inman is at Stockingbridge, Mass., occupying the handsomest place in the Berkshire hills, which he has had for several conscutive seasons. General Sam Thomas went in the early spring to his magnificent summer home on the Hudson, and abount a month ago he left that and with his whole family were inversely account a the conwhole family went journeying across the con-tinent in his private car. Mr. George S. Scott is dividing his time between his steam yacht and his superb place at Scabright, near Long

Branch. Mr. James Swann, with his charming wife, has been for nearly two months leisurely jaunt-ing through Craddock's picturesque Tennessee mountains and Miss Fisher's dreamful land of the sky, and is now at the Virginia White Sulthe sky, and is now at the Virginia White Sul-plur springs. Colonel John C. Caihoun is resting happily on the heights at West Point, occupying a delightful cottage on the lawn of Cranston's famous place. Mr. John H. Hall is luxuriating in the beauty and comfort of his charming country seat near Tarrytown on the Hudson.

Colonel Calvin S. Brice is occupying James Gordon Bennett's elegant cottage at New This is about half of the Terminal direct and it is safe to say the other half is not suffer ing. So it does not appear that, as a body, they are destitute of the rhino.

Colonel Calvin S. Brice is certainly one of

Colonel Caivin S. Brice is certainly one of the most interesting talkers I ever listened to. It is not often that he has more than enough time to meet his innumerable business engagements, but occasionally he has a few moments of leisure at his office, and whenever I can catch him that way I count myself in genuine good luck. I never yet have talked with him five consecutive minutes without with him five consecutive minutes without feeling afterward that I had learned something well worth remembering. If you know him at all well there is no mistaking his mood. If he is crowded by important business and pressed for time, he is liable to treat you almost brusquely. He doesn't mean to be inconsiderate on such occasions, but under the pressure of circumstances he is ignored. considerate on such occasions, but under the oressure of circumstances he is judious of every minute, and can't bear to waste one But, if on the other hand, when you send your name in, he calls out cordially from his private office, "Come in," then you may count on a good time. If in a humor to talk,

office, "Come in," then you may count on a good time. If in a humor to talk, he will hand you a cigar, light one himself, cock his heels upon his desk, lean back rather lazily, and say suddenly, "Well, what's on your mind today." Then all you have to do is to ask him a leading question on any subject you wish to hear him discuss, and he grasps it instantly, and talks with a vigor of thought and force of expression that fall nothing short of brilliancy.

When I found myself alone with him today under the pleasant circumstances above described, and he showed signs of readiness for my leading question, I asked him, "What do you think of the Calhoun-Williamson duel?" He looked at me longer than usual before he made any reply. I saw he was thinking intently. In a moment or two he began, speaking very deliberately at first, but soon warming to the earnestness of his conviction, he talked rapidly for ten minutes, and in that time delivered the most unanswerable argument against duelling I ever heard or read.

He said: "I decline to express any opinion."

He said: "I decline to express any opinion which shall be applied personally to the gentlemen involved in this particular case, but addressing myself to the whole southern people, I do most sincerely deplore the occurrence, and I solemnly protest against its repetition. I honestly believe that the harmful corisquences of that affair will reach far beyond the boundaries of the locality where it occurred. That is to say, I do not think its baneful effects will be confined to Georgia and Alabama, nor even to the entire south; but I believe it will be counted against the whole Alabama, nor even to the entire south; but I believe it will be counted against the whole national democratic party. The people of the south do not fully appreciate how any peculiar offense against the broadest public sentiment committed in that section, is charged up against the national democratic party. Democracy is regarded the political creed of the southern people, and consequently any questionable act on their part is booked by

the republicans as a sin for which our whole party is responsible. Dueling is an fusualt to the enlightenment and civilization of our day, and an outrage against the morality of our land.

"It is the stalking ghost of that so called chivalry, which has been dead ever since patriotism was acknowledged the best test of courage. It is a iradition unworthy of reverence, and which law makes a crime to perpetuate. It is a spot on the south's sun, which should not be seen in this new day. It must be stopped, and until it is, the twenty million people of the south cannot prove themselves entitled to stand fully abreast with the fortyfive million of other American citizens who have discountenanced and frowned it out of practice among them.

"It is to be hoped the south will never out-"It is to be hoped the south will never outgrow ther hero-worship. Her best idol is enshrined forever in her heart. In him was combined all heroism and moral courage possible to man. Neither in life nor death did he know the meaning of fear. I point the south to the dauntless life of that matchless man, and ask who in the whole realm of southern states, conscientiously believes that Robert E. Lee would ever have fought a duel? And if you still contend for the perpetuation of the so called chivalry, and insist that there are certain cases which only the provisions of the code will meet, I answer, surely a business dispute is not one of those cases. Who would ever think of a pawnbroker and his client fighting a duel over some disagreement with reference to a loan? If there was ever any excuse for the existence of the code, it was exclusively as a medium for settling social differences.

"There was a day when a knight might die

differences.

"There was a day when a knight might die for his lady, and that spirit will no doubt last as long as love and gullantry. But there never was a time in the history of the world when chivalry demanded that a merchant should rush to the field of honor to settle some dispute he may have had over his stock in trade. The settlement at least of any and all business differences must be made in accordbusiness differences must be made in accordance with business principles, and not by a trip to 'Leicester Field.' That is all I have trip to 'Leicester Field.' That is all I have to say." Here my visit was suddenly ended by two other gentlemen calling to see Colonel Brice on some matter of business. I went away pondering on what he had said, and such strong hold did it take on me, that involuntarily I have written it down here. It seems to me it is well worth the space it will take in type.

M. J. V.

## ASKING FOR TROOPS

To Assist in the Arrest of Outlaws in Ken-tucky. Louisville, Ky., August 24.—Judge Robert Boyd, of the fourth judicial district, in which Harlan county is situated, came here today to rest Wilson Howard, leader of the band of outlaws that killed four citizens last Tuesday. Judge Boyd spoke in substance as follows:

"I think troops are necessary to capture the outlaws, and their pres-ence is esential at the criminal court in order that the law might be enforced. It is my plan to station officers at all the principal outlets of Harlan county and let them in tercept all attempts to escape from the county. Then let troops raid their fastnesses, and either capture or drive them into the hands of the officers who guard the roads and other outlets. If Wilson Howard and Bill Jennings could be taken the trouble would end. But they are related to about one-fourth of Harlan county inhabitants, and have a large number of active supporters. Consequently it would be

A HARD MATTER TO CAPTURE THEM without millitary support. Howard and Jennings offered to surrender to me and sent Harry Eversole to negotiate the conditions. They sent word they would surrender if they were assured bail would be allowed them, but I, of course, demanded an unconditional sur-render. I think the best thing to be done in cases of capture would be to turn them over to the Missouri authorities as quickly as possible. They are both wanted in that state for two or three murders. They murdered a deaf mute m cold blood, and I think killed one or two m cold blood, and I think killed one or two persons afterwards. Marshal Hunter came near capturing Howard some time since out in Rock Castle county. Howard, however, was forewarned before Captain Hunter reached the house and made and its the house and made good his escape on a very swift horse. I shall continue to hold court as Governor Buckner is of opinion that a strong

## THE SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS

The Meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum. RALEIGH, N. C., August 23.—[Special.]— The directors of the North Carolina insane asylum met yesterday morning in special session. All members of the board were present, these being Messrs, Smith, Ames, McCormick, Foote, Coke, Biggs, Kirby, Womack and Broadfoot. The first business was the election of a president of the board and R. H. Smith of a president of the board and R. H. Smith was elected to fill the unexpired term of E. B. Haywood, resigned. When the board was thus organized, the following letter from Dr. Eugene Grissom was read:

THE BOARDOF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH CAPOLINA INSARK ASYLUM: Gentlemen:—Under the circum-

THE BOARDOF DIRECTORS of the Circumstances I feel it my duly to render my resignation of the office of superintendent of the North Carolina in ane asylum. Owing to the inability and consequent alseance from duly of the assistant physician, my immediate departure would leave the institution without any medical care, and being unwilling to prejudice in the least degree, the interest of the asylum, it is agreeable to me if it is the wish of the board to remain until my successor is appointed and installed to whom it will afford me much pleasure to give full information respective every detail of the management and in regard me much pleasure to give full information respecting every detail of the management and in regard to every case in the asylum, and to aid him in every way to enter upon the successful discharge of his duties.

EUGENE GEISSOM.
Contain Color

After this had been read, Captain Coke

After this had been read. Captain Coke moved to accept the resignation at once and unconditionally, and that all necessary medical attendance be temporarily provided for.

Mr. Biggs offered to amend this motion by accepting the resignation of Dr. Grissom to take effect when his successor should be elected.

Mr. Womack offered the following as a substitute for the resolution: Resolved, That the resignation of Dr. Eugene Grissom, as superintendent of this asylum, be accepted, to take effect upon the election and qualification of his successor, and that for the purpose of electing such successor, the board, when it adjourns, adjourns to meet on Wednesday. September 11th, and that due advertisement of said meeting and its purpose be made by the president of the board.

The resolution was adopted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Womack then offered the following,

which was adopted:
Resolved, That the executive committee is an thorized and directed to confer with the authorities of the western North Carolina insane asylum, and procure, if possible, details of one of the assistant physicians of that asylum to perform the duties of second assistant physician of this asylum util such officer is elected by this board on the eleventh day of September next, and that notice be given of such election.

There are many applicants for the position of superintendent, but none of them present applications to the board of directors today. The Branch College to Open.

CUTHBERT, Ga., August 20.—[Special.]—The branch of the university here will open its session on September the 4th. More than two session on September the 4th. More than two hundred boys and young men are expected. Tuitian free, board, including every thing, nine dollars per month. It is expected that every county in southwest Georgia will be represented handsomely and arrangements are being made accordingly. Besides the regular college course military tactics will be taught. The faculty has been greatly strengthened during the summer. President Clark is very hopeful of a heavy rush.

## Brunswick's Ship is Coming.

Brunswick's Ship is Coming.

Brunswick, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
The committee appointed to raise the necessary funds to fit out Glynn county's exposition ship is meeting with encouraging success. The needed amount will be raised in a few days. Meanwhile work on the ship has begun, and the vessel will soon be ready for her rich cargo It will be formally entered at the customhouse in Atlanta, and will be the first vessel ever anchored in that port.

The Interstate Squad Drill, OPELIKA, Ala., August 24.—[Special.]—The great interstate squad drill, which occurs here on August 27, is rapidly assuming shape. Fifteen companies have so far entered, and it is expected

## HURRYING TO HAYTI

TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS THERE.

LEGITIME GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

Hyppolite is in Possession of the Country to Hayti at Once.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Acting Secretary Walker today received the following cable-gram from Rear-Admiral Gherardi, commanding the naval force on the North Atlantic station, dated at St. Nicholas mole today:

"Legitime has accepted the terms offered, and embarked Thursday afternoon on board a French corvette. It is not known where he will go. Hyppolite's forces occupied the town Friday morning. We fear a riot. I have notified the diplomatic corps that I will do all I can to prevent a riot. The French and English captains will act under my orders. It is very important that a new minister should be sent immediately.

THE GALENA HAS SAILING ORDERS. The United States steamship Galena kas been ordered to sail from New York tomorrow morning for Hayti. She will take at least a week on passage, providing she does not run into the hurricane which is supposed to be coming up the gulf stream in the opposite direction

Acting Secretary Walker says that it ap-Acting Secretary water says that it appears from Admiral Gherardi's telegram that the worst of the trouble is now over. Still, it will be prudent and necessary, perhaps, to keep a United States man-of-war in Haytien waters for some time to come to provide against the contingency of a riot or law-lessness, which may endanger American interlessness, which may endanger American inter-ests. The department of state has not yet communicated with Minister Douglass on the subject of his immediate departure for Hayti, as suggested by Admiral Gherardi. It is believed that the request for his presence is caused by a belief that the relations between the present United States representative and other foreign representatives have become somewhat strained. Meanwhile it is stated as a reason for delay in sending Minister Doug lass to his post that this government is in grave doubts as to the proper authority to the subject of his immediate departure for grave doubts as to the proper authority to whom he should be accredited, and while this was something of a problem in Legitime's administration it has become even more complicated since his departure, as the state department is in entire official ignorance of the terms of capitulation and the tenure by which Hyppolite governs.

## THE FUN IN BEHRING SEA. British Scalers Tell of the Exciting Races With the Cruisers.

PORTLAND, Ore., August 24.—A special from Victoria, B. C., says that the steamer Sapphire has just arrived from Behring sea, having on board 2,520 skins. Captain W. Cox, the master, gives the following particulars of the cruise:

"On the 4th of July the Sapphire entered the closed ocean, and five days afterwards took the first eatch of seals. On the 14th the Pathfinder came up to the Sapphire and spoke to her and reported all well, with a catch of sixty-four seals. Four days after, the Annie C. Moore was spoken to, with 600 skins aboard, and all well. On the 29th, with a fair wind, the Sapphire came in sight of the Maggie Mac, and Captain Dodd told him that on the 29th he had been boarded by Lieutenant Tuttle, of the cutter Ru h, who informed him of the capture of the Bleck Diamond and Minnie. Captain Dodd stated that the Minnie had been tower? by the Rusn into Ounalaska on the 2ith of July and aid up there. He also said when asked by Tu to where he had come from stated he had caught his seals at Copper Island, on the other side. When he heard this, Tuttle seemed satisfied, and remarked that he had other lish to catch. He was leaving the gaugway when Captain Dodd asked him what no meant. He pointed to two specks overland and said they were the schooners Molile Adams and Mary Ellen, which he was going to nip in the act. As soon as he had let her the Maggie ha got as far away as possible with her 600 skins. Having seen the Rush standing down on the seemingly unsuspecting schooners, Castain Cox told him while on loard the Maggie that the schooner's name, which he does not remember, had reported to them that the Proclope had been sighted in two of the Rush heading for Ounalaska on the morning of the 30th. rmed him of the capture of the Black Dis heading for Ounalaska on the morning of the 30th. The United States curter Bear was seen standing about three miles off. Captain Cox put up every yard of canvas the little vessel could carry, and sided by asplandid southerly wind, fied before the steamer. The latter gained for half an hour, and then the fleet Salphire sowly but surely left the classer behind. The Union jack was run up to the mainmast, and with hear y cheers the schooner walked away and in another hour was lost to sight and nothing more was seen of the Bear. On the 2 th of May, the Salphire proceeded to Kyuquuct. Her several Indians showed symptoms of sittening long before the cap win discovered the disease to be similiar to that of yellow fever, and he at once put to see. On the way north the whole of the crew, himself included, was attacked by the fever, but fortunately no deaths resulted. One of the Indian hun ers, however, rose from the sick bed hind, while two others had their eyesight very seri-ously affected. The Sapphire was fortuen days coming down from sea with variable winds.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS SET AT REST. SENSATIONAL RUMORS SET AT REST.

Washinkorox, August 21.—Acting Secretary of
State Wharton today said that no communication
from Minister Lincoln upon the subject of the
Bebring sen seizures had been received at the department. He had heard nothing beyond what he
had seen in the newspapers from the Britsh government of an intention on its part to request arbitration, and, in fact, the department has had no
communication from the British government upon
the subject since Secretary Bayard quitted office.

## THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.

Gossip About the Trip-German News Gen

erally. BERLIN, August 24.—[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.]—Compared with the visit of the late Emperor William to Alsace-Lorraine, in 1887, the present emperor's visit was a phenomenal success. After making every allowance for official zeal in stirring the provinces to enthusiasm, the emperor's re ception indicates the remarkable progress made in Germanizing the provinces during the past decade. The journey from Strasburg to Metz was a triumphal progress. All intermediate stations were gaily decorated and crowded with people who cheered the emperor, whose tact in difficult and tempting circumstances was remarkable. He made brief replies to

was remarkable. He made one replies to various toasts, etc., but said not a word at which the French could be effended.

The only incident that possibly can cause anxiety arose from the passport question. The president of the Strausburg chamber of commerce, on being presented to the emperor, petitioned him to abolish the present rigorous regulations. The emperor briefly expressed regret at his inability to do anything in this

By order of Prince Von Hohenlohe, an im-By order of Prince Von Hohenlohe, an imperial decree was published in Strasburg to night expressing the thanks of their majesties for the brilliant receptions accorded them which, the decree says, strengthen the conviction that these originally German territories, inhabited as they are by an honest, intelligent population, will become still more closely attached to the fatherland.

The emperor has sent a life-size portrait of

The emperor has sent a life-size portrait of himself to Prince Von Hohenlohe. himself to Prince Von Hohenlohe.

At a gala dinner in Muenster castle tonight the emperor, replying to a toast to his health, dwelt upon the energy and endurance of the Westphalians, whose principles he said he imbibed in his youth, his tutor having been a Westphalian. Westphalia has always shown itself loyal to the Prussian house. He hoped that the Westphalian sword, which had always kept its edge; would, in the future, as in the past, give evidence of its keenness if it should again be necessary to unsheath it in the defense of the essary to unsheath it in the defense of the vly-united fatherland. He drank "prosper-

newly-united ratherland. He drank prosperity to Westphalia."

Copenhagen telegrams announce that the czarina boarded the imperial yacht at Poterhof yesterday, and was expected in Copenhagen Tuesday, but at the last moment the

sailing was postponed.

General Schuvaloff, Russian minister, returned here Wednesday.

Count Nesselrode, the czar's master of ceremonies, has also arrived. The Russian embassy is evidently expecting a visit from the

Cour. Count Herbert Bismarck, interrupting his holiday, left Hamberg today for Munster, presumably to consult the emperor regarding the czar's visit. The belief now is that the czar rill disembark at St. Ettin, en route to Cope will discinsify at the Lettin, the rotate to Copenhagen, and have a brief, quiet meeting with the emperor at Pottsdam. There will be no military display, such as was presented for King Humbert, and the emperor Francis Joseph, all the guards having departed or the action preserves in Silveio the autumn maneuvres in Silesia.

## RACING ON THE OCEAN.

Views of One of Our Foremost Physicians. The Contest. mercial Gazette.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Davis arryed home from their European trip night before last. They were passengers on the steamer the City of New York, which arrived in port Wednesday night, made the ocean voyage in six days and fourteen hours. The doctor was not aware that there was to be a contest as to speed be tween the City of New York and the new steamer Teutonic until he went aboard of his vessel, and from all that he could learn after that he does not think that the officers of the City of New York desired one. The Teutonic, however, it was evident would force the contest. On the 8th of August the City of Now York cast anchor at Queenstown and remained for four hours, and the Teutonic did likewise.

At 1 p. m. The City of New York slowly sailed out of the harbor, followed at a distance by the Teutonic. As they approached Roche's Point the latter rapidly increased her speed, and by a magnificent spurt came abreast of and dangerously near to the City of New York, and then defiantly shot ahead of and directly across her bow, and took the lead. This was at 1:52 p.m. Before dark of that afternoon the doctor said we overhauled the Teutontic, and left her in our wake. On the morning of the 9th she was so far in our rear she could not be seen. Two or three times during the voyage the machinery of one of the engines of our vessel became overheated, and she was compelled to slacken her speed. In consequence of this it was estimated that our vessel lost ten hours. At each detention the Teutonic hove in sight, but would be quickly left behind when both of our engines got into smooth running order. The City of New York arrived at Sandy Hook, forty-seven minutes ahead of the Teutonic. We had headwinds—at times amounting to a gale-fogs and storms-as the English say 'nasty' weather-during the entire passage.

"nasty" weather—during the entire passage.

The four New York papers of the 15th which
I read, said the doctor, had extended notices of
the arrival of the two steamers under the following head lines: "The Ocean Racers." Titans in a Race." "Rivals Test Their Speed
Across the Sea Within Speaking Distance."
"Everybody Wild with Excitement." Passengers on the Two Marine Champions Shouted at
Each Other and Waved Handkerchiefs as Tokens of Defiance." &c. Much of this will be kens of Defiauce," &c. Much of this will be readily recognized as the rhetorical flourish of readily recognized as the rhetorical flourish of the exuberant reporters, but when all the chaff is eliminated it will be seen that the four pa-pers bear testimeny to the fact that there was a race across the Atlantic Occan between two great rival steamships, freighted with human lives. With the crews and passengers there were fully 2,500 persons aboard the two vessels. The City of New York had 1,446 all told. It is true as reported there was "wild accide-The City of New York had 1,446 all told. It is true, as reported, there was "wild excitement among the passengers," but it was not the excitement of joy, but the consternation caused by impending danger—the danger incident to the juxtaposition of two menster steamships, moving at their highest rate of speed, under the guidance of officers whose judgment was more or less influenced by that common human instinct—the desire to win. I wish to call attention to and emphasize the

I wish to call attention to and emphasize the fact, said the doctor, that not one of the papers referred to above had a word of condemnation of racing across the ocean by steamers laden with women and children, or made the slight-est allusion to the possione dangers of racing

on the high seas.

The general expression of the passengers of our vessel was of unqualified condemnation of the race, and an emphatic assertion that they would not again take passage on an ocean steamer which had a record for speed to make. We have stringent laws against racing on our rivers and inland waters. Are there no laws which will prevent it upon the high seas, where the dangers are a hundredfold greater. on the high seas.

GREENVILLE'S RESORT Has Been so Crowded That it Must Be

Enlayged, GREENVILLE, S. C., August 24.—[Special.]— One of the most delightful summer resorts in the south is the beautiful new hotel Altamont in Paris mountain, seven miles from here.

The hotel was only completed on the first of August, but has been so crowded with seekers after a cool and pleasant place that the company of Greenvillians who have built it have decided to make it twice the size for next

season.

It is located on the very crest of the mountain about 3,000 feet above sea level, and from its bread piazzas running entirely around the building one can see the states of Georgia and North Carolina, while Greenville seems to be immediately beneath, and Spartanburg only a short distance off.

It is even cooler than the Battery park at Ashaville, for that is surrounded by taller.

Asheville, for that is surrounded mountains, while in the case of the Altamonitit is in the very top of the highest peak of the Blue Ridge within twenty miles. The thermometer has not been above eighty this summer, and on several occaisons recently fire has been necessary in the evenings.

There are quite a crowd of Augusta and Charleston people on the mountain now, while a number of Atlantians were the there last week and a few remain.

a number of Atlantian week, and a few remain.

## A Good Yield to the Acre.

From the Dooly, Ga., Vindicator.

Mr. G. W. Fullington, of Pinehurst, this county, has recently had his oat crop threshed out. From one acre of land he threshed 126 bushels of good oats. We dare say that not a farmer in his or any of our adjoint recent in the or any of our adjoint recent if farmer in this or any of our adjoining counties have gathered more oats than these, from one acre of land. Mr. Fulington is a tip top farmer and makes fine crops of everything

## It Will Benefit Bartov.

From the Cartersville, Ga., Express. Bartow must make a grand exhibit at the Piedmont exposition. It will be vastly boneficial and will pay 1000 cents on the dollar.

## The Country Is Dry Roundabout.

The Country Is Dry Roundabout.

Brunswick, Ga.. August 24.—[Special.]—
Industries of many kinds spring up in this
city, and Brunswick promises to be not only a
great seaport, but great as a manufacturing
city. The latest industry to be planted here
is a jug factory, with a capacity of several hundred jugs a day. Will Huber, an enterprising
capitalist, is at the head of the enterprise.

The clay will be mixed eighteen while free The clay will be mined eighteen miles from the city, on the Altamaha river, and brought here on flatboats. The work begins in thirty

## A Good Price for Property

Brunswick, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—W. S. Branham, C. B. Floyd and F. E. Carnigie today bought a piece of property on Newcastle street, now occupied by Greezs & Sons' livery stable, paying \$12,000 for it. They will at once erect a handsome three-story brick at once erect a handsome three-story brick building on the same. The purchasers are among Brunswick's most active young busi-ness men, and by their investment show faith in the city's progress in the future.

The Wagon was Wrecked. ALBANY, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—This morning while the drilling engine on the Brunswick and Western railroad was crossing Washington street, a negro drove a two mule wagon loaded with lumber directly in front of it. The engine struck the hind wheels of the wagon, wrecking it and scattering the lumber in every direction. The negro driver jumped for life.

Surgeon Porter Remains in Florida. WASHINGTON, August 24.—The acting secretary of war has suspended the order transferring Surgeon Porter from Jacksonville, Fla., to Jackson Barracks, La. It is probable that he will be permitted to remain in the present station indefinitely in conformity with the desire of the people of Florida.

## TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Theodore Carant, the distinguished violin-ist, dropped dead yesterday in New Orleans. Governor Hill, of New York, has gone to

A hurrican raged at the port of Buenos Ayres yesterday, which did great damage to ship-Alphouse V. Phillips, a prominent lawyor and notary public, of New Orleans, went to Colorado about two months ago. It has been asceptained that he has squandered \$100,000 of other receipts meany.

## THE RETURNS SPEAK

AND SHOW THAT THE FARMERS ARE NOT GROWING POORER.

An Interesting Exhibit Made by Mr. L. G. McLendon, Going to Show That the Far mers Are Making Fair Progress.

mers Are Making Fair Progress.

In speaking of an article by Mr. S. G. Mc-Lenden, the Thomasville Times Enterprise says: The article will be of interest to the Jarmers of this county, showing, as it does, what progress one hundred farmers, taken at random, have made within the past ten years. It should be bornie in mind, that ten years ago, the Jarmers of Thomas county, these one hundred farmers included, were Involved more or less. Now it is conceded by every one, that the farmers of this county are in a far better condition, financially, than they were ten years ago. So, that in addition to their Increase of property should be added the thousands and thousands of dollars of Indobtedness which they have paid off since 1879. It is a fact that the farmers of Thomas county have, this year, come nearer running their farms on a cash basis, than ever before. One thing is clearly decronstrated, demonstrated beyond cavil or dispute; the farmers of Thomas county, at least, are not growing poo'er. On the contrary, they are gradually, but surely, improving their condition every year.

Mr. McLenden quotes the statement made by Alexander H. Stephens, that the farmers were every day growing poorer. He admits that this statement was true at the time it was first made, for at that time the farmers of Georgia were bravely struggling to adjust themselves to the hard condi-tions of a new and strange environment. No peo-ple ever had to meet and solve the problems of life and progress under more difficult and embarrassing stanc's, and it is not strange that for a time the drift was backward and downward. But strong arms and brave hearts soon changed and gave an opposite direction to the current of their history. This assertion of a temporary condition has been stereotyped and made to do service in many a pubstereotyped and made to do service in many a public address. The industry, intelligence and economy of our sturdy farmers and their good housewives have long since denied its truth, and this denial has been sealed with an oath annually made in due and solemn form. The companion statement, that the rich are growing richer, contains an almost unconscious appeal to an unconfessed prejudice which, in its truth and inflaming influence, tauses the ascertion that the poor are growing poorer to be accepted also as unchallenged truth. The fact is, the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing richer: the unfortunate and illmeaning fact of this question lies, however, just here, that the distance between poor and rich is undouhtedly growing greater. re, that the distance uhtedly growing greater.

Mr. McLendon continues: "That the farm-Mr. McLendon continues: "That the farmers of Georgia are not growing poorer, I think the tax books will abundantly prove. To make a test of the matter, so tar as Thomas county is concerned, I wrote down the other day, the names of fifty farmers. In preparing this list I tried to select men who had been engaged in nothing but farming for the past ten years. As far as I could do so, I tried to select men who had inherited nothing within this time, and who had not given any portion of their property to who had not given any portion of their property to any child or children. I tried, also, to select men who live now on the same land they lived on ten years ago. After preparing this list of representa-tive Thomas county farmers, I went to the tax books, and here is the story told by these good citieens, each speaking under the solemn obligation of his oath. As a basis I took the tax books for 1879 and 89. I found that seven farmers out of the ty showed a decrease. The aggregate returns of the seven in 1879 amounted to 28,794.00, and in 1889 to \$25,635.00. The decrease in #22, 03.00, and in 1889 to \$23,03.00. In the decrease in ten years, was, therefore, \$3,159.00. The largest individual decrease was \$940, and the smallest \$5. In 1879 the other forty-three farmers returned \$90.-420.00, and in the year 1889 they returned \$145,001.00 —an increase in ten years of \$64,581.00, or an increase of eight per cent per annum. The average individual wealth of the forty-three, in 1879, was \$1,871.00, and in 1889 it was \$3,872.00.

When we remember that these forty-three farmers have met constantly increasing family ex-penses, have educated their children and so on, and in addition have increased their wealth at the rate of eight per cent per annum, the showing made becomes a striking and instructive one. Here is a list of these farmers, and a comparative statement of their returns for the years named. I designate the farmers by number, as it would be improper to give their names.

| No. | 1879.     | 1889. | No.   | 1879.  | 1889. |
|-----|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|     | \$7,962   |       |       |        |       |
| 2   | 3,169     | 3.548 | 27    | 3,033  | 5,383 |
|     | 5.550     |       |       |        | 2,170 |
| 4   | 1,240     | 2.585 | 29    | 3.789  | 5.865 |
|     | 4,805     |       |       | 1.183  | 4.014 |
|     | 490       |       | 31    | 3,335  | 7,175 |
|     | 783       |       |       | 793    | 2,595 |
|     | 345       |       |       | 3,432  | 2,492 |
|     | 872       |       |       | 710    | 946   |
| 10  | 2,183     | 5,525 |       | 3,190  | 4,769 |
| 11  | 937       | 1,800 |       | 478    | 1,190 |
| 12  | 1, :40    | 2,583 | 37    | 1,469  | 3,400 |
| 13  | 682       | 1,987 | 38) . | 7,011} | 0 104 |
| 14  | 1,005     | 1.000 | 39 7  | ,011   | 8,197 |
| 15  | 931       | 5,448 | 40    | 760    | 2,775 |
| 16  | 416       | 1,090 | 41    | 5,800  | 7,185 |
| 17  | 1,785     | 2,700 |       | 910    | 1,850 |
| 18  | 613       | 1,045 | 43    | 1,107  | 1,375 |
| 19  | 1,775     | 2,305 | 44    | 1.454  | 3,174 |
| 20  | 448       | 3,244 | 45    | 2,757  | 2.865 |
| 21  | 4,625     | 4,505 | 45    | 8,84)  | 8,325 |
| 22  | 1,322     | 1,925 | 47    | 625    | 1,334 |
| 23  | 142       | 1,273 | 48    | 2,133  | 4,958 |
|     | 2,532     |       |       |        | 2,162 |
| 495 | 1 ( \$0 . | 1 172 | 50    | 9 150  | 2 710 |

Since the foregoing was written I have had the sheriff, tax receiver and tax collector suggest the names of fifty other farmers from among those of small meaus. After these names had all been put down, the tax books were resorted to, and here is

1889. (No.

| 1,448 26\$ 425  | \$ 1,670  |
|-----------------|---|
|                 | 9 1,010   |
| 876 27 10       | 607   |
|                 | 1,455   |
| 935 29 674      | 1,295   |
| 1,166 30 (00    | 380   |
| 1,010 31 749    | 932   |
| 1,070 32 1,809  | 1,470   |
| 1,654 33 498    | 865   |
| 690/34 225      | 485   |
| 535 35 146      | 530   |
| 540 36 206      | 1,125   |
| 3,091 37 1,254  | 425   |
| 2.4\$0 38 1,431 | 1,550   |
| 2.22 80 817     | 994   |
| 1.200 40 2,811  | 2,605   |
| 1,804 41 1,265  | 2,382   |
| 975 42 1,194    | 1,731   |
| 480 43 320      | 516   |
| 858 44 309      | 1,400   |
| 550 45 475      | 1.290   |
| 337 46 620      | 1.717   |
| 646 47 75       | 3,507   |
| 1,740 18 700    | 803   |
|                 | 2,050   |
| 860 50 570      | 2,070   |
|                 | 515 28. 1, 600 9:5 29. 674 1,166 20. 003 1,010 31. 7:9 1,070 32. 1,809 1,654 33. 428. 680 31. 225 335 35. 146. 3. 091 37. 1,254 2,240 38. 1,421 2,222 30. 847 1,204 40. 2,811 1,804 41. 1,265 975 42. 1,194 480 43. 320. 888 44. 369. 888 44. 369. 868 44. 375 337 46. 620. 1,740 48. 765 1,740 48. 775 1,740 48. 775 1,740 48. 775 1,740 48. 775 1,740 48. 770 |

It will be seen that these fifty small farmers returned in 1879, \$30,690 worth of property, and in 1889, \$64,233, or their average individual wealth in 1879 was \$61,380, and in 1889 it was \$1,234,66. Only four out of this fifty fell behind, their aggregate return in 1879 being \$7,474, and in 1899 \$5,955, a de crease of \$1,519. The lotty-six who advanced, were worth in 1879, \$23.216, and in 1889 they were worth \$53,278. These figures are small, but they are weighty with argument and re-plenent with hope. They demonstrate several most important facts. First that the farmers are not growing poorer. Sec. ond, that the towns are not growing rich at the ex-pense of the country. Third, that farming pays, for these men have lived and suppored their fam-ilies on the product of their labor, and have saved anes on the product of their labor, and have saved enough to add an average of nearly ten per cent per annum to the co-pus of their property. I believe an examination of the tax books in a majority of the counties in Georgia would show a similar encouraging state of facts. The record for Thomas county indicates a growth that is wholesome and fixed. The value of all the taxable property in Thomas county in 1870 was \$2.52.763 and in 1880 it. Thomas county in 1879 was \$2,532,703, and in 1889 it

The excursion of Georgia farmers to the northwest, tendered by the Central read, is exciting much interest not only in the state, but in those sections of Ohio which the party will visit. The excursion seems destined to do much good not only in the way of enabling our farmers to observe morthern methods of farming, but in bringing about cordial relations between the two sections. Major W. L., Glessner, commissioner of immigration, with whom the plan originated, and who will have charge of the excursion, has already received several pordial invitations from points in Oblo which the party will visit. The following letter from a prominent dairy farmer of Wellington, Ohio, Mr. C. W. Horr, shows the manner in which they will be received:

be received:
Your exteemed favor of the 8th was received by me-to-lay, and read with pleasure. The plan of which you give an outline seems to be a very wise one, and one that cannot full to prove of ultimate benefit to the agricultural interests of your state. The representative farmers, drawn from the various congressional districts of Georgia, who are to take part in this uncursion, will not only obtain.

much valuable information, but they will also meet with such a hospitable reception at the hands of the farmers and business men of the north, that every day of their sojourn among our people will be full of pieasure and enjoyment. It will afford me the very greatest satisfaction to receive them in Wellington, and I will see that they have the very best facilities and opportunities for learning the details of the dairy husbandry of this locality.

Please let me know how many there will be in the party, and itsel at entire liberty to command my services in arranging to make their visit to Wellington both pleasant and profitable. I have spent a year or two of my life in the south, and know something of southern hospitality. It is not impossible that late this fall I may take a trip through your state, in which case I shall no doubt want to visit the piantations of some of these "representative farmers." I would like to hear from you a few days belore they visit Wellington, simply that I may know that there will be no doubt about their coming. It may be well, also, for you to let me know a little more in detail the rind of investigations which they wish to make: whether they wish to confine themselves solely to darry husbandry, or to take in other branches of farming. I shall, of course, want to show them my very large herd of Holstein-Fresian cattle, a berd of which I am very proud. I take the liberty to mall you to day three of my catalogues. One you will please retain yourself, and the other two please, as a favor to me, hand or mail to the largest sice's breeders who are to join this excursion.

I shall take great pleasure in assisting to en tertain your party while in Wellington; and I shall want to entertain you, if you accompany them, and two or three of your friends, at my house. I regret that the party will be so large that I cannot extend the hospitality of my house to all of them while they remain in Wellington; but I shall see that they have a pleasant opportunity of meeting some of our leading citizens in the evening.

The Sandusky, Ohio, Register, publishes a notice of the intention of the party to visit the fruitfarms in the vicinity of that city, and says:

This representative body of Georgia farmers and fruit growers should be given a cordial reception. The Eric Board of Agriculture will do its part towards making the visit pleasant and profitable. The Lake Eric Fruit Growers' association will no doubt do its part; as, also, the Business Men's association, while the party are in Sandusky.

Miss Mamie Wickliffe, who has been elected a teacher in the Elberton school, will probably con-duct it as principal during the remainder of the year. She conducted a very large school success year. She conducted a very large states of fully at Bowman this year, and is thoroughly competent for the position. The trustees hope and expect to secure the service of Professor J. W. Glenn, of Martin institute, for next year.

The Columbus free mail delivery system will be extended so as to embrace the East Highlands after September first.

## BARTOW WILL BE PRESENT

At the Great Piedmont Exposition in Octo

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., August 24 .- [Special.]t is almost safe to state positively that Bartow county will be represented by a handsome exhibit at the great Piedmont exposition. Many of the leading farmers and most public-spirited men of the county are taking an interest in the matter, and the impression generally pre-vails that Bartow can take the first prize for a county exhibit if the proper efforts are made. There never was a time in the history of the county when more enterprise and progress were being displayed, or when the general prosperity of the people was more marked. The orchards and fields are burdened with the most abundant crops. The fine mineral deposits of the county are receiving unusual attention. The stock of the county was never finer or in better conditon, and everything is favorable to the grandest exhibit the county has ever made.

Mrs. Felton is thoroughly alive to the ad-

Mrs. Feiton is thoroughly alive to the au-vantages offered by the exposition, and will make a splendid display of farm products, and her example will probably be followed by many other ladies.

The farmers' clubs of the county are in a condition to co-operate with each other, and

condition to co-operate with each other, and they can easily present an array of farm pro-ducts that cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in Georgia,

A colt show will be held in Cartersville in

A cost snow will be believed that this is only preliminary to a finer exhibit of stock at the Piedmont exposition.

The Cartersville Express, the new paper

The Cartersville Express, the new paper just started here, has already started a boom for the exposition that cannot fail to excite the most genuine interest throughout the county. Major Charles H. Smith, Colonel R. H. Jones, Captain D. W. K. Peacock, Mr. R. M. Patillo, Colonel|Bob Rogers, Mr. J. J. Conner, Mr. Arthur Davis, Dr. Felton, George H. Ankrey, and many other prominent, new who Mr. Arthur Davis, Dr. Felton, George H. Aubrey, and many other prominent men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the county, will probably take hold of this matter and see that every interest of the county is fully represented. No formal action has yet been taken, but there is a general feeling of Interest on the subject.

## BUILDING IN BARNESVILLE.

An Era of Development Strikes the Thrifts City.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Plans and specifications are being made for a handsome cottage on Zebulon street, Barnesville, for Captain B. W. Tarner, late superintendent of the railway postal service, who has taken position among our leading enterprising citizens. citizens.

The Barnesville variety works is preparing building material for seven new dwellings in

and near the place.

The new brick store built for J. C. Collier, is about completed and will be ready for occu-pancy September 1. Work on a block of three brick rooms will be commenced in a few

days.

Work on the one hundred thousand dollar cotton factory is progressing satisfactorily, and the new steam brick works are pressing twenty-five thousand brick daily.

The two carriage and buggy factories of J. E. Smith and Summers & Murphey, with a full force employed, are unable to get up with their orders, which come to them from all parts of the south.

## CALHOUN BOYS AS ACTORS.

Roff & Harkins's Minstrels Play a Star Engagement.

CALHOUN, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—The alliance hall was packed full of people Monday night to witness a performance given by Roff & Harkins's minstrels; and a Calhoun audience never spent a more delightful evening of fun and amusement. Mr. Roff, by his impersonations inimitable, and weird and humorous songs of the darky, "would make a dog laugh." Not only is he an impersonator of the darky, but the dude as well; and he represented Mr. Berry Wall, the king of dudes, Monday night to perfection. Mr. Harkins is a success in his parts, and knows full well how to make an audience laugh. Roff & Harkins are Calhoun boys, likewise the following who support them well in their plays: T. W. Whitfield, George Ransome, Jim Booz, J. H. Davenport, G. W. Whittaker and Carl Thayer—all of whom are a success in the line of minstrelsy. of minstrelsy.

## THE LIFE-GIVING BALM.

The Brown-Sequard Elixir has Gotten to Blackshear. Blackshear.

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
The first experiment with the Brown-Sequard elixir took place here on last Monday. Dr. R. W. Fuller had a patient who had been suffering about two years with his kidneys and bladder, and he injected a drachm into each arm above the elbow and the muscles of the back in the lumbar region. The patient seems to be relieved, though it may be only temporary.

He also injected a drachm into the calf of each leg of a seventeen year old youth who had had chronic rheumatism for ten years. The elixir produced little, if any, change in this case.

this case.

Dr. Fuller will further test the new discovery if he can get the subjects to experiment

## The Sword of General Doles.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Charley Furlow, an aid of General Doles during the war, has with him in this city the sword worn by the general in the war. Mrs. Doles presented it to the regiment, and by virtue of his office Mr. Furlow was made custodian of the same.

## The Rice Crops Looks Well.

DARIEN, Ga. August 24.—[Special.]—The rice crops along the Attamaha Tver, never were better than this year. The rice planters will begin to harvest next week. If nothing happens the largest crop yelld will be made that has been for years.

## CORDELE'S GROWTH SHOWN BY THE TAX DIGEST OF

Nearly Doubled in Wealth in a Year-Fac-

tories, Improvement Companies and Other Enterprises Swell the Amount. CORDELE, Ga., August 24 .- [Special.]-The statement taken from the tax digest of this year, which has already been published in THE CONSTITUTION, makes a splendid showing for Dooly county. With the advent of new railroads, and the consequent influx of outside capital, the county has been generally

prosperous.

The showing made by Cordele in the tax returns is one which makes Cordelians feel proud. Considering the fact that it has been in existence but little more than eighteen nonths, and has not been nine months incor porated, her increase has been wonderful,

The figures speak for themselves.

From April 1st, 1888, to April 1st, 1889, the increase in value of property in the whole eounty was \$392,977. The increase in district alone, during that period was \$143,876.

(1.) The aggregate increase in the county was twenty-five per cent, while that of this district which includes Cordele and her im-mediate territory, was nearly one hundred per cent. (2.) The increase in this district is about

forty per cent of the increase in the whole county. This shows that, while no other part county. This shows that, while no other part of the county has shown any approach to this proportionate increase, the other districts have done well, and have shown themselves

have done well, and have shown themselves to be a just pride to the county.

The amount of property returned to the tax receiver by this district this year was \$343,319.

These figures were given in on April first. Since that time at least \$300,000 has been added to the wealth of the city. The Cordele Security company, with a capital of \$100,000; the cotton factory, with \$130,000 invested in it; the guano works, with a capital of \$25,000; Bleeker & Hagaman's variety works, with a capital of \$50,000; Tomlin & Frawick's variety works, using considerable capital, and numerous other manufacturing enterprises have all been established since the tax returns were given in.

all been established since the tax returns were given in.

The tax books would show a wealth of nearly \$700,000, should returns be made now. These are cold facts, which naturally make Cordele proud of her record. Few cities of Cordele's age can show a record that will approach her's during the past year.

Summing up the facts, we find that from Aprillst, 1888, to the same date this year, the increase in this district was nearly one hundred per cent, which was forty per cent of the increase in the whole county. Since April over \$300,000 has been added to the city's wealth in manufacturing enterprises and imwealth in manufacturing enterprises and im-provement companies, making the proportion-ate increase for the year about three hundred

ate increase for the year about three hundred per cent.

What do these figures mean?

They simply show that while Cordele has been talked about a great deal and her wonderful progress mentioned far and wide, there has been no exaggeration. Things are as they have been pictured. The people have been borne out in their application of the title of the "Magic City" to Cordele.

The city is in its infancy and by the united efforts of her enterprising citizens she is growing stronger every day. Factories are going up, new stores are being built, dwelling houses are being erected, hundreds of new industries are being established, her mills are humming are being established, her mills are humming from daylight till dark, and everthing points

from daylight till dark, and everthing points to a bright future.

The people are enthusiastic, the moneyed men are investing here, the railroads are seeking the "Magic City" in order to gain important connections, the eyes of the world are directed this way, and with the passing of a few months the world will see Cordele the Atlanta of south Georgia and the equal of any city in the south.

## NEWNAN'S FRESH START.

The Metropolis of West Georgia Booming

Ahead. Newnan, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—For the past twelve months this city has made a solid advance in her material progress, erecting factories, residences and other substantial buildings. Her cotton mills, started in the buildings. Her cotton mills, started in the winter with \$100,000 capital, have been completed, and are now in successful operation. Her buggy factory, employing a large number of skilled workmen is turn ing out the most excellent work, and their business has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its owners. New streets are being laid off as the demands of the city require it and corrections. it, and everything indicates a solid improve-ment of the most substantial ma

expectations of its owners. New streets are being laid off as the demands of the city require it, and everything indicates a solid improvement of the most substantial nature. We have most excellent water, including several mineral springs in and around the city. There being no less than a dozen in all. They possess rare medicinal properties, where the dyspeptic and emaciated find permanent relief. The climate excells any section of country the writer has ever enjoyed. There is no malaria, no chills and other ills as in most places of the country. There are now about twenty trains arriving and departing from here daily over the Atlanta and West Point, the Savannah, Griffin and the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus roads. In the fall and winter months this number is greatly in creased. Our cotton receipts run up to about twenty thousand (20,000) bales annually, handled by strong financial buyers of superior abilities. They extend their operations from this point throughout southwest Georgia, supplying the money from this center. We have two strong national banks, seven churches, elegant school buildings, race tracks, parks and lakes with boating facilities. Real estate has been advancing steadily for the past year, and there are not enough houses to meet the demands of the increase in population. A corps of engineers are now near Luthersville making a preliminary survey of a railroad between Newnan and Greenville to connect this city with Columbus. The narrow gauge from Greenville to the latter place is being made into a broad gauge road. Work will commence very soon on the line from Newnan to Greenville. Whether it will intersect the Atlanta and West Point road at Puckett's station, or the Savannah and Griffin at Sharpsburg has not been definitely settled; but the most feasible route is direct from Luthersville to Newnan, taking a ridge route all the way with few hills and streams to cross. There is some talk of organizing a company here for the purpose of building an independent line of railway from here to Talled fertile valleys, in and around Wedowee, Ala. Iron, zinc, copper, and gold have been found in this section, and it is no uncommon thing for a traveler on this projected route to find gold glittering in the sunlight, along the revines after a hard rain. An expert told the writer the other day that he had found some of the richest deposits in this county outside of the beds of California, and that he would organize a company very soon to make extensive experiments. In building the line to Talaladega the projectors would develop the richest section of Georgia and Alabama, and put Atlanta in direct connection with Birming-Atlanta in direct connection with Birmin ham. The line would not be expensive, n will they have but few bridges to construct.

## The Acworth Veterans.

The Acworth Veterans.

Acworth, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—The Acworth Confederate Veterans' association met this afternoon for permanent organization. Sixty-four of the old soldiers enrolled their names and elected Captain James L. Lemon commander: Captain R. M. Mitchell, Y. W. Mc. Millan and T. R. Ruthertord, vice-commanders; M. J. Abbot, adjutant; J. M. Tanner, aid, and C. C. Phillips, treasurer. The officers were made the executive committee and B. Rainey, B. A. Iseman, S. B. Ragsdale, C. T. Smith and R. M. Mitchell to get up constitution, etc. A resolution was then passed instructing commander, adjutant and aid to the present at the September meeting to address the association. The meeting adjourned to the third Friday in September.

Forty-one at One Shot.

## Forty-one at One Shot.

CORDELE, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Mr. W. S. Beauchamp, who, with a party of Cordelians, was fishing at Mrs. Whitsell's place near Cordele yesterday, says he killed forty-one moceasins with one load from a shotgun. Mr. Beauchamp had witnesses to this remarkable piece of marksmanship, and all tell consistent stories about it. He says that he

shot a large snake and afterwards forty little snakes were taken from the mouth of the old one. This story is strictly true, and either Messes. G. W. Leamon, W. P. Shealey or J. A. Perry will certify to it.

BARNESVILLE COMES TOGETHER Upon an Agreement Which Takes Prohibition Out of Politics.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., August 23.—[Special.]—
The factions fight, which has been waxing hot for the past ten days, has closed suddenly, and peace reigns supreme. For the past four years the question of prohibition has been up for setting the past that the past the past that the past that the past that the past the past the past that the past that the past t the question of prohibition has been up for settlement, and the annual contests, though they brought victory to the prohibitionists, yet the feeling and purpose of the opposition grew stronger with every successive defeat; and whenever elections came their forces were readily rallied. The prohibitionists were likewise strong, determined and vigilant, and were ready for every battle. Thus for four years the war has been waged with unrelenting firmness and fury, and has from the outset bred dissentions, strife, bitterness and bickerings. But now the battle flags are folded and laid aside, and the hatchet is buried beyond the ings. But now the battie flags are folded and laid aside, and the hatchet is buried beyond the haid aside, and the national is buried beyond the hope of resurrection. In a spirit of mutual concessions the two factions have come together and have effected a settlement of their differences upon a plan that gives universal satisfaction. The prohibition gives universal satisfaction. The prohibition candidate surrenders the prospective honors of official position and withdraws from the con-test, and the opposition pledges to cease any further agitation of the question only so far as to join in seeking legislation amending consil official position and with the constraint of the question only so far as to join in seeking legislation amending our city charter so as to confer the authority upon the council to establish a dispensary under most rigid restriction where spiritous liquors can be obtrined only for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, operated and controlled by municipal authority. This settlement leaves the city government with the council equally divided as to previous party affiliations, and the mayor, hitherto an anti-prohibitionist, with the elective offices equally divided; but all agree to cease any further discussion of the question of prohibitien, but bend all their energies in an efforto advance the material prosperity of the city. The announcement of the settlement was received with general rejoicings, and congratulations are the order of the ings, and congratulations are the order of the day, and henceforth Barnesville marches forward a united people.

## SOCIETY IN NORCROSS.

A Reception in Honor of Miss Davis, of

Thomasville. Norcross, Ga., August 24.-[Special.]-One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season was a social gathering last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. F. H. Med lock, three miles from town, given in honor of Miss Davis, of Thomasville, Ga. The follow ing couples were present: Mr. M. L. Lively, with Miss Lola Key; J.N.Cobb, with Miss Nora with Miss Lola Key; J.N.Cobb, with Miss Nora McElroy; George Hunnicutt, with Miss Pearl Brown; J. L. King, with Miss Mena Hooper; Mat Bates, with Miss Addie Medlock; J. E. Stetson, with Miss Clyde Born; James Webb, with Miss R. E. Hunnicutt; D. Hopkins, with Miss Beatrice McElroy; A. H. Medlock, with Miss Lizzle Hooper. The drive from town to the pleasant home of Mr. Medlock was made in the twilight, and was delightful indeed.
Mr. and Mrs. Medlock were found in readiness to entertain the party, and did everything in their power to make the occasion an enjoyable one. Wine, cake and melons were in profussion. It was an occasion where youth, beauty and pleasureness reined, and one long to be

and pleasureness reined, and one long to be remembered by all who were present.

## MOVING IN.

Hands for Cordele's New Cotton Factory Securing Homes.

Cordelle, Ga., August 2.4—[Special.]—Although work on the cotton factory building has not been in progress ten days, many families are moving in or preparing to move to Cordele for the purpose of getting work when the factory is finished.

factory is finished.

The factory will prove a blessing in many ways. The poor man will find employment for himself and family and every branch of trade will be strengthened. From the way work is progressing on the building it will not be many months before the spindles will be started and another active factor of Cordele's usualizing firmly established.

population firmly established.

Some of those who wish to secure work in Some of those who wish to secure work in the factory as operatives have bought lots, and will build homes for themselves. Others have made application for the rent of dwelling houses. From present indications, there will be no trouble for the managers of the factory to secure hands. That they will be good ones is evidenced by the fact that many of them are seeking to buy homes.

## THE CATERPILLAR AT WORK. A Stewart County Plantation in a Bad Con-

dition. COLUMBUS, Ga., August 27.—[Special.]—Mr. L. F. Humber has just returned from his plan-L. F. Humber has just returned from his plantation in Stewart county. He reports that the destructive caterpillar has appeared in his cotton, and that the ravages of the pest during the last tew days are simply frightful. Mr. Humber has between 500 and 600 acres planted, and of this over one hundred acres have been almost ruined. Last year this plantation yielded over 421 bales, and about ten days ago, the owner, estimated this year's crop close on 500 bales. His loss during the past few days, he estimates at from 100 to 125 bales. Mr. Humber has sent out a large quantity of paris Humber has sent out a large quantity of paris green for the purpose of endeavoring to destroy the caterpillars, or at least preventing them from ruining the whole crop.

## THE DAY AT EMERSON

The Details of the Twenty-Third Georgia Reunion.

Reunion.

Acworth, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
Hon. John W. Akin will deliver the address of welcome at the reunion of the Twentythird Georgia regiment at Emerson, August 31, and Captain H. H. Colquitt is expected to respond in behalf of the regiment, which will be followed by an address by General A. H. Colquitt, and volunteer speeches by the old soldiers. The Twenty-third Georgia regiment did much hard service and was under fire on land and sea. It is one of the regiments of General Colquitt's brigade. A glorious day of joy is expected. Emerson glorious day of joy is expected. Emerson folks are going to do their best and that is saying it will be a complete success.

## The Story Denied.

The Story Denied.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—In "The Constitution" of August 21, appears an article headed Robbed of His All, from Cordele, in which an injustice was done the officers of Abbeville, and maybe her cititizens as well. Your correspondent has inquired of several citizens and some of the employes of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery rail—road and none of them ever heard of any road, and none of them ever heard of any money being stolen until it appeared in the piece referred to. It is hardly probable that anything of the kind happened, for the railroad keeps a watchman at the wharf night and day, and he would certainly have heard of it if no more.

Summer and Winter Combined DAHLONGGA, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Porter Springs, about nine miles north of Dahlonega, has about 150 guests. When it is considered that Dahlonega it 2.300 feet above sea level, and Porter Springs 3,000 feet above sea level, it must be admitted that we have been in Lumphin county something of a sumhere in Lumpkin county something of a sum-mer country and a winter country, too, for

that.

Miss Sophie Shallow, a charming young lady
of Athens, is visiting her friend, Miss Maggie Basinger.

## Personal and Social.

Personal and Social.

Cordelle. Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
Mr. W. C. Russell, of Macon, has been in the city
several days. He has about decided to locate at
Circleile. He will probably conduct a drug business in one of the new stores of the Cordelle
Security company.

Miss Annie Burton gave a pleasant entertainment
to a party of her friends this evening, compilmentary to her friend, Miss Critenden. The evening was
thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended, and the
party was voted a success.

Protracted Services in Reynolds.

Reynolds, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Rev. W. J. Durham has just closed a series of protracted services at the Baptist church in this town. The meetings were well attended throughout, and while only one accession was made, the eloquent sermons by the pastor, who will assisted by Rev. C. E. Crawley, and Rev. Walter Jolly, were listened to with the close attention.

## GEORGIA OLIVES.

GYLNN HAS THE ONLY GROVE EAST

History of Mr. W. R. Shadman's Grove Olive Culture Compared With Cotton Raising-Some Facts and Figures.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Times. From the Brunswick, Ga., Times.

Wonderful, indeed, are the resources of Georgia and right worthily does she bear the title, "The Empire State of the South." With her hills teeming with hidden treasures of gold, iron, coal and other valuable minerals; her forests full of virgin pines that furnish the best timber known for building purposes; her fertile valleys and well cultivated hillsides bearing crops of golden corn, snowy cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, peas and nearly all other products known to man; her cities with their mills, workshops and factories and the many other advantages which she possesses in the way of climate, water and citizenship, she might fifly be called nature's storehouse, for within her borders can be raised almost anything known to man. thing known to man.

A GEORGIA OLIVE GROVE Few people are there in the state, though, who know that within her confines there is a commercial olive grove. But such is the fact, and that grove is situated right here in Glynn

county.

A Times reporter met Mr. W. R. Shadman, of St. Simon's, on the street yesterday and A Times reporter met Mr. W. R. Shadman, of St. Simon's, on the street yesterday and greeted him with "how is that olive grove?"

"Oh, booming." was the reply. "I have here a twig off of one of my trees which I brought for you to look at. What do you think of those, for Georgia raised?"

"There are as fine as one need want to see," answered the reporter, as Mr. Shadman handed him the twig, which was about eight inches long and contained sixteen large, well formed, bright colored, half-grown olives, which had every appearance of having grown neath Italy's skies.

"How many of those trees have you?"

"About three acres, and the trees are just loaded down with them. I will gather an im-

loaded down with them. I will gather an im-mense crop of them this year. There are not mense crop of them this year. There are no many people in Georgia, comparitively speak-ing, who know that there is an olive grove in ing, who know that there is an onve grove in the state. My grove is the only commercial one east of the Rocky mountains. There are one or two groves in California, but the finest they hear will compare in no way with those

one east of the Rocky mountains. There are one or two groves in California, but the finest they bear will compare in no way with those raised here. Mine are much larger and better."

"What do you do with the olives you raise?"

"Pickle some of them, but make the larger portion of them into oil. I have on my place now a quantity of the oil that is as nice and clear as can be made anywhere."

COMPARED WITH COTTON.

"How does olive growing compare with cotton raising, from a pecuniary standpoint?"

"You can make no comparison, there is so much more profit in the olives. Why, I make 250 gallons of oil every year. That readily sells on an average of \$5 a gallon, or the total output for \$1,250. That is all clear profit, too, for I sell enough of the pickle to pay all expenses. What three acres can you put in cotton and make it produce a yield of \$1,250 clear money? Yes, sir, I find a market for all my oil and pickles."

"Is the soil here adapted to olive culture?"

"Is should say it was. There is none in the world more adapted to it. Some of the trees on my place are eighteen inches in diameter. But there is the fruit to show for itself. Look

world more adapted to it. Some of the trees on my place are eighteen inches in diameter. But there is the fruit to show for itself. Look at that twig you have in your hand and you won't need to ask that question. My trees are set out about thirty feet apart, and it requires no more work to cultivate them than one ought to give to a peach or pear tree."

"Olives do well in Georgia or, rather, Glynn county, then?"

county, then? "Yes, sir! But as for that anything will do "Yes, sir! But as for that anything will do well bere. I have on my place all the fruits commonly grown in the state as well as many of those common in other countries, such as dates, oranges and pecans. My crop of pecans will be good this year also. The trees are just loaded down with fruit. By-the-way, pecan culture is going to be a big industry in Georgia before many years. Just mark my words."

words."
"How about dates?"
"They do nicely, too. I haven't but one tree now. That awful cold spell which we had about five years ago killed all the trees but one. That is enough to propagate from, however, about nve years ago killed all the trees but one. That is enough to propagate from, however, and in a few years I will have a grove of these trees, also. I could tell you more, but must catch the boat. Come over and see me some time and I will show you over my place."

With this Mr. Shadman was gone, and the reporter was left to think of what can be done in Georgia, anyhow. in Georgia, anyhow.

## LOCAL TALENT PLAYS WELL. An Entertaining Concert in Talbottan Monday Night.

TALBOTTON, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—A concert was given for the benefit of the Methodist church at the opera house Monday night, which was quite a treat to music loving people. Everyone present pronounced it to be ple. Everyone present pronounced it the best entertainment of the kind the p of Talbotton have had the pleasure of attending in years. Many thanks are due the ladies for untiring energy in getting up such an entationment.

The programme was as follows: Bellini—"Grand Operatic Fantasia"—Inst. duet by Misses Thornton and Giddings. "Pretty as a Pink"—Vocal solo—Miss Vivian Seals, Melnot—"Trust in God"—Inst. Solo by Miss Ber-tha Martin

Melnot-"Trust in God"-Inst. Solo by Miss Bertha Martia.
Bellini-"Hear Me Norma"-Vocal duet by Mrs. Clifford Williams and Mrs. J. M. Brown.
Verdi-"Miserere"-Inst solo by Miss Martha Thornton.
Mattei-"O Leave Me Not, Dear Heart"-Vocal solo by Mrs. Clifford Williams.
Flotow-"Ab, so Pure"-Mrs. T. A. Kimbrough.
Tableau-"Fairy Seene"-Misses Elenor and Alice Beall, M. Persons, E. Fersons, C. Felder, M. Mathews, Florence Baldwin, M. Estes, F. Brown, J. McCoy, H. Bryan, M. Jossey, S. Martin, C. Dennis, G. Wells, W. Boyd, M. Hollis, Gibson, E. Dennis, K. Mumford.

Wells, W. Boyd, M. Holits, Gibson, E. Dennis, K. Mumford.
Rive King—"On Blooming Meadows"—Inst. Duet by Misses Thornton and Glddings.
Cornet Imitation—Mrs. C. Williams.
Balfe—"Dids't Thou but Know"—Vocal solo by Mrs. J. M. Brown.
Listz—14th Rhapsodie—Inst. Solo by Miss Lizzie Ragland.
Jordani—"The Song that Reached My Heart'—Vocal solo by Mrs. Clifford Williams.
Marks—"Sailing—Vocal sextette by Misses L. Willis, M. L. Robin, Mrs. Brown and Mr. Williams, Messers. Little, Persons, Spivey and Kimbrough Cornet Obligato by W. K. Dennis.
Pantomine and Tableaux—"Three Temptations"—Misses Alice Beall, Ella Martin, May Mumford, Messrs. R. Bardwell and R. Kimbrough, Misses L. Willis and L. Robins.

## DR. WHITE'S ACCIDENT.

A Curious Case of Stroke by Lightning on Blackbeard Island. DARIEN, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Dr. J. H. White, marine surgeon at national quaran-tine on Blackbeard island, who was struck by

H. White, marine surgeon at national quarantine on Blackbeard island, who was struck by lightning, as previously reported in your valuable paper, left for his home at Milledgeville some few days since. Nothing has since been heard as to his condition. Dr. P. S. Clark, of Darien, who attended him, has hopes of his complete restoration, though there is doubt as to his ever being able to hear in his right ear. It was certainly a narrow escape from death. Dr. Clark informed your correspondent of the course of the lightning bolf. It struck the stove pipe, completely destroying it, and running down went into a large mirror near by, completely demolishing it and sending pieces of it into hard wood. It then went onto Dr. White's knee, tearing his pants and drawers into threads round his leg down to his foot, blistering his leg and splitting his heel for two inches, shocking his whole system, causing severe pains, which were relieved only by anodynes and injuring his right ear badly, which may never be restored. From Dr. White's ge the lightning went to a metal bedstead, thence to the floor, ripping the floor for a foot wide across the room to a metal pipe and bowl which was torn loose. It then is not seen again until it enters a sand mound some eight or ten feet outside. Mr. Charles Goetchins, who was in the room, was severely shocked and deafened, but not serious. It is a marvel to all who hear of it, how they escaped instant death.

## How to Be Happy.

How to Be Happy.

G. W. Childs in Lippincott's.

Just one parting reflection. If asked what, as the result of my experience, is the greatest pleasure in life, I should say doing good to others. Not a strikingly original remark, perhaps; but seemingly the most difficult thing in the world is to be prosperous and generous at the same time. During the war I asked a very rich man to contribute some money to a certain relief fund. He shook his head. "Childs," he said, "I can't give you anything.

I have worked too hard for my money." That is just it. Being generous grows on one, just as being mean does. The disposition to give and to be kind to others should be inculcated and fostered in children. It seems to me that is the way to improve the world and make happy the people who are in it.

## THE TALE OF A DOG,

In Which the Citizens of Marietta Are Much Interested.

MARIETTA, Ga., August 21.—[Special.]—The Journal prints an interesting story concerning a dog: Last March, George Hamilton, colored, sold Mr. James H. Blankenship's son, Nat, a yellow dog in exchange for a pistol. The other day, Bob Nolan, colored, met Nat Blankenship in the street and claimed the dog, and said he would have the dog or fight. The dog is avaluable coon, fox and 'possum dog, but Blankenship, rather than have a difficulty, gave the dog up. Mr. James Blankenship thought there was a legal way for Nolan to have acted, and he had Nolan arrested for FORCIBLY TAKING THE DOG Interested.

have acted, and he had a record to the pool away from his son. Justice Baber discharged Nolan, when Mr. Blankenship took out a possessory warrant for the dog. The case went sessory warrant for the dog. The case went before Justice C. C. Winn. Nat Blankenship proved he bought the dog from Hamilton, and the dog was awarded to Blankenship, who gave a bond of \$40 for the forthcoming of the dog. Nolan filed a bill of trover, and Constable George K. Sanges took possession of the George K. Sanges took possession of the dog, and is now feeding the dog on the fat dog, and is now feeding the dog on the fat of the land, trying to restore the eyesights of the right eye of the dog. The case comes up again on September 4th. Colonel John E. Mozley represents Nolen, and in the bill of trover describes the canine as "one yellow legged, brown colored dog WITHOUT HIS RIGHT EYE."

The value of the dog is placed at \$25. Colonel D. tP. Lester represents Mr. Blankenship. The cost, besides the attorneys' fees, amounted to \$5.40. Constable Sanges has been offered ten dollars for the dog, but

has been offered ten dollars for the dog, but he knows a thing or two. He is standing off. he knows a thing or two. He is standing off-smoking his pipe of peace, and shaking his sides with laughter at the prospects of addi-tional cost yet to accrue. He says, barring his rheumatism, he is happyland bound to live off that dog longer than the usual number of dog days. He expects it will devolve upon him to

SELL THE DOG FOR THE COST, and may be possible that this fine blooded animal will be converted into Brown-Sequard's elixir and injected into his system to cure the rheumatism, and if it cures him, then he will feel that there is something in the adage that "every dog has his day." In the meantime the result of this case will be watched with intense interest.

## FROM ACROSS THE WATERS.

The Arrival of Mr. Mose Scheuer and His

From the Cartersville Express.

Mr. Mose Scheuer and bride arrived from Europe last Sunday evening. They were immediately driven to the home prepared for them on Market street. It was on the 17th of June last Mr. Scheuer was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Baer, at the home of the latter to Aniss rannie Baer, at the nome of the latter in Germany. They immediately left on their wedding tour, visiting Frankfort, Berlin, Dresdon, Munchen, Kronstadt and other places. They then started homeward, taking in the Paris exposition and London.

The whole population of Cartersville united in welcoming to the city the wife of Men.

in welcoming to the city the wife of Mr. Scheuer, and will do all in their power to make her forget that she is not among her kindred and the friends of her childhood. Mr. Scheuer has long been a citizen of the town, coming here as a boy and working himself up to a place among the leading merchants of north Georgia. He has made friends with every man, woman and child in the place, and they wish him and the wife of his choice a long life of mallored hamiless.

### of unalloyed happiness TO MISSISSIPPI INSTEAD.

Professor Woofter's Election as Superin-

tendent.

ELBERTON, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—A special from Elberton in Tuesday's Constitution, which was not sent by your regular correspondent, states that Professor T. J. Woofter had resigned the position of principal of the Elberton school and had been elected superintendent of public schools of the state of West Virginia is erroneous.

Professor Woofter has resigned his position.

Professor Woofter has resigned his position Professor Woofter has resigned his position in Elberton and his resignation has been accepted with very great reluctance by the trustees. He has been elected and has accepted the position of superintendent of public schools at West Point, Miss. This correction is due to Professor Woofter because The Constitution circulates extensively in West Virginia and Mississippi. Professor Woofter has been offered a fine position as superintendent at Jacksonville, Fla., but was compelled to decline on account of previous employment.

## cline on account of previous employment.

The Eves of Great Men. From the Philadelphia Press.

An oculist who has made the human eye a study for thirty years, and who has examined many famous men's eyes, declared the other day that the "thoroughbred American" eye was steel blue in color.

day that the "thoroughbred American" eye was steel blue in color.

"Would you say that black-eyed and browneyed men are deficient in intellect?"

"Not that, to be sure, since history has afforded some examples of able men whose eyes possessed this pigment. But, undeniably, among the people of higher civilization eyes grow lighter in hue, and there are today far more blue eyed persons than there were a century ago. If you will be at pains to inquire the color of the eyes of Bismarck, Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow, Buchner, Renan, in fact of any of the living great, as well as of the great army of the dead who in life distinguished themselves, you will learn that most of them have, or had, eyes of blue or gray. It has seemed to me that the pigment is in the way; that it obscures the objects presented to the visual organ, and that the aspiring mind seeking the greatest light casts it off."

Primus Jones Brings in His Cotton.

From the Albauy, Ga., News. A six-mule team, drawing a wagon leaded with eight bales of cotton, wrapped in cotton bagging, was greeted with cheers as it passed down Broad street, yesterday, and turned for

Weston & Son's warehouse.
It proved to be Colonel Primus Jones's It proved to be Colonel Primus Jones's wagon, and was an argument sustaining his claim to being an early bird when it comes to growing and marketing cotton.

Colonel Jones has sent in fourteen bales of cetton already, and he has hardly begun. He will market at least twenty-five bales to the mule, which proves how thoroughly intensive and satisfactory is his method of farming.

A Twin Watermelon.

From the Greenesboro, Ga., Journal. Aleck West, colored, we believe, is entitled to the ginger cake for the greatest curiosity this season in the way of a watermelon. He exhibits two perfect melons joined together. Both melons were fully devoloped, and the meat was juicy and sweet—just like an ordinary melon. Aleck states that he first noticed that the runners from the vine grew double. They moved side by side and the result was the double melon. It was certainly a curiosity.

A Relic of the Royolution.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun. Mr. Milton Riviere, living on East High-lands, has in his possession a highly prized relic of the revolution. It is an old sword worn by his father, Mr. Richard Riviere, during the revolutionary war. It is well pre-served and is quite a curiosity. Engraven on both sides are the sun, moon and stars and on the back an arrow. The sword is highly prized by Mr. Riviere, as it was presented to him by his father, and he would not part with it for

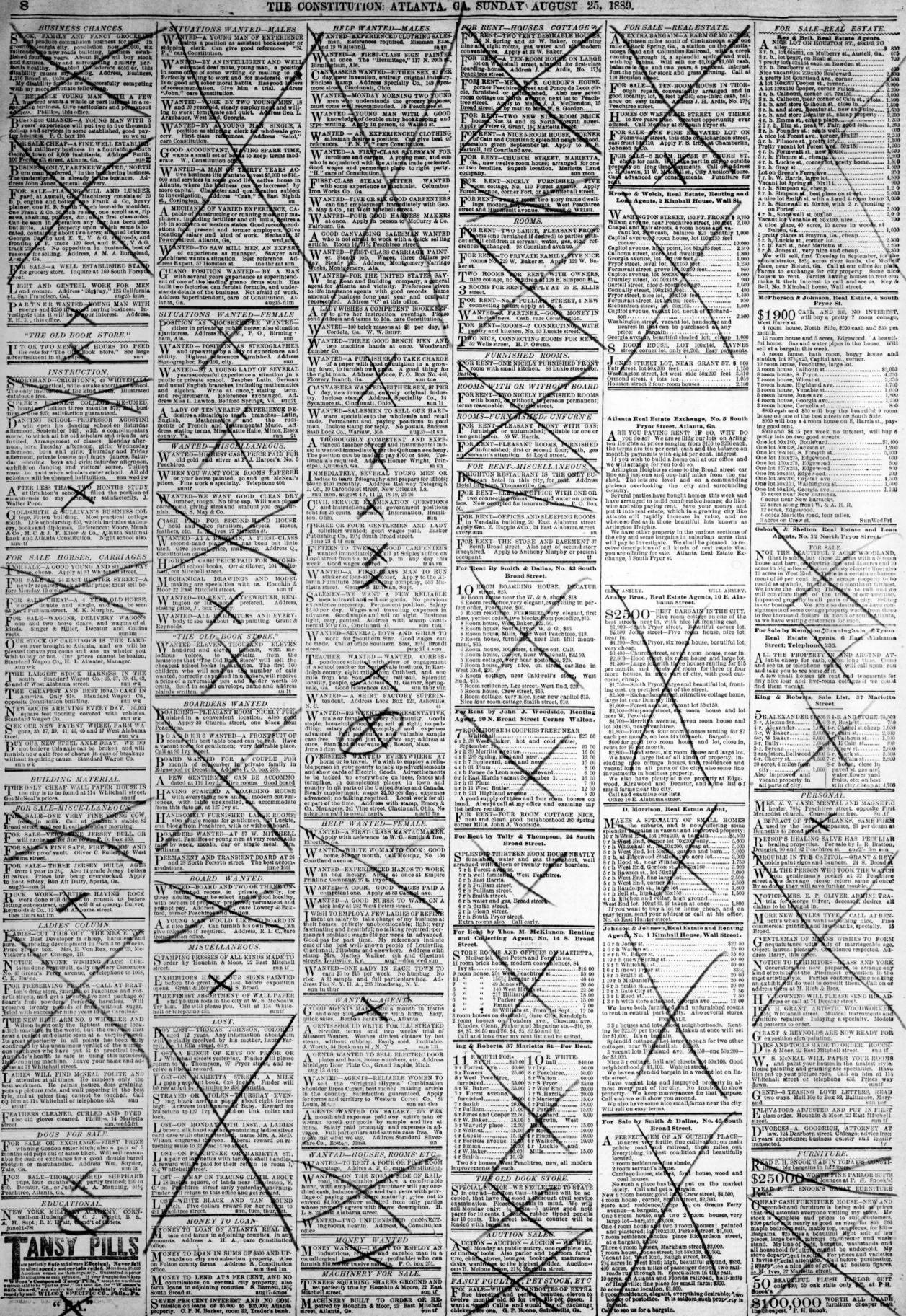
any money. First Time in Fifty-Six Years.

First Time in Fifty-Six Years.
From the Cherokee, Ga., Advance.
Captain Mitchell, of Rome, was at the Ellis house last week. In 1833 the captain first saw the light of day in Canton. 'Since then he has only been here once, having left the place when one year of age. Canton has grown since he saw it last, and now he is in very truth a stranger at the place of his birth, but a welcome visitor nevertheless. We are glad to have him with us.

Property Going Up.

LAGRANGE, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—A gentleman was heard to remark a few days since that his property here was very valuable, and he didn't wish to sell any of it at present.

A faded or gray beard may be colored a beautiful and natural brown or black, at will, by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.



DEVEN PER CENT INTEREST AND NO COM mission on loans of \$5,000 to \$25,000; Atlanta property. C. P. N. Barker, room \$2, Trader's bank.

MACHINERY BUILT TO ORDER OR RE-paired by Houchin & Moor, 22 East Mitchell street, Atlanta, Gn.

\$100,000 WORTH ALL GRADE the theapest, P. H. Sucok,

## THE CONSTITUTION

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DAILY CONSTITUTION INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,
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TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK,

### THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION 82 A YEAR. BENT TO ANY ADDRESS

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 25, 1889.

The Legislature and the University. The Hon. W. L. Peek, who perhaps knows the minds of the farmers of Georgia

as well as any man in the state, said lately: "I have traveled over the state and met the farmers everywhere. I have yet to find the first farmer who is not in favor of giving the State university all the money it needs to make it efficient and strong." Mr. Peek went on to say that the farmers are opposed to the costly bill introduced by Dr. Felton, and are opposed to devoting so much money to higher education when the common schools need every dollar that can be spared. He re-asserted, however, that he did not find one farmer who was not willing to give the State university all that is needed.

On yesterday Dr. Nunnally, the able president of Mercer, said: "I want to see the university get what it needs, and I want to see it made a university in fact, as well as in name-such an institution as the uniyersity of Viginia is to Viginia, or as Yale and Harvard are to New England." Mr. Nunnally added that he was opposed to the Felton bill and to the building of branch colleges in every district, but he would not say one word against giving the university what it needed to make it a great institution, equal to the best universities in the country and way up and above any rivalry with the denominational colleges of the south.

We simply submit these points that the legislature may not be misled by the clamor against the expensive system of higher edueation involving something over \$100,000 per annum. In the voices raised against this, there is not a note of antagonism to the great old university that has contributed so much to Georgia's glory and prosperity, and we feel sure that when the time comes and the chancellor makes known the actual needs of the university, the legislature will not hesitate to supply those needs cheerfully and promptly. Mr. Jefferson never did a better thing for his state and country than when he founded the university of Virginia. The men who make the university of Georgia a similar institution will deserve and receive the gratitude and praise of every Geor-

## Mr. Snelson and the Legislature.

You see we do not say "Mr. Snelson and THE CONSTITUTION," for the simple reason that Mr. Snelson can make no issue with THE CONSTITUTION. We simply report the proceedings of the house, printing what we think the people will want and omitting what we believe they will not care for. We believe Mr. Snelson has been unable to have his speeches reported by any of our contemporaries without paying for the same. Our house reporter has instructions to print what he thinks will interest or instruct the people. Under these instructions, he has failed to print Mr. Snelson's speeches. It appears that other reporters are of similar opinion.

We do want to say a word, however, in regard to Mr. Snelson and the legislature. He is continually doing the house, of which he is a member, a great injustice. We have the word of a member of six years standing that no house ever worked in the same length of time more hours than the present house has worked. We certainly never saw a better house assembled in Atlanta. It appears to be working just as rapidly as wisdom will permit and certainly as steadily as is consistent with that deliberation which should characterize all important legislation. The house is dealing right now with a bill leasing eight million dollars worth of property and involving besides very importan principles of state policy. It is obliged to move slowly and we believe there is less impatience about it in the whole state of Georgia than there is inside of Mr. Snelson's

## Another Oklahoma.

Another Oklahoma and a bigger one is soon to be opened. The government, having closed the treaty with the Sioux Indians for eleven million acres between the Missouri river and the Black Hills, will probably open the territory for settlement soon after the treaty has been confirmed by con-

The Sloux are to be paid \$14,000,000, or about a dollar and a quarter an acre for their lands. The new/ territory will, therefore, cost the government only one million less than Louisiana, and nearly twice as much as Alaska. It is watered by three rivers and the valleys are said to be very fertile. When it is opened, if upon the same terms as Oklahoma, we may look for a repetition of the scenes enacted last spring. Evidently the lands are as good, and the anly disadvantage is a colder climate, and as North Dakota is rapidly developing, the cold will not be rigorous enough to keep settlers out of the new territory.

But in spite of this new opening it will be found that the best place for the home seeker is the Piedmont region, with its un-surpassed resources and its incomparable nate. It is better to buy land here at a reasonable price than to scramble for it and take shot-gun insurance in the south of

## A New Question to Decide.

The telephone wires of Eu Claire, Wisconsin, have given the courts a new question to decide. Last Wednesday a building in that town was struck by lightning, and its proprietor, who bears the ominous name of Andrew Jackson, has instituted a suit against the Wisconsin Telephone company, alleging that the destruction of the building

was due to the telephone wire which conducted the current into the house.

If Mr. Jackson can prove that the lightning would not have struck the building but for the wire-and that will not be easy to do-the interesting question will arise as to the liability of a telephone company for damages by a thunderbolt upon which it could make no calculations. A man's reintervenes, but it might be held that he is responsible for tempting Providence if he puts up electric conductors without the proper insulators. This question has been practically decided by the Western Union Telegraph company in putting up in its offices the little instruments known as lightning arresters. A current very little stronger than that in constant use on the telegraph wires will break the connection, so that the force of a thunderbolt never reaches the operator. This might be cited to show what the telephone company ought to have done.
On the other hand, the telephone com-

pany will probably set up the claim that its wire is too small to carry a tithe of the electricity in a thunderbolt, and that the portion of the current which it carried was of too little force to do the damage, and, therefore, that the building must have been struck by a bolt straight from the clouds. Thus a complication of scientific and legal questions will have to be decided, and some learned judge will have to tax his originality in order to "compose law" suitable

## The Pledmont Exposition.

An exposition is an object lesson. That ought to be its main purpose. teach the people how to improve their methods-to lead them up to better things-and to do this by showing what better methods have produced and what better things really

The Piedmont exposition of the present year is based on this idea. For instance the dairy building will be two hundred and fifty feet long and will be equipped with every implement that is used in dairving from the teat of the cow to the stamped pat of butter. Every device that human ingenuity has invented for hastening or im; proving dairy processes will be exhibited in actual operation. Attached to the dairy will be a herd of Holsteins and Jerseys. The milk of each will be tested, its buttermaking qualities ascertained and the results carefully kept. By spending a day in this dairy a farmer and his wife can learn absolutely everything about butter making, and see every implement useful in that process, in operation

This is but one phase of the exposition's work. Every department will be filled with the best implements, with the best processes, and with the best results. This is the most bountiful year Georgia has ever known. It will put the farmers practically out of debt. and they can begin next year on new lines of thought and action. It is important that all of them should pay a visit to the Piedmont exposition, study the new tools and implements there displayed, talk with each other as to the best methods on the farm. examine the hay, the butter, the poultry, the cattle, the horses, sheep, and hogs there exhibited-ascertain what is the best, and go home armed with the practical information needed to lay out the lines of new and better work on the farm.

Besides its teaching quality, the exposition will offer amusement for all. There are races every day. Distinguished men will make speeches. These will furnish fireworks by day and at night there will be simply the most marvelous pyrotechnic displays ever made in America, the three greatest houses in the world competing with each other. The world-famous "wild west show," with hundreds of Indians and cow boys and tents and coaches and horses, has been engaged at enormous expense and will give two exhibitions daily. There will be ilitary parades, sham battles, bicycle races, balloon races, and a thousand and one amusements of a great fair filling every hour of every day with something interesting and

instructive to the crowd.

The managers of the exposition expect to put one half million people through their gates. The show will last one month and during that time Atlanta will see such crowds as she has never seen before. It is good for the people to get together, talk things over, and rejoice amid the plenty of a bountiful year. THE CONSTITUTION assures everybody that the Piedmont exposition for this year will be entirely worthy of its great prestige, and superior in every sense to anything that has been attempted heretofore in the south.

The Cities, the Country, the Farmer. A very interesting discussion is going on as to the relative growth of city and country in Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTION asserted that the cities were growing rich faster than the country. We showed that the towns and cities of Georgia were now \$50,000,000 richer than they were in 1860, while the country is \$50,000,000 poorer.

Comptroller-General Wright insists that this is not true, and that the country is growing as fast as the towns and cities. The comptroller-general is wrong. The estimated increase of taxable values in Georgia for the present year is \$25,000,000. The increase in Fulton county alone is over \$6,000,000. Fulton county now pays about one-eleventh of the taxes of the state. Her increase this year is about one-fourth of the total increase of the state. If this does not show that our cities are increasing faster in proportion than the villages and the country, then we do not know what figures

We might multiply examples to show this. The county of Sumter, in which is Americus, the largest city in that district, has increased \$1,200,000 in the last two years. What county without a large city can show the same proportionate increase? But Atlanta makes a conclusive example. Without any boom or any special cause she increased \$6,000,000 this year, or one-fourth of the total increase of the state. It is lamentable, but it is true, that the towns and cities of over 8,000 people are growing much more rapidly in wealth and population than the country. This is simply another evidence of the tendency to centralization of the political, commercial and social forces of the republic that threatens its

We wish the comptroller-general wa

right, but he is wrong.
In the Thomasville Times, "S. G. M.," whom we take to be Mr. McLendon, has an exceedingly interesting article, the gist of

which we copy. He argues that the farmers of Georgia are not growing poorer, as has been asserted, but are growing richer. His proof is not only conclusive as to Thomas county, but it is encouraging as to the whole state. We have always held, as Mr. McLendon does, that the farmers of Georgia are growing richer year by year THE CONSTITUTION combatted Mr. Stephens eral Toombs on that very point in a and G long debate. The point we now make is the point admitted by Mr. McLendon, that the weelth of the towns and citles is increasing at so much greater rate than the wealth of the country and village that there is less of co-relation and harmony between these two forces. That state is most pros perous in which town and country prosper alike, and in which all progress is equal and all growth symmetrical.

What Georgia needs is some force put at work that will uplift and strengthen her villages and her country sites and bring them up to the wonderful speed with which her towns and cities are forging ahead. He will deserve well of the state who finds the force that is needed and has the ability to

The Republican Policy. Ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle, in an article in the August Century on the republican

programme, says:

programme, says:

"The so-called negro problem is one that will continue to vex the republican party as long as it is compelled to rely for success upon the solid colored vote, and no solution of it will be satisfactory unless it subjects that vote to the exclusive control of partisan officials, appointed to see that it is always cast or counted for the republican candidates. It is therefore proposed to enact, without any constitutional authority, a federal registration and election law which will provide for several hundred. election law which will provide for several hundred thousand new officers, to be selected by a republican president, and to hold their places until a republican senate shall consent to their removal by confirming their successors. To give this unpred-dented measure an appearance of impartiality and good faith, it will probably be made applicable to the whole country, but its real and only purpose will be to control the elections in the southern states; and it is there that the illegal and arbitrary proceedings of ignorant and unscrupulous partisan officials will produce the most irritation and disturbance. The people in that pars of the country know from bitter experience in the past, just what to expect from the inauguration of a policy which at once converts every negro laborer into an active politician, and places their elections in the hands of men, a majority of whom can neither read nor write, and who are necessarily ignorant of the plainest provisions of the statute under which they hold their places, and of the laws they are appointed

execute.
The immediate effect of such a policy win be to demoralize labor, engender contention and strife, paralyze the energies of the people, and not only prevent future progress but sacrifice the millions of enpital now profitably invested in that section. Of course such a ruinous policy cannot be perma-nently maintained, but it is evidently the precent intention of the republican party to adopt it. Agi ment compels its abandonment, just as it compelled the abandonment of the scheme of carpet had boy the at and onment of the scheme of carpet-bag gov rnmen after it had inflicted upon the people of the outh more mjury than had been done by the ray ages of a great war."

Mr. Carlisle is probably correct in his surmise that it is the present intention of the republican party to adopt such a policy as he has outlined above, but they cannot carry out their designs.

The south had a taste of this during the reconstruction period. It was a bitter dose and her representatives in congress will see that such laws are not again forced upon

When such a bill is introduced in the next congress the republicans will find their democratic opponents ready for the fray. Sam Randall will be found in the lead, and with such lieutenants as our own Crisp and Turner we have no fear of the passage of a federal election law.

It is true the republicans will be in the majority and it seems now they will have the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, in the chair. Tom Reed is not a friend of the south. His opinion of a southern democrat is somewhat similar to a southern demcrat's opinion of a carpet-bagger. Reed would resort to the most arbitrary rulings to pass this measure, but fortunately the republican majority is too small to run rough shod over the house. The democrats will first defeat their efforts to change the rules of the house, and then by fiiibustering can prevent the passage of such a law as Mr. Carlisle speaks of.

Of course the democrats will have to keep on the alert, but they already see the rocks ahead and will be prepared.

A Remarkable Little City. Our special from Sheffield, Ala, in another column, makes a remarkable showing for that young city.

Only four years ago it was a cotton plantation. Plucky and energetic men purchased the cotton patch for a mere trifle, and set to work to build a city upon it. Iron and coal were near and the Tennessee river was navigable for large steamboats to that point.

Energy and money were expended upon it and the men, who four years ago bought the plantation, have made money and have succeeded in building a town which already contains four thousand people, five iron furnaces, and more than two score of small manufactures, while within a year from date its inhabitants predict the population will have reached ten thousand.

Judging by the past it doubtless will. There is no reason why a half dozen north Georgia towns should not stir themselves up and do likewise. Let the people of Cedartown, Cartersville and other north Georgia towns think about this.

## A Cyclone in the Gulf,

A cablegram from San Domingo reports a heavy fall of the barometer and within the last four days there has been a fall of twenty points at Key West. It is thought that these disturbances indicate the approach of a West India hurricane which we know by the name of cyclone. This is the season for such storms, and there is every reason to believe that we will hear of one

The usual course of such hurricanes on their way up from the equator, is through the West Indies, by way of Key West, show ing a depression there, then to the western part of the gulf, where they turn to go by a north-east course to the Atlantic ocean, crossing on the way some of the gulf and South Atlantic states. From the readings of the barometer vesterday the storm was somewhere about the middle of the gulf on its way west. It will probably start northeastward in twenty-four hours.

A Prophecy for Virginia, It is going to be a battle royal in Vir

Mahone, with the power of the adminis tion behind him, is going to make his effort to break the solid south and lead I irginia into the republican ranks. Do you know what is go'ng to hampen?

Virginia is going to quit her foolishness, rally her democratic hosts in earnest and bury Billy Mahone under a majority of from 10,000 to 25,000! Just watch her!

Who Would Believe It? Atlanta is manufacturing a piano a day! Just as fine pianos as are made anywhere the world-and every inch of them manufac

tured right here in Atlanta. Think of the heaps of ashes and ruins that made up this city twenty-five years ago-its crude and hasty rebuilding—and then note that we are now manufacturing right here the finest gold watches, double-concave razors, sewing machines—and now is turning out a piano every day-and you will agree that the

Isn'r it about time that the previous question be called on Mr. Snelson, of Merrive her?

"COLONEL" VICTORIA GUELPH should return the compliment of Grandson Billy, the 2'oot, by making his majesty chief waiting lady to the queen, or something equally appro

THE life of Louis Arnheim is a glorious tribute to the principles of the republic. Long may it live!

NATURAL gas has been discovered in Dalton. Meriwether county has monopolized it to this time, and the house of representatives has received the benefit of it. This, however, should not be construed to include Mr. Snelson's colleague, Mr. Hill, who is one of the best members of the house.

"THE Two DROMIOS" are laid up for repairs. The barbecue and picnic season being almost over we trust to have them again with us soon, His Honor, the Hon. John Thomas Glenn,

is at home again, and says he would rather be mayor of Atlanta than of New York. A fine head, that!

## BYE-THE-BYE.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is a grand fraud. His elixir of life is a failure-so far as the American experiments are concerned-and the members of his profession all over the world are laughing over their former leader, who is now considered in his dotage. The Atlanta experiments were the first to be branded as failures, but now the same reports come from other cities. The first Cincinnati man upon whom it was tried, he whose marvellous cure was heralded from one end of the country to the other, has begun suit for damages against the physicians who administered the remedy, alleging that his health has been injured ten thousand dollars worth by the treatment. The hospitals are full of the victims of the crze. The public is scared, and the old boys who have been living in the fond hope of rejuvenation find all those hopes shattered.

Doesn't it strike you that with all these experiments, the thing hasn't had a fair test? Doctors have been trying it for any and every disease without any regard for the claims of the discoverer, and then are surprised at its failure. Dr. Jarnigan, who made one of the

"I should like to see a systematic, sensible test of the elixir. One injection can't be expected to effect a permanent cure. In my aind a sensible test would be to make the in jections once a week, say, for several weeks. I should like to see it tried that way." Let's have such an experiment.

A Cincinnati Enquirer reporter was the au-

thor of a great fake on this Brown-Sequard business. This was in the shape of an inter view with a Cincinnati doctor who shows by extracts from a medical work that a Doctor Maonus made the same experiments in 1790. The story is a very plausible one and reads well, until the old doctor is made to say, "I put my patient under chloroform," Chloroform was first discovered forty years

Great farce, this patching up Peachtree. Why can't our principal residence street have

a decent pavement? The electric line on Edgewood avenue opens the eyes of the croakers. The Union company is going to follow suit. Hurrah for rapid

Natural gas in Georgia! That is the news that comes from Dalton. nd most important news it is. With natural gas added to Georgia's minwealth-whew! we'll beat the world,

The members of the Zouaves are booming their fair, and are going to boom it to success. The boys go to Opelika on Monday, and hope to bring back much prize money. The more

\*\*\* Who will build a temporary postoffice? The building now undergoing repairs is absolutely unsafe, both for patrons and employes. Some thing should be cone before we have another horrible accident on our hands. Bye the bye. isn't there in this good speculation for somebody?

The free dispensary is a great thing for Atlanta's sick poor, and seems to be appreciated. After a month's existence it has been found necessary to lncrease the number of physi cians in attendance, and quite a good many cases are now under treatment in the different departments. The corps of physicians now in attendance numbers nine. The dispensary is open every day, except Sundays, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., at the corner of Hunter and Pryor streets, over Mauck's. The physicians in charge are all well known and prominent, and to the worthy poor the best of medical and surgical aid is furnished free of charge. This is an institution which deserves the patronage of those for whom it is designed.

The summer resort folks are returning to find that Atlanta's climate is the best in the

Georgia is a big state, and no mistake. It takes Colonel J. D. Harrell, who lives a Bainbridge, and is one of the ablest members of the legislature, as long to go from Atlanta to his home as it would to go from Atlanta to Philadelphia. He goes by rail all the way,

This is straight: Colonel A. E. Buck will be United States marshal for the porthern district of Georgia on and after October first. Yet he is no kin to President Harrison.

Puck has a good firtoon on the "family tree," specialty of the Harrison administration. In the center of the page is a group of of the predient who are holding fat offices under the dministration. Other groups are furnished by Blaine and his office holding kinfolks, camper and his ditto ditto. heads of departments and the dear ones hom they have provided. Nepotism and asion grabbing have run mad under this ad-

Harrison is described by Washington correspondents as the stinglest man who ever occuied the white house-not excepting the late

Does it pay to be stingy? Look around you and tell me what man is more thoroughly de-spised than the miser. His selfish life is devoted to money-getting, then he dies and has | LEGAL PUBLICATION REVIEWS. to leave the only evidences of his life's work for somebody else to squander. The best of us will be forgotton soon, the miser soonest of all.

Governor Lowery may be put down as against the "new south" idea. He objects to milis in Mississippi.

There is no institution about Atlanta which does a better work than the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association. Not many many people know of the wherea bouts of the cosy reading and reception rooms, but the railroad men do, and appreciate it. The department is in excellent hands.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Sins Against Childhood.

In this utilitarian age, the cry of the weak and helpless is generally drowned in the loud de-mands of the strong, which often settles the ques-tion as to "the survival of the fittest". There are few politicians who think they can afford to espouse the cause of the helpless, for, as in the case of the women and children, there are no votes at stake, therefore all honor is due to any man, who bravely strives, to ameliorate their condition. Sena-tor Rice is one of the few, when he proposes to benefit the poor factory children, by persuading the legislators, that it is their duty to protect them by wise legislation, as they have already protected the birds and the tarrapins of Georgia. Shall the cry of the children be unheeded by

nen, who can be moved to tears by a recital of the woes-of "the heathen Chinee" or the African? The whether is at our door, coming from the work which is "grinding down life from its mark." O, if they would only go to the root of the evil, and pass a state prohibitory law, and thus keep the fathers and mothers sober, that they may work, while the children have a chance to grow in the sunlight and partake of the benefits of our magnificent system of public schools. They will then bewhile the charter have a charter by grow while the charter have a charter by sunlight and partake of the benefits of our magnificent system of public schools. They will then believe the preacher, when he tells them of a loving and a merciful God, who thought of them when he said "suffer little children to come unto me." They will have a chance to look upward, and a desire will be created in their minds and hearts, for that higher education which the state has so bounteously provided for her sons. The women are still hoping and praying that she will be just and generous enough to give her daughters an industrial college, that these poor factory girls, as well as all other girls in Georgia, may be taught how to make a living honestly and decently, without spending their days in the factory, "the kitchen, the garden and Sambo, in this part of our sunny southland. During the last session of the legislature, somebody offered a bill for compulsory education. Under existing circumstances, it would be just the thing, for sometimes children must be saved from the greed of the parents. Strong men may be seen every day sometimes children must be saved from the gree of the parents, Strong men may be seen every day loafing on the streets of Atlanta, and sneaking int the bar-rooms, or doggeries, to spend the carning of the little ones, for the vile stuff, which make them less than men and which will perhavs, leading the control of the chaingang or the gallows. In that cas their wives are worse than widowed, and the calidren are burdened with a load of shame an oblogny, that will crush out ail the joy of existence.

tence.

The sina against childhood, are exemplified in many ways, not the least of which is the policy of the sina and the sina against the sina many ways, not the least of which is the policy of Georgia, which allows young children, white and black to be chalmed to hardened criminals.

Can we wonder that they wear such old haggard, git-lined faces, and would we not consider it u miracle, if they should ever reform?

"Do you hear the children weeping. O my brothers, Ere the sorrow comes with years?" Ah that their cry may rise to high heaven, and the King of all the early may touch the hearts of our men in authority and cause them to remember that "the child's soo in silence, curses deeper than the strong man in his wrath."

A LOVER OF CHILDREN. A Long-Neglected Street.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION-The improvements Atlanta are marked and varied; but still work eeded for the convenience, nay safety even, of many of her best citizens is unheed-d and neglected. I visit out West Hunter street often, and cannot rein from drawing attention to the danger of traveling that way. From the Atlanta university to city, a way whereby hundreds of people pass to work in the city, is utterly without sidewalks; and as for the street, over which at least fifty vehicles are

for the street, over which at least fifty vehicles are obliged to pass daily—not counting the immense travel from this side and across the river—it is made up of ditches and gulliès. The consequence is, the nearest ones stumble and fall, and those beyond a mile or so on this main road traverse by circuitous route the kinder treated, gentler cared for streets of West End.

I can bear an occasional dislocation, but my mind fulls to comerchend the mental and baddly condi-

fails to comprehend the mental and bodily condi-tion of the dwellers on this road.

M. K. B. 11 The Brady Bill.

I am not a lawyer, Mr. Editor, but it seems very clear to me that the so-called Brady bill, if it finally becomes a law, will fait of its purpose because of the failure of the lauguage employed to convey the true intent and meaning of the author. It is understood that the object of the bill is to prevent a farmer from waiving his right to plead and prove failure of consideration. The sim of the author was to declare by this bill that the consideration of a guano note is the delivery to the farmer by the dealer of a substance that, if properly applied to the crop, and there be reasonably good culture and seasons, will increase the yield of the crop. In other words it was the purpose of Mr. Brady in this bill to compel the seller to warrant that his fertilitzer, or the substance he solls as very clear to me that the so-called Brady bill, if i to the crop, and there be reasonably good culture and seasons, will increase the yield of the crop. In other words it was the purpose of Mr. Brady in this bill to compel the seller to warrant that his fertilizer, or the substance he sells as such, will prove a profitable application to the crop to which it may be applied. It also provides that no waivers or agreement in writing, or otherwise, on the part of the purchaser shall defeat his right to plead and prove failure of consideration of the same. Now let us see if these objects will be attained by the passage of the bill in its present form, The bill does not declare in words or by direct implication, what is the consideration of a guano nate, Inc. 6 dit is not the province of legislation to declare before a contract has been made what its consideration of every guano sale? Is it not an agreement on the part of the seller to deliver to the purchaser so many pounds of a substance containing not less than a certain presentage of each of certain definite chemical elements or chemical compounds? Most certainly this is true. In the present form of guano mote the farmer accepts the official analysis as indicating the percentages of those valuable elements, and agree to abide by such analysis. Under the Brady bill, if it becomes a law, the farmer may not accept such official analysis, nor can he waive his right to plead and prove failure of consideration. Very well. The dealer will now simply warrant that his goods contain certain percentages of the three valuable elements, and takes a note from the farmer which expressly declares the consideration of the note to be so many pounds of fertilizer containing definite percentages of these elements and expressly disc'af ining any warranty as to the effect of the fertilizer on the crop or that it is a fortilizer at all. The farmer signs no waiver, no agreement not to plead failure of consideration? May it not be true that the elements of that particular roop to have a proved to the particular crop to which it may have be any more.
So it appears to me that the Brady bill will not prove to be either a successful

not prove to be either a successful refuge of defendants in guano suits, or the ruin of of plaintiffs. But it will make a harvest for lawyers and courthouse officials, and greatly increase the price of all fertilizers.

QUIET OBSERVER.

Murphy Versus Murphey.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Mr. A. A. Murphy (who adorns his name with an "6") is alraid some one will suspect him of being Irish. In jus-tice to the Irish race, and those of Irish descent, I hope you will let the fact be widely known that, igh Mr. Murphy (with an "e") bears a name fresh from the bogs of Connaught, for reasons best known to himself and satisfactory to people of Irish origin, he should not be confounded with the Murphys who spell the name in the good old way JOHN MCNULTY MURPHY.

### ATLANTA'S SICK PEOPLE. The condition of Judge Clem Green remains

unchanged. General Clement A. Evans is slowly conva

A Treatise on the Law of Benefit Societies and In-

cidentally of Life Insurance. by Frederick H. Bacon, of the St. Louis bar. F. H. Thomas Law Book company, St. Louis, Mo.

In his treatise on the law of benefit societies, Mr. Bacon has handled admirably an attractive and important subject, the nature of which demands more pains, taking attention than has higherto been fore pains-taking attention than has hitherto

The multiplication of these societies, rarticularly in the south, has created a demand for just such authority as this treatise furnishes. It is the first text book which has yet appeared in which the principles controlling the litigation arising out of the operation of these societies have been exhaustively treated and satisfactorily formulated.

Its study will prove advantageous to every officer of any society combining social and charitable purposes with life insurance, and its perusal will afford interest and entertainment to the mambers

of such organizations.

The book, including a concise and useful treatise on the law of life insurance, contains 850 pages, and shows evidence of careful preparation.

Wiltsie on Mortgage Foreclosure, by Charles

H. Wiltsle, of the Rochester bar, Williamsom Law Book Co., Rochester, N. Y. The profession has long needed just such a work n mortgage foreclosures as Mr. Wiltste has furnishe ed; a work treating exhaustively the subject of the practice of foreclosing mortgages with all its inci-dents, and citing special and peculiar cases.

While any lawyer owning a fair library can read-ily lay his hands on a general treatise on the law of mortgages, there are few works that so adapt these principles to practical cases and furnish a ready vork of reference to the lawyer's hand.

sists of 1.100 pages, containing 8,000 cases, with the date of every case cited, a new and valuable feature of law publications.

Kent's Commentaries on Common Laws, Edited by W. M. Lacy, of the Philadelphia bar. Blackstone Publishing company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Little can be written of Kent's Commentaries that have not already been said. The attroction the work cited above possesses does not He so in ich in the subject matter, although Mr. Lacy how care and discrimination in his aunora-tions. The commentaries have been read by thou-sands and will continue to be the standard work for been presented in such convenient or economical shape as they are now offered by the publishers, and it is this fact that will make the new edition popular and profitable. It is the plan of the publishers to issue monthly at popular prices the works of such standard authors as Kent, Shirley, Lindley, Lewin, etc., and already thirty-six volumes have

American Digest, 1888. Annual Volume 2. West Publishing company, St. Paul, Minn. The current volume of the American Digest is the perfection of all that a digest should be. It affords in contatement of the reports of decisions of all the ourts of last resort in the United States. The ar-angement of the work is a monument to the nergy and skill of its editors, and the topical lasification is supers. It is withal the most comclassification is supero. It is without the most com-plete and comprehensive work of the kind that has yet come from the American press, and no lawyer with practice should be without it. The publishers deserve congratulation on the character of their work, as the typography, patent indexing and binding, add much to the value of the book.

Holt on the Concurrent Jurisdiction of the Federal and State Courts. By George C. Holt, of the New York bar. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York, N. Y. York, N. Y.

The title of this book indicates its purpose, and
the subject is well handled by the author. The
work constitutes a useful and convenient manual
for lawyers, and will be a valuable addition to a
lawyer's liorary.

Jones on the Construction of Commercial and Trade Contracts. By D. A. Jones, of the New York bar. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York.

York bar. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York.
This book will rank among the best of the many works on contracts; it treats the general subject clearly and exhaustively, and treats particularly of the interretation of every class of mercantile contracts. The chapters devoted to parol evidence, its admissability and effect, will be of much benefit to the practicing lawyer, and of themselves would form a valuable handbook. The work is a handsome octavo volume of over 60 pages, well executed, and deserves the success with which it is meeting.

To Write Up the South.

Mr. Albert Winter, one of the editors and proprietors of the Thomasville Times Enterprise has been engaged by the Chicago News and the Chicago Herald, the two most prominent newspapers of that city, to write a series of letters on the resources of the south. He will travel extensively through the south writwill travel extensively through the south writing letters from every important point between
Richmond and Galveston. Mr. Winter was
specially chosen to do this work on account of
his ability as a journalist and his thorough
acquaintance with the affairs of the south. A
better selection could not have been made.

"I have just returned from Chicago," said
Mr. Winter verteage, "interest I were here."

"I have just returned from Chicago," said Mr. Winter, yesterday, "where I went by request of the Herald and News concerning the work which they want me to do. I shall make Atlanta my headquarters, and I think that I can do some good work for our people in this section. Chicago, you know, is anxious to secure the great national exposition, to be held in 1892, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Its people are aroused over the matter and I come back are aroused over the matter and I come thoroughly in sympathy with them. I think it is probable that a large delegation of the most prominent business men of that city, including the mayor and other distinguished officials, will attend the coming Piedmont exposition in Atlanta, for the purpose not only of seeing what the south has to show, but also to talk up Chicago's claims to the national exposition."

sition. A Neglected Branch of Education.

Commenting on some observations in THE CONSTITUTION upon the necessity of taking thought, not for the morrow particularly, but thinking out one's own conclusions in general, the San Francisco Chronicle says:

cisco Chronicle says:

"In the new scheme of education, which will be adopted about the year 2189, thinking classes will be found in every school, just as much as reading or arithmetic classes. Teachers and professors will be expected to be competent to teach pupils to think as well as to spell and to write. A certain portion of each school day will be set apart for meditation and deliberation, and prizes will be conferred for originality of opinion as well as for having committed to inemory the thoughts and ideas of others, and the highest degree which the university of the future can confer will be that of doctor of original thinking.

and the highest degree which the university of the future can confer will be that of doctor of original thinking.

"And yet the new scheme will be only a recurrence to the system of the philosophers of Athens in the golden age of Greece. Among the maxims of the wisest of the sages of that home of philosophy may be found frequent references to the necessity for thinking, as opposed to reading and studying, and the great geniuses of the world, from Plato to Bacon, have made the same point as that insisted upon by the writer who has been quoted.

"The use of thinking, too, is reflex as well as direct, Hard and vigorous thinking toughens and strengthens the mental fiber as bodily exercise does the nuscles. We may pour into our mental receptacles floods of the feeble, wisby-wasby stuff which we dignify with the title of literature, and its only effect will be to soak our brains and make them flabby and spongy; but if we throw away books for a season, and rely solely upon our own brains or minds or intellect—for they all mean the same thing—we shall find that very soon our mental faculties respond to our will, and we experience a feeling of vigor and freshness, and even of exhieration, like the tingle caused by the fresh air of a fresh means. "All that stands in the way of thinking is the

tion, like the tingle caused by the fresh air of a-frosty morning.

"All that stands in the way of thinking is the tendency of the human family toward merits, which tendency is more generally known as laziness. It is so much easier to get our opinions second hand than to create them that we insensibly fall into the habit of accepting what is offered to us almost without question or challenge. When we reflect upon the mischief which this has caused, we become almost reconciled to the destruction of the Alexandrian library, and are nearly ready to believe that the burning of the British museum and the national library of Paris would be a benefit to humanity."

LIFE'S PARADOX

For The Constitution. They are the happiest who know most pain. In even the saddest life, to every tear a thousand smiles are shed—our rainiest year Has more of sunshine in it than of rain. Joys golden ring o'ermeasures sorrow's train. Ah, point me out that form that o'er the bier Has longest linger'd, shaking in sincere Exuberancy of grief, has offest lain Upon a noonday couch in ecstacy
Of midnight wretchedness, and I will say,
There is the heart that beats the quickest time
'Neath love's soft finger touch. Capacity
For suffering is but that for joying—they
Who sound woe's depths the heights of rapture

-ORKIJA KEY BELL Atlanta Ga 16 . 287.188.100 T 8.10 - 210 W A

## A VITAL QUESTION

18 ABLY PRESENTED BY AN ABLE GEORGIA WOMAN.

Shall Colored Girls Be Given Better Facilities for Education Than Our White Girls?-Give the Girls a Chance to Learn.

The following forcible letter is from the pen of one of Georgia's most prominent ladies. It will doubtlese be read with great interest as it bears upon a vital question.

Written for The Constitution.

Written for The Constitution.

Allow one of your sex to address you in a few words (which The Constitution kindly permits) upon a subject that is vital to us as a race, and especially vital to the women of the south.

Some weeks ago a bill was introduced into the present legislature which appropriated \$18,000 as the beginning of a training of technological school for the white girls of Georgia. This bill was followed by another by a distinguished member from a different part of the state, asking for a larger sum for the same purpose.

I am informed that the committee on education have stricken both from their report, and when they bring in a bill to the whole house there will be nothing appropriated except for common schools and the university. I am not advised whether the branch colleges, so called, will participate in the fund set apart for university education by the committee. Unless they do participate there will be total neglect by the state of the claims of our daughters upon their respect and attention.

Dahlonega, Cuthbert and Milledgeville have then blear education to a work of our set but it.

given higher education to a few of our sex, but it Las been mostly confined to the girls around about those towns. In looking over the catalogue of the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega I find only twenty-six female pupils in the scholastic year of 1888-89. Of these Dahlonega and Lumpture formula deall that four no necessity of the control of the con fin county furnished all but four-one each from Fannin, Union and Cherokee counties, and one from Dailiagton, S. C. Of the 114 boys, only thirty-one were form Dahlonega. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that the work of branch colleges for girls is a mere local of the county of

that the work of branch colleges for girls is a mere focal affair.
God forbid that a woman should decry the feeblest effort, or say a word that would binder progress in any such channel, but I would impress you with the necessity of doing more than is being done, especially when you remember the efforts that are being made to place colored girls upon a higher educational plane above our white girls.

When you see what northern philanthropy is doing for the colored girls in Georgia, and the apathy of our own people towards the white girls of the riate, it is enough to arouse every one of us to renewed exertion, never to cease, until the state places these white girls upon an equal footing, as to apportunity, with that already given to colored girls—by people who prefer their welfare to our own.

Jyn.

In a book, lately written and published by Colonel C. C. Jones, of Augusta, there is a resume of the educational advantages afforded to both races. Get the book and read for yourself. It will open your eyes, as it did mine.

Dr. Haygood, in a business article in Harper's Magazine for July, shows the country that nearly seventeen millions of philanthropic money are now at work in the southern states for colored people alone.

These colleges are expressly devoted to higher ducation of the males and females of the colored

The state of Georgia also divides every dollar of the common school fund with the colored people. If the fund should reach five millions per annum, under present legislation, they would still share every dollar pro rata.

To sum it up, the negroes get, and will continue to get, equal advantages with all the white chil-

the get, equal advantages with all the white cali-dren of the state, in all common school education, The colored university has been granted \$8,000 to offset the same amount to the university at Athens. The money donated by northern philanthropists will be augmented year by year; until it is impostable to say where it will end. Two men were wil-ling to donate \$1,000,000 each for the sole purpose of ning to donate a strong over the rest of purpose of negroedur alon, and; heir example will prove contagious, for while Mrs. Canfield may have been a rabid specimen of her sort, it is useless to disguise the fact that there is mandlin sympathy for one race, and unjust antipathy to the other—north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mason and Dixon sine.

The poor white child in Georgia must look to its own state and color for help or do without assistance forevermore. The grandchildren of confederate veterans, who gave their lives to the country, should never ask in vain for an equal opportunity

with their former slaves.

If the worst comes to the worst, let white men devote their taxes to white children's education, and colored men's taxes to their own race, to equalize this unfair burden that'is now resting upon the the white people of Georgia and elsewhere in the south; but let it never be said our white girls asked of the state, "bread; and we gave them a stone," while the colored girls were granted board and while the colored girls were gratted board and tuition free; their colleges equipped with first-class appliances for teaching, and with the best teachers northern money could supply.

If the present committee on education still turns a deaf ear to our girls, let the women of the state.

raise such a racket about their ears, as will open ling to listen to some sort of arguments. We find the legislature both able and willing to build itself a \$1,000,000 capitol, while it says to the white girls of Georgia,

"ROOT HOG OR DIE." "Help yourselves for we won't.." They are never too busy to take a jaunt—sometimes from Dade to Chatham—while the state foots the bill, but a spirit of economy knaws into their very vitals if you hint at giving cu girls an equal chance with the boys. They are so tender of the people's money in all such cases, that we look behind the scenes for a motive, and it is the veriest demagoguery that is

Georgia is blazoned throughout the union as the most illiterate of all the United States of America. We enjoy the reputation of having 500,000 people who can't read or write. This committee, when it cut off our white girls, virtually confesses its willingness to have us remain in this eclipse of ignorance and black illiteracy forever. To read between the lines it would appear that, having been elected by an ignorant records to their areast posielected by an ignorant people to their present posi-tions, they are afraid to let in the light, lest they might be left at home the next time. That's the logic of the situa ion! Just as certain as the sun shines in youder sky, Georgia will not tolerate such short-sighted legislation many years longer! Some-

thing better must come!

It is an exploded falacy that the negro cannot learn. He not only learns, but he is voracious. He is not left to Georgia legislation to get the highest opportunity, as I have shown, and as you know. What are these unwise representations of ours waiting for? Is it ignorance or indiference? Is it cowardice or cruelty?. I have been informed that a former chancellor of the University of Georgia (not Dr. Mell) not only turned a cold shoulder to the poor girls who were permitted to enter the branch colleges, but actually denied them a disploma after they had won it fairly and honorably, side by side with the boys in the class. He actually refused to give the girl graduate a certificate of graduation with the imprimateur of the university upon it after the charter of the college had been graduation with the imprimateur of the university upon it after the charter of the college had been thus granted by the state. It would seem that white girls in Georgia rank lower than dogs and terrapins, for there was not enough justice and chivalry remaining in the legislature at that time to expose his injustice and unfairness—as well as his unitness for the high position (which be refused to fill as the law directed) because of innate perverseness and bull-headed obstinacy.

A man who does not respect the sex of his own wife or mother is unfit for any position of trust, and the nation or state which reduces its females to the lowest grade of education may get ready to chroni-

lowest grade of education may get ready to chroni-cle its own decadence and downfall, for it is cer-tain to meet that fate, without a doubt, as years

roll on.

The days of knight-errantry have passed. Women are now forced to work, oftentimes at man's work, to earn a living. Orphanage and widowhood occur every day. To deny to these women suitable education to fit them for these hardships is cruel and oppressive, especially when they are allowed no voice in the legislation which determines their fate.

Northern philanthropy proposes to prepare negro girls for earning first class wages in the marts of the world, while the committee on education in the Georgia legislature says to our white girls "We found you in ignorance and we leave you there.

Ta. ta.

Ladies of Georgia! Now is the time to talk to a purpose! If the supremacy of the white race is to continue, now is the time to set the ball of female education by the state) in motion.

Our white girls have no other hope or expectation, because of poverty—for it is their misfortune, not their fault—that their parents and grand parents were defeated by the enemy twenty—four it behalf of all the Mrs. Canfields on the other side of the line. If we must perish in the coming struggle of races, lett be after our men have done their full duty to the white girls of Georgia.

A WOMAN, LIEB YOURSELVES.

Public School Books, and school supplies of every description, can be had at John M. Milter's, 3ll Marietta street.

Niagara Falls, with fainbow in it one hundred feet long and forty feet high, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

Niagara Falls, with fainbow in it one hundred feet long and forty feet high, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

The greatest fireworks of the age at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

The greatest fireworks of the age at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

SOCRATES SMITH'S STRUGGLE.

He Wrestles With the Questions Department

—He Makes Some Good Resolutions.

Socrates Smith was detailed yesterday to do
the questions and answers. After a long and hopeless struggle, he produced the following: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following inquiries were received yes-

Why They Talk.

Please tell us why men talk in public when they are nothing to say.

MANY READERS. have nothing to say. Answer: It can only be accovated for in the theory of demoniacal possession now be-ing discussed in scientific journals. They are messengers of Satan to buffet us. The good should possess their souls in patience.

Why They Don't Talk.

Please inform me, if you can, why some pol-ticians are always talking and others never say mything when they can avoid it. A VOTER. nything when they can avoid it. A VOTER.

Answer: 1. Those who know nothing are not any danger of giving themselves away. iTherefore they can afford to exercise their longues. A man who has nothing can afford to

2. Those who know something are in danger of giving something away when they talk.

A Poser.
Will you please tell me whether a member of the legislature serves his constituents or they server him. Answer: The only way to decide this is to submit it to a vote. 'Chcumstances alter cases.

Why They Grind Slowly.

Why is it that the mills of the gods are said to rind slowly.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER. grind slowly.

Anxious Inquirer.

Answer: Because no one is willing to see

What's the Matter With Hannah?
Will you please tell me what's the matter with
Hannah? I have never seen an answer to that
question.

Answer: Elkannah is probably at a meeting of the lodge.

Why Not Make a Noise? Why should not a man blow his own trum.

Answer: It would be folly to give you a reason; you would not heed it. Self Preservation, Why does everybody want to help the

Answer: Because everybody wants to help

Why on the Housetop?
Why should a man be on a housetop with a rawing woman?

BIBLE STUDENT. Answer: So he can throw her over.

What is a Trust?

Please tell me ibe meaning of the word "trust as now used in political discussions.

CONSTANT READER. Answer: An institution which takes care of the property of those who need a guardian.

What's the Difference? Please tell me how much difference there is between cotton and jute.—VERMENT. Answer: The Atlantic ocean.

A Sure Way to Succeed. Can you tell me a sure way to succeed at the LAW STUDENT. Answer: Take a quarter along with you. If you do not distinguish yourself with that,

try a dollar's worth. What Is Magnetism? Please give a brief definition of magnetism.

Answer: Money.

After one day's experience with this busi ness, I have resolved myself into a committee of the whole to discuss the situation. As a result I have adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That I will answer no more fool questions unless there is some fun in them. Resolved, That ignorance is hereby declared epi-

Resolved, That there is no medicine which will Resolved, That a quarantine is hereby estab-

lished against all persons so affected.

Resolved, That the quarantine does not comred, That we fumigate our intellect twice

every twenty-four hours.

Resolved, That we are unable to find the proper fumigant.

Resolved, That we fear we are already affected.

and that we can only teave the result to Provi-des.c. Resolved, That congress be requested to appro-priate sixty million dollars to investigate the causes

It might seem to be an insult to the intelli gence of the public to announce my intentions before hand, but I have learned by experience that no humbug is so successful as that which luxuriates in the garish light of publicity. SOCRATES SMITH.

HE SECURED HIS MONEY. Southern Mutual Building and Loan Asso-

ciation. It is gratifying to us to note the progress of any of Atlanta's institutions. But the success of the "Southern Mutual" is especially so. We called attention to the fact, at its organization, that with such a board of officers this institution must suc-ceed. Their-success has been even beyond the ex-pectation of their officers, Nearly \$1,000,000 of the capital stock of this association has already been subscribed, and every mail brings additional sub-scribtions from all over the southern states. They are now on a firm, solid financial basis. The fol-lowing letter shows their method of dealing with their stockholders:

OFFICE OF J. C. VALENTINO.
BRUNSWICK PLANING MILLS,
BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 15, 1889. Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association Atlanta, Ga.;

Atlanta, Ga.;

Geutlemen:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt from your association of the loan of twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,40) which has been granted and paid me, and to express my thanks for the prompiness and e uriesy of your officers. My loan has been paid much sooner than I expected, as there are usually so many vexatious delays and annoyances in securing money from building and loan as sociations, and I supposed there would necessarity be delay in a loan of this amount.

I heartily recommend the "Southern Mutual" to my friends and the public, both for reliability and prompiness. Very truly, J. C. VALENTINO.

M.; Valentino paid his first month's dues August

M. Valentino paid his first month's dues August 1st, and coceived a loan of \$2,400 as, soon thereafter as the proper papers could be drawn up and signed. aug25-d1w

Relief and Health to your Children.-Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children. 25 cents a bottle

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter. 27 E. Hunter. DECORATORS IN FRESCO—Pause, Shroeter & Co., 6 North Broad street. Relief ornamentation, cen rs. pleees. groups, etc. Paper matche and cast plaster Paris. DR. W. H. LEYDEN, specialist in diseases of the skin, office and residence corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street; hours 7 to 8½ a. m., 12¼ to 2½, 6 to 9 p. m.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands, Waited by the tropic breeze; SOZODONT in healthful fragrance Caunot be surpassed by these. Teeth it whitens, purifies; You wil use it if you're wise

Public School Books,

AN ALABAMA GARDEN.

Along a pine-clad hill it lies.
O'erlooked by limpid southern skies,
A spot to feast a fairy's eyes.
A nook for happy fancies.
The wild bee's mellow monotone
Here blends with bird-notes zenhyr-blown,
And many an insect voice unknown
The harmony enhances.

The rose's shattered spiendor flees
With lavish grace on every breeze,
And lilles sway with flexile case
Like dryads snow breasted;
And where gardenias drowse between
Rich curving leaves of glossy green,
The cricket strikes his tambourine,
Amid the mosses nested.

Here dawn-flushed myrtles interlace, And sifted sunbeams shyly trace Frail arabesques whose shifting grace Is wrought of shade and shimmer; At eventide scents quaint and rare Go straying through my garden fair, As if they sought with wildered air The fireflies' fitful glimmer.

Oh, could some painters' facile brush On canwas limn my garden's blush. The fevered world its din would hush To crown the high endeavor; Or could a poet snare in rhyme The breathings of this balmy clime, His fame might dare the dert of Time And soar undimmed forever! muel Minturn Peck, in Lippincott's Magazin

ROYAL BARING POWDER.



This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness, More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York. At wholesale by H. C. Bonton and Wyly & Greene, Atlanta Ga.

CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.

## FETZER & PHARR,

UR Neckwear and light weight Derby Hat sale proved quite a success.

nity to buy a \$4 hat for \$1.35. Just a few Derbys left.

We have for the remainder of this week some attractive bargains in Serge Suits, both blue and black, at \$10 a suit. These goods are worth more, but we are in a humor for giving bargains, and so here goes. Anything in summer underwear cheap now.

One or two lines of Children's Knee Pants Suits to be closed out regardless of value.

FETZER & PHARR,

Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters.

12 Whitehall Street.

Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8 a.m. to 9. p. m.

Liquid fountains, aquatic fire-works, rocket boque's and many other novelties nover before exhib-ited in the world, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

# HIIIII

Have Determined to Slaughter the Prices

Of Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes for the Next Two Weeks.

Every yard of goods in our immense establishment will be sold at exactly New York Cost in order to make room for the tremendous stock which our corps of buyers, who are now in New York City, are send-

If You Want Bargains, Now Is Your Opportunity. Don't Delay, But Come at Once.

98 dozen ladies ribbed fine lisle vests 20c. 75 dozen ladies' gauze vests only 15c each.

162 dozen ladies' Swiss ribbed, pure silk vests, only 65c each. 178 dozen ladies' full regular made hose, "drummers' samples," at 25c pair, worth from 40c to \$1 118 dozen ladies' full lisle thread hose, colors only, at 121/2 c pair.

Gents' balbriggan shirts and drawers only 25c each.

Gents' light blue "Angola" shirts and drawers at 25c each, worth fully \$1 each..

3.000 yards fine wool challies, 7½c yard, other houses ask 18c for same goods.

1,800 remnants checked nainsook at 3c yard, worth 7c. 3,500 remnants fine checked nainsooks at 5c yard, worth 10c.

312 pieces satin finish nainsook plaids, book fold, at 61/2 c yard, worth 15c.

132 pieces fine India linen at 8c yard, worth 20c.
780 dozen gents' large sized, colored border, hemstitched, only 8c each.

175 dozen ladies' very fine embroidered handkerchiefs, only 15c each, worth from 40 to 75c each; 112 dozen ladies' black silk mits at 15c each. 42 inch albatross crepe cloths and fine nun's veiling, evening shades, 40c yard, reduced from \$1.

48 inch black drapery nets only \$1 yard. All torchon laces marked down exactly 1/3 of the selling price. Wide French percales only 81/2 c yard

36 inch batiste cloths only 6½ c a yard. Coats's 200 yard spool cotton only 40c dozen. Clark's 200 yard "O. N. T." spool cotton only 40c dozen.

485 dozen misses' full regular made hose, "samples," at 10c pair, worth from 35c to 50c pair. 168 dozen men's full regular made half hose only 15c pair; good value at 35c pair.

Not often you | 200 dozen all pure linen towels, very large size, only \$1 dozen. have an opportu- 122 pieces narrow Hamburg edgings at 20c yard, worth 75c. 48 pieces 24 and 27 inch flouncings at 20c yard.

Ryan's Georgia checks, best made, 41/2 c yard. LOOK AT THE DASH WE ARE CUTTING IN CARPETS.

We are having the biggest rush in the Carpet Department you ever saw. Over fitty employed in this one department alone. Our prices are demoralizing competition! Our prices delighting our thousands of customers.

Buy your carpets now while you can get these prices, even if you don't want it put down until later in the season. As an extra inducement to aid you in buying at these wonderful prices we will

MAKE YOU EASY TERMS.

10,000 Rolls of Carpets to select from! More than the balance of Atlanta put together twice over! All fresh and new fall styles, direct from the mills.

Good Ingrain Carpets 35c. Handsome Designs, Fine Tapestry Brussels, 70c. Fine New Designs Body Brussels 95c yard. Good Velvet Carpets \$1 00 yard.

Good Tapestry Brussels Carpets 45c. English Tapestry Carpets 75c yard. Good Body Brussels Carpets 8oc yard. Fine English Velvets \$1 25 yard. Moquette Carpets \$1 25 and \$1 50 yard.

Striped Hemp at 10c per yard and up. 4,000 pairs Not ingham Lace Curtains. 3 yards long, taped edge, guipure effect, \$1 per pair. Big bargain.

2,750 pairs Etruscan Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, taped edge, \$1 75 per pair. Awfully cheap. 4,900 pairs Window Shades, dado border, 50, 70 and 80c each. Cocoa Matting for churches, halls and offices at 40, 50 and 60c per yard,

Napier Mattings for churches, halls and offices at 30, 40 and 50c. Turcoman Portieres \$2 50, \$3 50 and \$4 50 per pair.

We are in business to do the business of the south and challenge any one in the world to compete with us in prices. We make this broad and sweeping statement that we will beat the price of any dealer in the world for same quality of goods.

Hotels, boarding house keepers and all who intend furnishing extra rooms for the Exposition will find us headquariers for Carpets, Shades, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Sheets, Blankets, Quilts and everything in the house furnishing line.

John Ryans yours

## THE GREAT EXPOSITION:

FIVE COUNTIES ENTERED FOR THE COUNTY DISPLAY.

ous "Wild West" Show Will Be Here-The Magnitude of the Fire Display -Other Notes

It is going to hum.

The Piedmont exposition!

There has not been as much fuss about it this year because the excitement and hurry of preparing the grounds and erecting the buildings which made the first year so tumultaous,

ne away with. s done away with.

But the work has been going on all the same, and an immense exposition will be held.

Already five counties have entered for the county display. They are Haralson, Douglas, Glynn, McIntosh and Talbot. Several others

Glynn, McIntosh and Taibot. Several others are discussing the matter and will enter within the next week. Mr. Felix Corput has requested that Floyd county's old space shall be kept for her, and she will undoubtedly be on hand. At least ten counties will make exhibits, and these alone will make a magnificent exposition.

its, and these alone will make a magnificent exposition.

Several farmers have entered for the individual display, among them Mr. George W. Truitt, of La Grange, and Mr. J. F. Jones, of Hogansville. Each of the county displays will have several individual displays. The entries of cattle show that every breed of cattle in the country will be represented by fine herds. Dr. Wilson, who is traveling through Kentucky for the exposition, writes that he has secured several fine strings of horses, and the finest horses for exhibition that were ever brought to Georgia. Every department of the live stock for the exposition will be filled to overflowing. Horses, cattle, hozs, goats, sheep, poultry, pigeons and pet stock.

THE "WILD WEST SHOW." THE "WILD WEST SHOW."

The attractions of the exposition will far exceed anything yet seen here. For some time negotiations have been pending with the Wild West show, which has two hundred Indians and cowboys, including some of the most famous marksmen and riders of the world, and some of the most famous indian chiefs. This company occupies several acres of ground for its show, pitches tents and makes a regular Indian village with its herds of buffalo, its dogs, ponies and horses. The show embraces life on the plains, with exhibitions of the finest shooting from horseback and on foot, robbing of a stage coach, lynching of a horse thief, and fifty other episodes of exciting life in the west. The Indians go through their war dances, corn dances, and there is music by an Indian band. The exposition would not contract with this show until Mr. Colen had seen it in person. He was sent to Philadelphia to see it's performance, and telegraphs that it is the sensation in Philadelphia, is drawing thousands upon thousands of people at each performance, and he at once closed the contract. It will be a mere incident of the exposition, and no extra charge will be made for admission to the Indian village, or to any part of its performances.

This will be the grandest feature of the exposition of the exposition. The attractions of the exposition will far ex-

to any part of its performances.

THE EXPOSITION OF FIREWORKS.

This will be the grandest feature of the exposition. It will cost the company \$12,000 to give the five performances. Messrs, Detwiller & Street, of New York, and Messrs. Pain & Co., of London, the two best houses in the world, will give a competition between England and America, as each can produce the most amazing and brilliant results in fire. A trade has been closed now with a famous Japanese firm, which guarantees that it will exceed what either the American or the English house will do and will produce novelties never seen in America. The cable has been used freely by the New York representation of this house and immense cases of pyrotechnics will be imported direct from Japan, and the five nights of fireworks will simply exceed anything over seen in this country, north or south, and the people may bely on this.

The above is counce for one say but the

thing ever seen in this country, north or south, and the people may ely on this.

The above is enough for one say, but the glories of the exposition have hardly been hinted at in this article. The programme is being studied carefully, and the management is determined to make every hour of every day full of interest and instruction. Make up your mind right now to come to the exposition and spend at least three or four days, for it will take that much time to see it and study it properly. Rates of one cent a mile each way will be given on all the railroads in Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and Florida, and on distant points the rates will be even lower than this.

## IN THE COURTS.

The city of Atlanta was sued yesterday for \$3,000 damage, Wm. N. Rawson is the plaintiff.
The bill recites: On the 14th of August Rawson was The bill recites: On the 14th of August Rawson was convicted before Judge Anderson of being drunk on the streets. He was fined \$5.75 for the offense. In spite of his protests and pleadings for a little delay so that the money could arrive to pay the fine he was taken to the stockade in the Black Maria. Ten minutes after he was taken away from the stationhouse the money to pay the fine arrived. He was not released, but taken to the stockade and kept there all the afternoon. The following morning he was shackled and chained to a lot of other convicts and at night was driven through the streets in charge of a guard. During the night he was confined in the stockade and of that the bill says "he was compelled to lay down in a filthy guard room and sleep on damp and vermin covered blankets, this said stockade being a living shame and blot upon civilization, and wholly unfit even for the punishment and conviction of folons conviced of grave crimes. So filthy and vermin-covered became the clothes of the plaintiff during his confinement in the said stockade from contact and contamination there, that when his release was made, he was compelled to abandon and destroy the same." It is olaimed that the condition of the stockade was well known—to the authorities, and stationhouse the money to pay the fine arrived.

A City Court Charge.

Judge Van Epps has slightly changed the der of business in the city court. Yesterday the iloving was issued; Ordered that a call of the docket will be had Satay. August 31st, at 10 a.m., to set cases for Mon-, September 2d. The call will begin at case 52 of the December term, 1888, and extend ough that time or so much thereof as may be

through that time or so much thereor as may be necessary.

In open court, this August 24, 1889.

Howard Van Epps,
Judge C. C. A.

Suit for Infringement.

The National Vash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, brough suit yesterday in the United States circuit court against Juo. Henry Cooper, proprietor saloon corner by and Decatur streets, charging him with using a register made by the Benshiper Self-Adding Cash Register Company, known as the Brunswick-Blike Register. The National Company claims that the Benshiper machine is an infringement on them. They ask for an injunction and a \$1,000 damages from Mr. Cooper.

Adjourned Till September. Adjoirned Till September.

The city court adjourned yesterday at 12 o'clock until the first Monday in September.

All the criminal husiness has been disposed of, and the court will have a week's vacation before the September term.

When court meets again the civil docket will be taken up. The docket will be called on Saturday, August 31, and cases set for the term.

Superior Court Order of Business.

Judge Marshall Clarke has published the order of business for the fall term of the superior court,
Judge Richard Clark will hear criminal cases as the occasion demands.

Court will meet on the first Monday in September, and the civil docket will be heard from September at the country of the country of

week.
The certiorari docket will be taken up January 23d and 24th, 1890.
Motions will be heard every Saturday and from January 27th to 31st, 1890.
The term will be adjourned January 31st, 1890.

Dr. Pickard to Preach. The pulpit of the Second Baptist church will be occupied at 11 a.m. today by the Rev. W. L. Pickard, D. D., of Eufaula, Ala.
Dr. Pickard is recognized as one of the ablest pulpit orators in the south. He is a reacher of scholarly attainments and consecrated devotion to There will no doubt be a full congregation to

Professor Beall at Y. M. C. A We understand that the ladies' auxillary of the Young Men's Christian association contemplate getting Professor Mark B. Beall, who has so de-lighted his hearers at Chautauqua, to give an even-ing of reading at its Y. M. C. A. building in At-lants Friday, the 30th inst. This will be a missi charming entertainment, and all who can should embrace the opportunity to hear him. THE HAPPY ZOUAVES.

Their Fair Booming-A Squad off for Opelika. The Zouaves are busy-the Zouaves are

happy.

Their fair is booming right along, and they

Last week the company received a present, of which any organization in the country would be proud. It was a beautiful and costly stand of colors. Messrs. M. C. Lilly & Co., of Columbus, O.,

were the donors, and the flag is just such as would be expected from a house like that of Lilly & Co. flag is of the finest gros-

rain silk, edged with heavy gold lringe. The stars are embroidered in old gold silk, and the whole set off by two handsome gold cords and tassels. The staff is of wainut, highly polished, and the historic eagle surmounts it, making the stand probably the handsomest in the south.

The flag was not donated to the Zouave fair, but presented to the company as a testimonial.

Among the novelties to be raffled at the fair, which opens on September 2nd, are a white parrot, and a beautiful little Shetland pony with cart and harness. The merchants of the city have made very liberal donations to the fair, and the indications are that it will

of the city have made very liberal donations to the fair, and the indications are that it will be just such a success as the Zouaves deserve—and they deserve a big one.

The boys are busy making their final arrangements, and this week the armory will be decorated and put in fine shape for the opening, which occurs tomorrow night week.

Tomorrow night a squad of four will leave for the Opelika drill. They are Captain Hollis, Privates Dean, Logan, Wheeler and Richwood.

wood.

The whole company is confident that the squad will bring back the prize. The Alabama Zouaves will be their contestants, and the Atlanta boys will not have a walk over, as the Alabamians have the reputation of being up to snuff.

## A REGULAR SCHEDULE

The Electric Cars Will Run to Inman Parl Today. A regular schedule will be run on the Edge-

wood avenue electric line today.

Three motors will be put on, and each motor will pull an extra car. The cars are larger than the motors and will accommodate a great

many more passengers.

Cars will commence running at 8 o'clock this morning and run till 9 at night. All day yesterday the cars were well patron-ized by people curious to ride on an electric

All day yesterday the cars were well patronized by people curious to ride on an electric car.

Everything tan smoothly all day, and no trouble will be had in handling the crowds which are expected to visit Inman park today. Inman park will be doubly attractive. Of itself there is not a pleasanter or more beautiful place about Atlanta, and then the electric cars will add greatly to its attractiveness.

The cars are so nice and comfortable, and they run so smoothly and noiselessly that everybody that sees them is fascinated. There is a peculiar charm about the electric system, and those who see them for the first time can scarcely resist the temptation to try them a round anyhow.

There is still another feature about the line that adds to its popularity. The double track does away with all delays and unnecessary stops, and neither is there any smoke or cinders to mar the pleasure of a ride on a rapid transit line.

"You just can't appreciate the electric cars until you have ridden on them," remarked a gentleman who had just taken a ride to Inman park. They are so entirely different from any other kind of a conveyance, that you hardly know what you are riding on. The best way I can describe it, is by saying it makes you feel sort o' like you did when you were a boy and were riding to town in the carriage instead of the big wagon."

## A BAPTIST SEMI-CENTENNIAL The Stone Mountain Association will Cele-

brate Its Fiftleth Birthday.

On Friday, the 6th day of September, the Stone Mountain Baptist association will convene at Sharon church, five and a half miles west of Atlanta, in its fiftieth session. A very large attendance is expected, in view of the interesting programme arranged for the session. On Friday, the eloquent and distinguished pastor of the Green Street Baptist church in Angusta, Rev. Lansing Burrows, D. D., is down for a sermon on the progress of the Baptists in the south during the last fifty years. On Saturday, Rev. L. R. Gwal'ney, D. D., of Rome, will also preach a sermon on the progress of the Baptists in Georgia during the past fifty years. On Sun day Rev. S. G. Hillyer, D. D., will preach on the progress of the Baptists in the bounds of the Stone Mountain association (which includes Atlanta) during the same period.

cludes Atlanta) during the same period.
This association held its first meeting in
Atlanta in 1854, next in 1860, and then in 1883,
It will meet next year at Indian creek, in
DeKalb county, where it met in 1842, 1857 and

that position since 1882, and T. A. Gibbs has been clerk for the past thirty-five years.

There are thirty-six churches connected with the association with a membership in round numbers of 6,000. Of this number At-

lanta furnishes 3,500. Twenty-eight Sunday-schools report to the association a total of officers, teachers and pupils of 2,747, and aggregate contribution a \$1,337.702. Of this, Atlanta reports 1,596 in Sunday school and \$943.30 contributions. At this session the committee on the establish-ment of a denominational high school will report. The most liberal proposition confrom Stone Mountain.

## HIS FAREWELL SERMON.

Hon. Reuben Jeffry Will Bid Adieu to At-

Hon. Reuben Jeffry Will Bid Adieu to Atlanta Today.

Dr. Reuben Jeffery, D.D., will preach his farewell sermon today to the congregation of the First Baptist church.

It is only five months since Dr. Jeffery came to Atlanta and assumed the duties of pastor. During that time, however, he has won the earnest love and respect of his congregation. His eloquent preaching has also secured him the admiration of all who have heard him, and today the church will be very full of people who wish to take advantage of this last opportunity of hearing him. Dr. Jeffery and his wife will return to their home in Brooklyn tomorrow.

Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Sindall, Misses Hardeman and O'Conner, under the direction of Pro-fessor O'Donnelly, will furnish the music.

Dr. L. D. Carpenier has just returned from the American Dental College association, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The question, "Is there a demand or a higher standard of dental education?" was very freely discussed, and or resolution passed that from and after Octoberan, 1891, the term of all dental colleges be extended a three terms of five months each before graduation. Officers for the next year: Presid at, Dr. Truman, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-presid at, Dr. Carpenter, Atlanta; scoretary, Dr. Cray as, Indianapolis; treasurer, Dr. Harlan, Chicag The American Dentists.

Death of a Good Boy. Yesterday at 12 o'clock, Werter Lackey, only hild of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lackey, died at he home of his parents, No. 7 McAfee street. He was thirteen years old and was considered by all who knew him one of the best of boys. He was a member of Payne's Chapel and was a true Christian. The remains will be taken to Cartersville this morning for interment.

A Finger Mashed.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Bullard, a car coupler in the East Tennessee yards, had the three last fingers of his left hand mashed off, and his hand terribly crushed.

Dr. Nicolson was called and dressed the wound, and the patient is doing as well as could be expected.

Kirkwood Notes. Rev. H. F. Buchanan, well known in this city, has been called to the Beech Spring Baptist church, near Clifton station, on the Georgia rails road. He will preach there tonight.

Mr. H. F. Emery, of Kirkwood, has moved sixty tons of clover hay off of twenty acres, valued at it can

\$1,200.

Kirkwood is depredated every two or three weeks by towl thieyes. A few nights ago they gathered in twenty-eight head from Miss Lou Swann's, and the oldest inhabitant, Mr. John Nisbit's rooster, who was well up in his teens.

## RING UP THE CURTAIN.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON IS ARRE AND TO STAY.

The Actor is a Pessimist, Especially at This and Stage People.

The dramatic season is on, the lists are made up, and the past week has been one of great activity on the Rialto," and wherever, Thesplans congregate. Now is the time when every prospect pleases and the man who fails to predict glittering success for each and every star and company is viie, indeed.
Must be lively? Indeed it is. The list shows a
larger number of organizations than in any previous year, and that means that talent is in demand, and advances on salary can be called for. An altogether happy state of affairs for a lot of

An atogether happy state of analis for a lot of happy people.

George Wilson is the first attraction for DeGive's. The advance advertising indicates that the company is being well received. George is working the Patti "farewell tour" racket this year. Does this mean that he has been tackling Brown-Sequard, and hi, "farewells," like Patti's, mean the return of youth?

of youth?
The "New Orleans Minstrels" are billed for Concordia hall this week. The character of the show is seen by their advertising "Merry Cal Wagner," doubtless a weak imitation of old "Happy Cal," who will be along here with his own company later in the year.

The News by the Way has dropped its "Sportins Age" feature and now as formerly confines itself to the dramatic. Sport and the dramatidn't work well together. The management announces that the combination met with financial success, but the dramatic patrons kicked, hence the change. The sporting half of the paper was always worth reading—as is the dramatic whole.

A clever young song writer, Mr. J. J. Nolan, has dedicated his latest effort to Mr. Joe Ohl, of The Constitution. In his dedicatory note he refers to the "well-known and highly appreciated musical ability of Mr. Ohl," and regrets that "such a voice could not be heard on the operatic stage."

The bitter irony of all this will be recognized by

all who know the gentleman in question. Hi musical talent is latent-very! Chestnuts thrive in Australia. The natives

are raving over Katie Putnam. "The Stuffed Dog Company" is one of the latest additions to the list.

Gilbert & Sullivan are working on a new opera, the scene of which is laid in England in the sixteenth century.

Roland Reed and "The Woman Hater" have

The disreputable attempt to elevate the stage by starring a woman named Carter, whose only claim for histrionic fame is that her husband obtained a divorce from her for good and sufficient reasons, received a backset last week. Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, the Exchange men, were asked to secure a company and a route for her, but re fused, and did not mince words in doing so.

Honest little Emma is back in New York once more, after her regular vacation trip abroad, and has "kindly consented" to an interview by a gen-tlemanly reporter from each and every newspaper of the metropolis. As a subject to be interviewed, Little Emma is a glittering success. Never since Frank Hurd shook the body politic and began de-voting himself to the highly laudable business of money making-never since the days when, upon reaching a new town, Frank would astonish the hotel clerk with a call for "two whisky cocktails and a reporter"—has there been so prolific a victim for the interviewer.

Emma interviews upon any and all subjects. She

tells all about the Paris exposition at one sitting, and will throw in enough information about the duchess of Marlborough's bangs to fill a column. Worth's gowns and the researches of the learned doctors of Heidelberg are mingled with bits of gossip of the czar's court; Kate Forsyth's success or failure, and something from the vatican-she know omething about everything, and knows how to tell

Mrs. Wetherell has been studying hard, dividing her time between the master teachers in the musi-eal world and M. Got, of the Comedie, and the result will be found in four new operas. These are "Ernani," "Don Giovanni," "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Crown Diamonds." She raves over the Bayreuth productions of Wagner's masterpieces, and adds that she will bring with her all the old favorites, Annandale, Mirella, Montegriffo, Michelena, Prueste and the others

A sharp follow is Arial Barney.

Used to be one of the newspaper boys in Cleveland, was started in the "show" business by Jack Haverly, was a good advance man and then developed into a manager on his own hook.

Some failures, possibly, but success withal; now has two companies—Tom Keene and Julia Marlova.

He took Tom Keene after he had broken down and when other managers wouldn't have him. By steady, hard legitimate work, he has made money for his star and himself. You have noticed, haven't you, that in all his advertising there has never been in allusion to Keene's breakdown? I asked him about this, for it struck me that your average man-ager would have devoted a year or two to working the sympathy racket. "I don't believe in any such work," he said. "If Keene can't win on his merits I don't want him to win at ail.

And that girl Marlowe !

Beautiful and talented and talked about is she, yet you do not see her name in the list of summering actresses. Not much. Nobody knows where

he is, that's the reason.

Barney started out by making it a rule to keep her name out of the papers save in the usual criti-cisms. The uninitiated reader may not know that cisms. The uninitiated reader may not know that this is a decided exception to the rule, but it is. The vast majority of managers pull every string to get the names of their stars in the papers, but not so with Barney. Nor do you see cheap lithrographs and chromos of Miss Marlowe. Every photograph she has had taken is copyrighted, she writes autographs for nobody, and will not see newspaper reporters.

And yet she gets more newspaper mention than almost all the others-and she deserves it.

The mention of Jack Haverly makes one think of the minstrels which bear his name, and that of the "young Napoleon of minstrelsy," Will Cleveland. Cleveland has had remarkable success in his managerial career. It is just such success— comparisons are odious, but can't be helped—as that of Jack Haverly, who was "way up in G" not many years ago, but who has dropped down somewhere in the vicinty of Z now. Cleveland has two companies on the road this

year, with some of the best people that money can secure. "Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels," became "the Haverly-Cleveland" company, and now it is the "Cleveland-Haverly" company. I suppose the Haverly will be dropped next year. Why not? It adds nothing.

Everybody knows that Haverly went broke, and that he has no more to do with the company than Scott Thornton has. It's Cleveland's show and stands on its merits.

Minstrel men are queer citizens. Always fighting one another, and no reason for it, so far as the outside world knows. George Primrose and Billy Cleveland cracked a few bottles of beer in an Atlanta hotel one night few bottles or beer in an Atlanta hotel one night last whiper. Cleveland was bitter on two organiza-tions—Johnson & Slavin and McNish, Ramza & Arno. Cleveland must be a jonah, for both of these went to the wall before the season closed. There has been a change in the Thatcher, Prim-

rose & West firm, George Thatcher retiring. The firm is now Primrose & West, with Bob Slavin in Thatcher's place on the bill—a good trade for the

Crane, the comedian, is having a hard time of it. In a weak moment he announced that he expected to especially patronize home talent, and said he would have an American play. He has it with a vengeance. He keeps two secretaries engaged with his correspondence.

Leander Richardson's novel,"Lord Dunmer-

sey" is out and is highly praised by most of the critics. Like its author it is full of dramatic power and contains not a few surprises. A characteristic utterance is that of Richardson in his paper, the Draw

ance is that of Richardson in his paper, the Drawmatic News, when he says:

"Well, my novel, 'Lord Dunmersey' is out at last and I am going away to the country to read the criticisms. The story will not meet with the undivided esteem of the public and the critics I am not that sort of a writer.

Ilke to stir up certain folks, and I knew I was going

to do it when I wrote 'Lord Dunmersey.' When they begin to come back at me, as they are sure in some instances to do, they will find me sitting calmly under a tree, some 'miles away from here, receiving their thumps with Christian fortifude, while the wind blows through my whiskers. I am quite ready to be alugged, and will promise not to bludder if I get hurt. In the word of the poet, let

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Items of Interest Gathered by The Constitu tion Reporters.

Special Thanksgiving Day.—The State Agricultural Society at Cedartown sdopted a resolution request-Society at Cedartown adopted a resolution requesting Governor Gordon to set apart Thursday, October 17th, as a day of special thanksgiving for bounteous harvests and protection from epidemics and destructive storms. The State Farmers' Alliance at Macon adopted a similar resolution. Therefore throughout Georgia on the 17th of October special thanksgiving services will be held,

Back From New York -- Mr. Joe Eiseman returned yesterday from an extended tour through the north and east. He spent a few weeks at Saratoga am Greenbrier Sulphur, and says that he is much re freshed and ready to go to work. While away he visited Boston, New York, Washington and Balti-more, where has branch stores. He has selected from his factory a large stock for his Atlanta store.

have returned from their trip through the north and east. Mr. Edwards is the gentleman who won the \$15,000 lottery prize, and his trip was the result of his good luck. He says he had a "big" time, but He got the Contract.—Mr. Walter T. Forbes has returned from Nashville, Mr. Forbes was in Nashville on the representation of Heury R. Worthington, of New York, for the purpose of securing the contract for the big engine that is to be put up in the waterworks there. He got it.

The Prize Winner .- Mr. G. F. Edwards and wife

That Negro Paper .- The negroes are talking of that new paper. A board of temporary directors, consisting of F. J. Wimberly, A. Granger, A. W. Burnett, L. M. Hershaw, J. W. Ravenol, J. W. Palmer and Smith W. Easley, was elected at the meeting Thursday night. They have raised over \$500 stock already, and are confident of the successful intended the scheme. issue of the scheme

## HIS BIRTHDAY.

The Old Frenchman from Sunnyside Enjoys It. Monsieur Hercules Regier had a holiday

yesterday. He is a Frenchman who left the department Seine de Oise, in 1849, because of his republican principles. He came to America and settled in Illinois, but after losing three or four thousand dollars in a vain attempt to start a vineyard, he came to Georgia and settled at Sunnyside, three years ago.

He engaged in grape growing, and made a success
of the business. Yesterday was his sixty-first birthday and the eventeenth birthday of his daughter, Julia, who lives in Illinois.

The old man came to town with a jug on one arm and a demijohn on the other, and he enjoyed his Late in the afternoon he returned to Sunnyside,

R. R. Y. M. C. A.

The literary club met last night and had a lively debate on the question "Resolved, That water is more destructive than fire." Mr. Bosard and Mr. peir respective sides. Mr. Bizzell re-firmative, while Mr. Wall powerfully

backed up the meative.

The arguments of the affirmative were decidedly thin—thin as water while the negative, with fiery cloquence, pressed into service the most substantial arguments for their sloe.

arguments for their side.

After three speeches were made for each side the question was submitted to the judges, who rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of the negative.

Mr. R. I. Kelly, the secretary, has just returned from an extended trip to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington and eties of the eat.

Work has been planned for the coming months for the literary club, and no doubt as the cool weather comes on the interest will breatly increase. With Mr. W. H. Burton as president the club has been very successful all through the summer months. The hour of meeting has been changed from 8 to 7:20 o'clock every Saturday. from 8 to 7:30 o'clock every Saturday.

Mr. H. C. Cloud, who is so well known in this city as a leading clothing salesman, has opened up a tailoring establishment at 24 South Broad. Mr. Cloud blinks hoad street is destined to become the great retail street of Atlanta, and has therefore located his store on it. He is prepared to furnish suits made to order, anywhere from \$13.50 to \$50. The fall will soon be heat and in ordering your newsuit do not forget Mr. Cloud.

RAILROAD NOTES. Mr. S. H. Hardwick, general passenger agent of the Georgis Pacific road, arrived in Atlanta yesterday en route for New York. Mr. Hardwick's friends have been very anxious about his little daughter, whose sudden filness called him to Marietta a few days ago. She has entirely recovered

Mr. Emmit Bostwick, clief clerk of the Queen and Crescent office, and Mr. R. left last night for Cumberland island, will pass a week fishing and shooting.

THE SOLDIER'S REPRIEVE.

For The Constitution. The dark, low clouds with blackness dense, O'er hung the camping grounds, While slowly with a weary pace,

Weary in body, his aching limbs Would scarce obey his will, And 'twas a listless, feeble step That woke the echoes still.

All day, on doubtful field he'd fought, And now the struggle o'er, His wearled frame must still keep watch, Till morn brought war once more,

His homesick heart with sorrowful beat Throbbed in his longing breast, And every throb brought thoughts of home And sweet, delicious rest.

But gradually into his mind There stole the grand old hymn, Which he had sung in earlier days, When he had happier been. And his heart with gladder throb did beat,

As the lonely soldier sung, And all unconscious swelled the words. And on the still air rung. And, unseen eyes were watching Upon the other side,
And unseen ears were listening
To the song, borne on the tide.

An enemy was crouching Within the darksome shade Which scrubby pine, and sumach bush and alders All had made.

His gleaming barrel is pointed straight Unto the soldier's heart; Another minute, and—

What is it makes him start? It is these words which floating by The evening breezes bring,
"Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."

The gun dropped from his nerveless hand, His head sank on his breast, While to another homesick man There came blest words of rest

He listened till the last sweet strain Had swept forever past, He tried to fire, but 'twas in vain, Back to the camp he silent went

But for the singing of a hymn, That night had come his doom. Surely good angels watched o'erhead, With flashing wings of light, And kept the one whom God had shown, Was precious in his sight.

. . . . And when the war was over, And the hero of my song Had happy been for many a week His kindred all among.

There happened, as there sometimes will A thing though strange-still true They met, the enemies of yore, Who wore the gray, the blue.

And in the course of all their talk, It somehow came about.
As they talked of many incidents,
They found each other apt.

## SEIFERD A DEFAULTER.

THE MISSING PROFESSOR AND HIS MONEY AFFAIRS.

The Woman From Augusta Has Gone to Join Him-His Wife Has to Borrow Money t Get to Her Parents' Home. Mrs. W. H. Seiferd has left Atlanta and has

returned to her family in Ohio.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago her husband, who was a professor at the Clark university, left for Cincinnati, that he was joined at the train by a notorious woman from Augusta, and how, when his duplicity was scovered, he wrote a penitent leter to his wife which he said he would kill himself, which he did not do, and how later it was learned that for some time he had been leading a double life and had succeded in get-

from colored students at the university. Since her husband's flight Mrs. Seiferd has been having a desperate struggle for existence. She was left in bad health, without money and with only a very few friends either willing or able to help her. For a long time she refused to believe in the evil of which her husband was accused. She tried to persuade herself that everything was not as black as it was painted, and that the man she had loved and narried against her parents' wishes would be able to make some explanation of his conduct. As time passed, however, she learned how foolish these expectations were. It was proved that her husband had fled to New York, and that he was living there on money furnished

him in a mysterious way.

Mrs. Seiferd then determined to obtain a divorce and return to her people. She entered her suit three weeks ago, but the want of money prevented her departure until last Thursday. She was obliged to sell her furniture, her books, and even her clothes, in order

to obtain the necessary funds. Added to her other anxieties, new stories of her husband's bad conduct were constantly coming to light. The woman in Augusta suddenly disappeared from her usual haunts, and it was reported to Mrs. Seiferd that she had gone to New York to join her husband. Mrs. Seiferd also learned that Seiferd had

not only obtained money from merchants, but he was an actual defaulter. Money given to him by the university to pay for the erection of new buildings, had never been used for that

purpose.

A gentleman connected with the university A gentleman connected with the university said yesterday that it was supposed that the cottage occupied by Seiferd and his wife had been paid for, but recently it was discovered been paid for, but recently it was discovered that \$600 was still due, although Seiferd's books stated that everything was receipted for in full. Other small defalcations have been discovered which will bring the amount which the university will lose up to \$1,500 or more. The university has taken no active steps toward securing Seiferd's arrest and return as yet. When the amount of the loss is ascerts.

yet. When the amount of the loss is ascertained, some plan will be adopted. In the meanwhile a watchful eye is being kept on Seiferd in New York. Seiferd in New York.

When the court reaches Mrs. Seiferd's case for divorce, she will return to Atlanta. It will probably be late in the fall when her application is reached.

## THEY WERE AT TALLULAH,

A Senatorial Party Visits Georgia's Most Senator Foster, of the fortieth district was mabled by the courtesy of the Richmond and Dan-rille road to invite a party of fellow-senators and riends on an excursion to Tallulah Falls last Fri-

Several ladies were also invited and after the several ladies were also invited and wher the senate adjourned Friday, the party met at the de-pot, where a special car was in waiting for them. # Mrs. W. H. Burnett chaperoned the young ladies, who were Miss Florence Newton, Mrs. Valeria Frazier, Miss Ora Bradwell and Miss Effic Walker. Frazier, Miss Orn Bradwell and Miss Effic Welker.
The senate was represented by PresidentafulBignon and Senators Ray, Bradwell, Massengale, Glöson, Edwards, Johnson of the Twenty-fourth, Folks, Alford, Foster and Fitzgerald. Senator Foster also invited Messrs, John D. Little, C. F. Rice, F. E. Tindy and W. W. Turner of the Albany News and Advertises, and three of the senate pages.
Yesterday morning a delegation from the Farmers' Alliances of Rabun county called at the hotel, where the party passed the night, and invited Senator duBignon to make a speech at a barbeene which was in progress three miles from the Falls. Mr. duBignou was obliged to decline, owing to the want of time.

The pleasure seekers left the Falls yesterday afterance, and on the way back they organized, with

want of time.

The pleasure seekers left the Falls yesterday aftermoon, and on the way back they organized, with Senator Fitzgerald in the chair. On motion of Senator Bradwell a vote of thanks was tendered Senator Foster for the delightful time he had provided. A Model Convict Camp. The following from the Catoosa Courier describes one of the convict camps of Mr. W. B. Lowe

scribes one of the convict camps of Mr. W. B. Lowe in north Georgia.

The committee of three members of this body and three other citizens visited the chaingang camp located at Graysville, this country, and we herewith present their report as a part of our general presentments.

We, the committee appointed to visit and inspect the convict camp at Graysville, find in said camp fifty two convicts, nine whites and forty-three blacks, all males except one white and four colored women, whose terms range from fifteen years to life time. There are nine life time prisoners, three whites and six negroes, and the remaining number are in for from two to twenty years, and they are all state convicts.

are in for from the state convicts.

We are glad to find the late improvements that
We are glad to find the management of Captain We are glad to find the late improvements that have been added under the management of Captain W. S. Tyson, who has the best record of any convict manager in the state, and we doubt if his equal can be found in any state, not a single complaint from a convict against him, but all speak in the very highest terms of him and his treatment towards them. The hospital has been moved from the main building, and for neatness and cleanliness cannot be excelled, and is under the special care of Dr. W. T. Blackford, who is see eminent physician. The old hospital is used by the women convicts. A separate room is kept for the white woman, who is the only white woman in the penitentiary in the state. We find the rules framed and hung up as the law requires.

recultors.

We find the washing and bathing department complete in every sense of the word.

The kitchen is a marvel of neatness,
The sanitation is unsurpassed even by any pri-The sentration is unsurpassed even by any private dyelling.
Captain Tyson has added a targe force pump to the capp that is equal to the occasion, should a fire originate in any portion of the building.
We find the bedding, clothing and food as good as any man needs. Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,
L. M. CARTER,
W. M. AKIN,
J.-B. DUNAGAN,
Committee from Grand Jury.
W. W. GILBERT,
W. M. MURDOCH,
C. M. COOMES,
Committee from Citizens,

Mr. Lamar's Great Speech.

From the Elberton, Ga., Gazette.

It is said that the speech of Mr. J. R. Lamar, of Augusta, killed the Olive bill before

## WHAT WE EAT.

Vegetables are growing scarcer. No turnips, no radishes, no beets, no parsnips, no carrots. Cabbage, 4 cents a pound. Onions.

Beans, 5 cents a quart. Butter beans, 5 cents. Okra, 5 cents. Tomatoes, 5 cents. Field peas, 25 cents a peck, Green corn, 15 cents a dozen. Cukes, 15 cents. Squashes, 25 cents a peck. Sweet Potatoes, 40 cents. Irish potatoes, 25 cents. Egg plants, 5 cents each. Cantaloupes, scarce, 5 to 15 cents. Melons, 5 to 25 cents. Meions, 5 to 25 cents.
Green apples, 20 cents a peck.
Peaches, scarce, 25 cents. Soon be gon
Plums, blue, for preserves, 25 cents.
Red and yellow plums, 25 cents, gone. Lemons, 25 cents a dozen. New Florida oranges, just in, 50 cents. Bananas, 25 cents. Bananas, 25 cents.
Scuppernongs, 10 cents a pint, just in.
Grapes, 10 cents a pound.
Luscious Bartlett pears, 25 cents a dozen.
Chickens, still spring, 15 to 30 cents.
Eggs, 20 cents straight, except in flips when
hey bring 15 cents each.
Hickory nuts, hard to crack, 5 cents a pint.

Fish are all the way from 8 cents a pound for nullet, to 25 cents a string for Chattahoochee

LAIDTO REST.

The Escort Returns From Augusta, Where Colonel Brandt was Buried. The delegation that attended the funeral of Colonel Adolph Brandt has returned from

Augusta. Mr. Joe Hirsch was seen yesterday and he said:

"Never, in all my experience, have I seen such an oration paid to a private citizen of Atlanta. When we arrived there on Thursday evening there were fully one thousand people present at the depot. Along the route at Crawfordville and other thousand towns, where he was so well-known, crape could be seen on many doors as the train hurried by."

"Were there many members of the various orders present?"

"Yes, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows end B'nai Brith were out in force. There were delegations from Macon and Savannah, who came to attend the funeral. From the home of Mr. Joe Myers, where the body rested, to the cemetery is fully one and a quarter miles. Either side of the street for the entire distance was crowded with people who had come to pay their last tribute to Angusta's distinguished son."

"There were many floral tributes of course." "The casket was covered with them. I never saw ssch an array. Among the most beautiful were two pieces sent by Mr. J. J. Cohen and Mr. D. B. Woodruff, the Macon florist. The last was the most magnificent flower piece I ever taw. It was made of evergreens and choicest flowers, and in the center was the name 'Adolph,' in purple blossoms.

It was very beautiful."
"Mrs. Brandt did not attend?"

"No; she was so prostrated with grief that I thought it best that she remain here. The grief of the aged father over the son that he oved as he loved his own soul was heartrending. Out of quite a considerable family. Adolph was the last but one, Mrs. Wetterhahn, of Waynesboro. The old man loved him and was so fond of him. His untimely death broke the old father's heart."
"What will be done with the estate?"

"I suppose I shall take charge of it and wind up his affairs. He was insured for between thirty-five and forty thousand dollars, and his property would today sell for at least fifteen thousand. I suppose that I shall be selected to take charge of the matter." HOW HE DIED.

Mr. Dittler was close by him whan he died, and he made the motion that Colonel Brands arose to oppose. Mr. Dittler said yesterday: "Colonel Brandt arose from a reclining position on the lounge and started out in his usual courteous way:

"I am opposed to the motion and I think I can feebly demonstrate how impractical it is. 'I don't know—I don't know—' putting his hand to his head—'I don't—' then reeling backward he sank in his chair.

backward he sank in his chair. We rushed to his assistance, but in spite of "We rushed to his assistance, but in spite of all the rubbing and chafing that we could do, he was dead in a few moments. I shall never, so long as I live, forget that tragic scene. "Strange it was, too, that Grand Master D. B. Woodruff, in opening the meeting, according to our ritual, dwelt at length on the ominous words, 'In the midst of life we are in death!"

"In twenty minutes after he ceased his address came the fatal illustration of the truth of

"Another coincidence is the fact that Colonel "Another coincidence is the fact that Colonel Brandt took the death of his friend, Hon. Louis Arnheim, so much to heart. He kept talking and worrying over it all the time.
"Colonel Brandt was to have been present, by pressing invitation, at the Kuights of Pythias demenstration on Thursday, after the grand ledge ession was over."

grand lodge session was over. Adolph Brandt and His Father.

The Augusta Chronicle contains some inter-esting facts about the late adolph Brandt and his early life. A writer in that paper says: "Adolph Brandt had a good war record, He went into the army very young, I believe, as drummer boy. He could not have been more than fifteen years old. But he served faith-fully and valiantly, "At that time the whole south was seized

"At that time the whole south was seized with war fever. Young and old were enlisting with the forces that went afield or serving with the home guards. Herman Brandt, the father of Adolph, had a conspicuous war career. He was trained to man his gun in the Prussian army. He was one of the most expert gunners in the country. When he served his term in Prussia and came to America he did not think that he was jumping literally from the frying pan into the fire. He sought out America because it was jumping literally from the frying pan into the fire. He sought out America because it was a land of peace and plenty. He had already seen enough service to surfeit most men; but when the Washington artillery was formed Herman Brandt's wonderful dexterity with swab and rammer had been acknowledged. He formed his squad, handled his pieces, fired by Prussian tactics and virtually had control of the company.

"When Georgia seconded it was Herman Brandt who brought out the artillery and sagartic states."

"When Georgia seceded it was Herman Brandt who brought out the artillery and saluted the new republic. When the arsenal was captured he commanded the artillery platoon that announced the surrender of the post. And when the war opened Herman Brandt, yielding to the solicitation of his comrades, followed the guns to Pensacola, and served them throughout the civil struggle, leaving his wife and son, who was soon to follow him, however. throughout the civil struggle, leaving his wife and son, who was soon to follow him, however, to the war. The latest and most expert piece of gunnery performed by the elder Brandt was the night of the Cleveland torch-light procession in Augusta, November 10, 1884. It was on that occasion that he fired his piece, stationed near the bell tower, one hundred times. "Not long ago Mr. Brandt told the Man About Town that with Henry Niebling holding the vent he would trust himself anywhere and with any gun. "But I would not risk myself with anyone else, for the gunner is absolutely at the mercy of the man at the yent."

"Herman Brandt was proud of the advance "Herman Brandt was proud of the advance made by his son in his profession. Not long ago in the Chronicle office, while talking of the war, his mind would revert with pride to the career of his boy. He spoke of the visit he was soon to make his son in the latter's new home on Washington street in Atlanta.

"Adoldh Brandt deserved great oredit," said a promigent Augusta attorney westerday.

prominent Augusta attorney yesterday. He went into the law late in life and lifted himself by sheer mental brawn. His good, strong mind and he had acquired rincing style of speaking, which was very effective before the jury and in a public assem-

lage."
In February, 1885, Colonel Schurz visited In February, 1885, Colonel Schurz visited Augusta. A collation was prepared for him at the Windsor, and Adolph Brandt, the son of one of the countrymen of Schurz, was solected to made the speech. It was printed in the Chronicle at the time, and was one of the few written speeches he made while in Augusta. In the legislature he had a strong, natural way of addressing the housa, but he usually spoken extemporaneously—without notes of any kind. His old colleague, Charles A. Robbe, was in Rome with him when he died, and Martin V. Calvin, the other member of Richmond, who served with him in the house, was among the friends at the funeral in Atlanta.

Adolph Brandt was last in Augusta on June 12th. He came down to attend the marriage of a friend, and along with him Mr. Joseph Hirsch, returned to Atlanta on the date mentioned. He was then in the flush of vigorous was bleed with red house presented with the order of the superior was the college.

He was then in the flush of vigorous manhood—with good business prospects, a new home, a loving family, and all that made mer happy. There was not a suspicion of bad health. He had the full habit of a fleshy man, but was active and energetic, with a clear mind and all his faculties alert.

A Smal Fire.

An alarm was rung in from Lamar, Rankin & Lamar's drug store, on Alabama street, yesterday afternoon.

The department turned out, but it proved to

be only a small blaze, caused by somebody striking a match near an empty benzine can There was no damage done. Take Electric Cars

for Inman Park today. channel cats.

By spelling it "Aurgurst" the restauranteurs sell fresh oysters at 20 cents a plate.

Little-neck clams, like bull-neck croakers, have exordusted.

Cars run for the property of the property o Cars run from 8 a. m.

## LEGISLATION OF INTEREST THREE BILLS MUCH TALKED ABOUT BY THE WOMEN OF GEORGIA.

They Feel Great Interest, Especially in the ustrial School Bill-Legislation Employes.

The civilization of nations can be judged in better way than in their attitude toward omen. The higher civilization all points to the education and independence of the female sex, and any legislation tending to that end must certainly be considered a step forward and upward.

the person looking to the welfare of Georgia—and what Georgian does not?—the action of the present general assembly upon beveral matters which it has under considerawill be watched with interest. There are three bills specially interesting

women.

The first of these is Mr. Atkinson's bill for a

state industrial school for girls.

The second is Mr. Gordon's bill providing chairs or stools for women employed in stores.

The third is Mr. Rice's bill against the em-

ployment of children in stores and factories.

These bills are being much talked about, es pecially that for the industrial school, and I am constanly receiving letters from noble women ready and anxious to do all they can for the good cause, so if the bill is passed there will be

lack of earnest work for the success of the

Such a school would do more for the advancement of women in Georgia than any other educational establishment could accomplish. The country is filled with farmers' daughters ignorant and poor. The existence

of these girls is pitiable to think of.

For such girls an industrial school is the only escape from dire poverty. There they will be taught the pleasure and profits of labor. Their work will give them ambition to make and to be something, and they will learn that marriage is not an aim, but an accident in their lives. Their characters will gain strength and force, and a new undreamed of world will open before their one-time dull eyes. When they do become wives, they have learned the good of bread-earning, and many of them will continue in the work they have chosen.

Such work as is taught in the industrial schools is not incompatible with domestic duties. Scarcely any woman's work is. This fact is proven by the many instances of women who are good wives and mothers, and who assist in their families' support by sewing, writing, paiting, teaching and so forth.

Many people when they think of the poorer classes of women say, "Oh, well, they are born to such lives and are happy knowing no other. It is just as well to let them plod along in the factories and kitchens."

These people in their views carry out the old saying, "Where ignorance is bliss," etc., forgetting that in this wide awake civilization there can be no such thing as ignorance. Thought and eyesight are one in this progressive age, and the woman of today, it mat-ters not what her circumstances and occupation may be, can help discovering the fact that life holds high and noble duties for her sex, and that the work of her hands is better and more rightly directed by the guidance of a strong, clean, cultivated intellect.

The simplest occupation should become an art to the being who undertakes it, and if they but learn to read rightly the pages of their busy lives, existence will have for them a higher meaning.

To every young woman who has the ambi-

tion and energy to fit herself for good work the opportunity for doing so should be given, and it is to be hoped Georgia will recognize fully the importance of this fact. That such ols can be made successful has been amply and fully demonstrated, and this, too, in th south as well as in other parts of the country. Mississippi's industrial school for girls has taken a high stand among the educational institutions of the country, and is a success of the pronounced character. "Staid and deep" are the adjectives we hear applied to Missare the adjectives we hear appned to also issippi, but had you seen, as I have seen, the bright faces of the girls at that school and had heard of the great good it has accomplished, you would agree with me that the adjectives are misapplied when the state is regarded

from an educational standpoint. Georgia is head and shoulders above other states in providing sensible technological education for her boys. Give the girls a chance.

Hon. W. W. Gordon in his bill for humane treatment by employers of young women and girls employed in stores or factories, is considering the women already employed in his state. So far as Atlanta is concerned there is not much need for such a law, since nearly all the women clerks are allowed to sit down when not attending to customers. The employment of women as clerks is increasing daily, however, and with this increase the demands upon them will probably become greater. It is well, therefore, to see to their

future comfort now.
It is a humane law for physical reasons, cause women have not the strength to stand or walk as much as men. They are more ner-vously constituted, and the strain of a day's steady work on her feet is a hard one on an or dinarily healthy woman.

Many girls prefer working all day and evening as seamstresses to the shorter hours of clerk ing, on account of the necessity of standing A young girl clerk with a pale, pretty face, the other day that she wanted to study stenography as soon as she made enough

money to take the lessons.

"All my money this year," she said, "has. one in doctor's bills, and my physician ys if I had to stand up much ore I will be bedridden. What am I to do? If I stop I must starve, and if I go on I'll die." Well, women are women after all and,

though they are learning to work and make their own living in a great measure, the men will have to consider the fact that they are women and help them over the rough places in their working days as they helped them over stony paths in the days of feminine weakness and manly gallantry.

Some years ago when the first cry for

woman's rights was heard in the land men with old-fashioned views and women with ideas new-fashioned and too strong, stood and regarded each other with distrusting eyes and antagonistic minds. Both were wrong these men and women. The former expecte to see the latter mannish and muscled, and the latter expected to see by now a world of women taking the place of men in labor. minded woman, through a mistaken fanatio has done all for her sex that can and should be accomplished, and now woman has found her right place in labor, and her men com-rades recognize the fact and give her the homage and consideration that is her rightful

It seems particularly appropriate for a Sa vannah gentleman to advance the above men tioned, for in no southern city is given more deference and consideration to women than at that beautiful one where men still bear the air

Senator Rice's bill providing that children under ten must not work in stores or factories is, judged from the standpoint of a looker on, st humane one, and if passed will take away the thin, weary, prematurely old faces from factories and dry goods stores. No parent or guardian has the right to make a little child the means of money-getting, and those who do it are inhuman. There are in the factories children from five to ten with poor little pinched figures that have never had time to grow and expand, and faces as thin and white as a flower glowing between prison walls. It is said that a family of child-ren often support their parents who spend thoir lives in idleness. Then the little cash boys and girls! Why

don't their people send them to school and let them play out in the fresh air when they get out? In forcing their children to such labor they may gain immediate recompense, but merely from a standpoint of money interest they must consider that these small machines must wear out soon and be unable to work

must wear out soon and or until some any longer.

This matter of child labor must be looked into seriously for it is one calling for the pity and interest of all humane people. A woman talking from a woman's standpoint hopes that, for the credit of the state and the good of the people, these three bills, or others carrying out the same provisions, will pass.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

## ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

The prince of Wales wears a sash with his

summer costumes.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is rapidly improving in health, and more vigorous than she has been in years. Her mind is not, at all times, clear, but she is wide-awake and deeply interested in the blography which her son is writing of her.

The queen of Italy's literary tastes are well known, but the announcement that she is an enthusiastic student of Volapuk will be read with interest. She reads the language with ease and is a subscriber of the Stuval, the organ of the new tongue Ward McAllister, the reverend leader of the Four Hundred, has been taking life quietly at Newport this summer. He has been inclined to retire from public gaze since Stuvesant Fish was so thoroughly withered by the bright sunlight of publicity. Miss Ume Tsuda, the young Japanese woman

return to Japan in 1852 she became a teacher in nool - stablished by the empress. Her present is to enable her to study later methods of con-ing normal schools. She has a brother residing ultadelphia. Since the death of her mother in May last, the health of Miss Anna Dickiuson, precarious for the last four years, has been still under the last four years. Since the death of her mother in May last, the health of Miss Anna Dickinson, precerious for the last four years, has been still more seriously impaired. Sie is in Philadelphia, and under the care of physicians. Her friends hope for her recovery, though she herself expresses no confidence in her return to health. Her hom is with her sister in West Pitisten, Pa., but she is likely to remain in Philadelphia for some time. She is unable to leave her room or bear any fattgue whatever.

her room or bear any fatigue whatever.

Susan B. Anthony has attracted the attention of a Saratoga gossiper who says: "On Sunday has the dined at the Hotel Balmoral on Mount McGregor. She hardly looks her sixty-nine years of age, but that's the figure. She is one of the best known women in America. She comes of a family every one of whom has been prominent in public life. Two o' her brothers have been governors of the state of Kansas, while another was United States senator. She was born in Massachusetts in 1820, and since 1829 has been conspicuous in various philanthropic and reform movements."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cody. Stanton. the veterau

anthropic and reform movements."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the veteran head of the woman suffrage parly in this country, is spending the summer at Hempstead, L. I., with her son, who has recently removed there from Nebraska. She is writing her autobiography, and will remain in retirement until it is completed. She has promised to be the guest of the Seidl society at Brighton beach for a short time when Miss Susan B. Anthony goes there to make an address at the end of the month. Miss Anthony is at present visiting in Massachusetts, but she will come to New York soon and speak before the Scidl ladies on American womanhood.

## ALLEGED WIT.

"And I want to say, "To My Husband," in an appropriate place," raid the widow in conclusion to Slab, the gravestone man,
"Yessum," said Slab.
And the inscription went on:
To My Husband.

In an appropriate place.—Chicago Liar.

Mr. Kirby Stone (just down from town): Are you enjoying your camping experience, Miss Gusherton?

Miss G. (esiatically): O, ever so much! Everything is so lovely and disagreeable, you know.—

"Your husband looks like a man of great self-control." remarked Mrs. Gadd to Mrs. Gabb. "Well, he hadn't much when I married him;" re-plied Mrs. Gabb, "but," she addedgwith a cold-steel look in her gray eye, "he's getting it."—Exchange.

Mrs. Bright: Oh, Mr. Kowells, I know young woman whom I am sure you would put into one of your novels if you should meet her? Shall I

ntroduce you?

Mr. Kowells (great American novelist): A thouand thanks, yes. What are her characteristics?

Mrs. Bright: Characteristics? Why, she hasn't any.

-Life.

"I married for love, Dick, and I've had about enough of it. What did you marry for?" "Well. ye see, I'm an artist; I married Jenny for her figure." "That's only natural."
"No, by George, 'twasn't natural! Mostly art."-

COMEDY OF LOVE. ACT I, SCENE I.
A glade. some shade,
A man, A pout, some doubt, Misunderstood.

SCENE II. Tear shedding. ACT IL SCENE 1. Same glade, more shade, Same maid, Same maid, A kiss, some bliss, Miss understood.

SCENE IL A wedding.

[CURTAIN.] Morgan MacKnight. ALREADY RELATED.

"No, Mr. Jones, I cannot be your wife."
"But you'll be a sister to me. Promise me that."
"It is unnecessary. Your brother proposed to me last week, and I promised to be his sister. I have been your sister for a week."—Boston Courier. Mrs. De Merrett-I suppose, major, that since the war the old-time colored annty is rapidly becoming a thing of the past? Major George A. Kernell-Right you are madam, right you are, The boys consider themselves locky now to be able to put up white chips.—Terre Haute Express.

My love hath eyes which rival stars, Her cheeks would sname the rose. But I must needs confession make— I do not like her "noes."

Minnie-It is no longer fashionable to have the ears pierced.

Mamie—So I suppose you won't be called upon any more to sing, will you dear?—Terre Haute Ex-

She is not brave—she conquers by
The force of dainly charms;
Yet as a youth could testify,
She often flies to arms.
Washington Capitol.

Only a Babe of the Poor. Only a baby, with innocent eyes, That scans with a mournful sort of surprise The face of its mother and wonders why Babies must hunger and moan and die,

Only a baby, with face tear-stained, Wondering doubtless what it has gained In coming to earth with its baby grace To find poor babies are here out of place,

Only a baby, an innocent thing, With a touch as soft as an angel's wing, With rosebud mouth and a face as fair As the sweetest dream of a painter rare. Only a baby, a morsel of life,
Affont on this turbulent river of strife,

Only a baby, a bud from the tree Of life that blooms by the crystal sea; That fell to earth from an angel's hand, A souvenir of the better land.

Only a baby, a child of the poor, Whose hearts entwine it close, to be sure, But who have more of kisses than bread, And mingle their tears o'er its little head.

Only a baby, fast fading away
In the morning hour of its morial day,
With a white, wan face and small hands p
In meekest submission across its breast.
Only a baby, with eyelids closed
In that dreamless sleep no hunger knows,
With its waxen hands on its pulseless breast,
The babe of the poor from want finds rest. Only a baby's lone mother to weep And sob her darling's name in hersleep, And sadly to say in her want and woe: "Because we are poor it is better so."

Only a baby's short history, this,
A tale of its hunger and helplessness;
But what of the babies who still endure?
God pity and help the table of the poor.
—New York Evening World.

THOSE OF THE FAIR SEX GOSSIP OF INTEREST TO THEM AND OF THEM.

The Need of a Woman's Exchange in Atlanta-The Organization of That in New Orleans-Notes About Womer.

One of the things that Atlanta most needs s a Woman's exchange.

No better work than this can be undertaken by Atlanta's enterprising women than this. The need of a ladies' restaurant must be ap-

parent to anybody who has ever had occasion o patronize an institution of that kind, and this long felt want can be filled in a way that will at the same time furnish a means of em ployment to many people.

That is the way it has worked in almost

every other city of the country—why not in Atlanta?

A ladies' lunch room was the beginning of the now famous Woman's exchange in New Orleans, and a short history of its commencement and success may interest some of the good ladies of Atlanta in the establishment of

Mrs. Melone, who was one of the original members of the New Orleans Woman's ex-change, gives me its history. It was the first thing of the kind established at the south, and was founded by twenty ladies, who gave five dollars each as a commencement fund. They then rented two long, narrow rooms with a small kitchen, on Royal street, and hired a number of young girls as waitresses, selecting those of nice parentage whose circum-stances made self-support necessary.

The long rooms were fitted up with small

lady was given five tickets, and then they all decided for what purpose these tickets were to be used. They settled on the articles that go to the making up of a dainty lunch, such a breads, rolls, sandwiches, pattes, cakes, salads, etc. Then each member gave a ticket to some lady or girl of her acquaintance who wished such work and whom she knew capable of doing it. If the articles of food did not come up to the standard required the lady cither had to give the work into more capable hands, or insure its perfection next time. In this way a delightful lunch was served each day, the food being sent in by the different cooks at the appointed hours. Anything that needed to be served hot was prepared on the stove in the little kitchen, where tea, coffee and chocolate was made. The venture succeeded from the first. "The cookery was done," said Mrs. Melone, "by many of the nicest ladies in the city, who were glad to get employment on account of straightened means, and many of them who were at first appointed, are now filling the same orders."

The exchange takes a small per cent on the either had to give the work into more capable

The exchange takes a small per cent on the The exchange takes a small per cent on the profit of each article sold and the maker receives the rest. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are now furnished, and the exchange is the most popular ladies' restaurant in the city. The cooking is simply delicious, the service prompt and everything is neat and dainty as can be. A nice library has been added to the attractions, the books being given from time to time by lady patrons. Anyone has a right to take away a book by depositing its value. When the first book is returned, the money is paid back and then the person is at liberty to take out books without security.

person is at liberty to take out books without security.

The art and fancy work department is an important one in the exchange, and to this is sent paintings and fancy work of the highest merit and of every description, a percentage being taken upon the articles sold as in the restaurant. This whole establishment proves the value of such a place and the good it does to patrons and employes.

A woman's exchange could be started in Atlanta in the same quiet, unpretentious way and this autumn is the very time for a ladies' lunch room to be made a distinct

lunch room to be made a distinct success. The exposition will bring it a lunch room to be made a distinct success. The exposition will bring it a great deal of patronage, and ouce let it get a good start it would be sure to succeed, for a nice, quiet lunch room in the heart of the city where one could rest and refresh one's self during a day's shopping would be an invaluable place to the ladies of Atlanta. Then the work is a noble one, and will give useful and remunerative employment to many refined young ladies and matrons. It is to be hoped that the new year may find here a woman's exchange, thrifty and much patronized.

A unique breach of promise suit is going or in New York where a young Englishman is suing a pretty New Yo. k girl for breach of promise. For a man to sue on such grounds is remarkably rare since it is nearly always the young woman who since it is nearly always the young woman where so to lawyers for the restoration of their damage

American dollars.

The young man in this case not only sues for his affections but for the value of presents bestowed upon the young lady during their engagement He says that when he presented her with handsome gifts he always put in the saving clause that if the marriage were broken off the presents must be returned, and now that she has jilted him he insists returned, and now that she has litted him he insists that she must either return a \$500 sealistin sacque, a handsome gold watch and chain, a French marble clock, a \$250 painting and many valuable trinkets, or their equivalent in money. He has also a carefully kept account of ice cream, candy and frui treats and a list of amusements which he also show up against his former fiancee.

up against instruct mances.

This young man's conduct might suggest the horrible possibility to a society belie of some years of having bills sent in from a lot of former lovers. The hungriest girl with such a fate to contemplate might become cov concerning ice cream.

Mr. Stone the editor of the New York Jour nal of Commerce, is identified with one of the mos peautiful charities that can be given to mankind beautiful charities that can be given to maukind. His home is in Brooklyn, on Franklin square, and there he has an acre of ground planted in roses, which he gives away dally to friends and hospitals, never having sold one. Many wealthy people fail to recognize the fact that the poor have tastes of refinement, and think if the body is cared for nothing more is necessary, and yet a bunch of flower in a sick room is often more a source o happiness than all the delicate food that could be concocted, for the soul's windows can absorb the beauty and light of nature when the body refuse

If you want to do away with pimples and roughness use the following prescription : Elder flower ointment 1 ounce Sulphate of zinc 20 grains Mix well and rub into the affected portion of the

skin at night. In the morning wash it off with warm water and plenty of soap, and when the grease is completely removed apply the following lotion:

Should any unpleasant irritation or roughness of the skin follow the application of a lotion compose of half a pint of almond mixture and half a drachn rd's ebtract will afford immediate relief.

"The queen," says a London correspondent. "detests a firt, and she can detect one of these specimens almost at a glance. Neither velvet nor satin nor precious stones can cast sufficient glamour over a tendency of this kind to hide it from these truly motherly eyes."

It is said that one day when her majesty was present in her carriage at a military review, the princess royal, then about fourteen, seemed disposed to be a little familiar and possibly slightly coquettien in thoughtless girlish fashion, with the young officers of the guard. The queen tried to catch her daughter's eye, but the gay uniforms were too attractive, and the little princess paid no attention to the silent endeavors of her mother. At last, in a spirit of fun, she capped the climax

At iast, in a spirit of int, she capped the climax of her misdemeanors by dropping her handserchief over the side of the carriage, and the queen saw that it was not an accident. Immediately two or three gentlemen sprang from their horses to return it to her, but the hand of royalty waved them off. "Thank you, but it is not necessary," said her majesty. "Leave it just where it lies," and then turning to her daughter, she said: "Now, I must ask you to get down and pick up your handker-

chief,"
"But mamma—"
The little princess's face was searlet and her lip quivered with shame.
"Yes, immediately," said the queen,
The royal footman had opened the door and stood

waiting by the side of the carriage, and the poor mortified little girl was obliged to step down and rescue her own handkerchief. This was hard, but it was salutary and probably

nipped in the bud the girl's first impulse toward coquetry. American mothers would do well to fol-low so meritorious and notable an example.

"The two notable professionals," says the Boston Herald, "at the recent royal welding were Sarah Bernhardt and the prima donna, Albani, while with them was Mr. Augustus Harris, the well vn London manager. Mme. Albani has always been a favorite with the royal family, and it was not an unusual thing to see her among the lookers-on. Her ticket of admission to the palace to witness the bridal party and guests probably came from the queen herself, being one of the fifty pink tickets issued by her majesty. The prince of Wales also gave out fifty tickets, and to him, undoubtedly, Mme. Bernhardt was indebted for the privilege of witnessing his daughter's bridal array. That the prince admires Bernhardt immensely, both as a woman and great arrist, is no secret, but it did ex-cite not a little surprise, it is said, to see the famous French actress elbowing dowager countesses and other eminently respectable scions of the old Enghis nobility. The gifted Sarah was not looking her best, either, as she wore a very unbecoming white and black gown, with an enormous theatrical looking hat."

### SOME PARIS FASHIONS.

The Paris modistes are already beginning to rebel against the plain, straight skirts, as they did against the tailor-made suits. They like not such severe drajeries, and during the coming reason will make a compromise between the plain skirts and extremely looped draperies of a new seasons ago.

tremely looped draperies of a few seasons ago.

During the latter part of the summer and through the autumn black lace will form a prominent feature of toilets. It is to be used on all fabrics and all colors, particularly light colors, and on figures as well as plain fabrics: Black silk lace flounces are used on flowered silks, with an ecru, old rose or light green ground. The flounce is frequently headed by a puff of the lace through which a ribbon is drawn, of one of the colors prominent in the flowers. On the bodice the lace as inent in the flowers. On the bodice the lace assumes the shape of bretelles, a cape, or perhaps a short jacket. This may not be pretty, as a rule it is not remarkably so, but it is fashionable, and that, know, will cover a multitude of sins. Lace flounces are used in many other ways beside. A pretty fashion consistent oversine, at like shirt, which is to fashion consists in covering a silk skirt which is to be pleated with two or three flounces set on flat; the silk and lace are accordion-platedtogether. This is done with plain and figured silks, but more especially with striped silks, which pleat very effect tively. The bodice with such a skirt may be entirely of lace, or only trimmed with lace; the close silk sleeves are veiled with full pleated sleeves of lace. Dotted nets, with the do's in silk, velvet or chenille, are similarily combined with silk. Lace appliques must not be forgotten in this connection: these are used on both dresses and wraps. Palm shaped or other lace designs are applied on the material, which is sometimes cut away underneath and the lace lined with another color. Black lace insertions are also much used, with the material cut away underneath.

TRAYELLING GOWNS. tirely of lace, or only trimmed with lace; the clos-

TRAVELLING GOWNS. Tailor-made gows are the favorits for traveling. The most fashionable form for these is the perfectly plain skirt, the object of such "aversion to French dressmakers, with a loose jacket to match, lined with colored silk, and worn over a silken blouse of the same color. A hay-colored cloth is made in this manner, with a lining of stiphur-colored silk. The blouse is confined at the waist with a silk belt fastened with very small brown leather straps. The brown felt hat is trimmed with feathers to match, the stems tied in with a bow of brown ribbon. Another tailor-made gown is in cigar brown cloth, which is edged all around the outlines with narrow gold cord. This is made in redingote fashion, and two skirts are provided with it, one of cardinal veiling, the other of warm white serge. With this provision, the dress can be adapted to the weather, whatever the condition of the latter may be. The most fashionable form for these is the perfectly

## SOME RECIPES.

CLEAR SOUP. Five porn's of beef cut from the lower part of the round, five quarts of cold water; cut the beef into small pieces, add the water and let it come to a boil gradually; skim it carefully and place where it will keep at the boiling point six or eight hours; then strain it and set it away to cool; in the morn-ing skim off all the fat, pour the soup into a high skind of all the kep back all sediment; add to this liquor one onion sliced, one large stock of celery, two sprigs of parsely, halfa teaspoonful of sage, six whole cloves, one large tomatoe sliced, a teaspoonful of pepper, and salt to suit taste; boil gently for half an hour, then strain through a napkin and serve with toasted crackers.

FRIED CELERY.

Cut firm white celery into pieces two inches long, put them into boil in saited water, and cook 15 put them into boil in salted water, and cook 15 minutes; remove them from the boiling water with a split spoon and drop into ice water; let them remain there 10 minutes, then take them out on to a dish and sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip each piece in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in saited lard; drain well and serve hot.

BREAKFAST DISH,

Core and slice tart apples, but do not peal them; fry thin slices for breakfast bacon until clear and ruffled, take them up and keep them warm while frying the sliced apples in the bacon fat to a light brown; place the apples in the center of a warm platter, and garnish with the silces of bacon; drain both apples and meat in a hot colander be-fore dishing; serve with baked potatoes and hot

COLLEGE CROOUETTES.

Put a large tablespoonful of butter into a stew pan, add mushrooms and parsley chopped very fine, two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt, pepper and grated nuttablespoonfuls of flour, salt, pepper and grated nutmeg, and a little sage or summer savory; let this
boil until it thickens, then add a third of a cupful of
cream and two tablespoonfuls of broth or gravy;
let this mixture be of the consistency of griddle
cake batter, then take cold fowl or veal, cut it into
dice-like pieces, and add to this sauce and let it
stand until cold; then pour into shapes in the bowl
of a spoon, roll them in bread or cracker crumbs
and fry until nicely browned; serve garnished with
fried parsley.

SAVORY FIGGS.

SAVORY EGGS. Hard boil four eggs and cut them in two; cut a bit from the ends to allow them to stand; remove the yolks and fill the centre with a mixture of chopped tongue, olives, beet and capers, moisten with salad oil or melted butter, season with sait and pep-per; after filling the cavities grate over the top the yolks of the eggs; serve on some crisp dry toast cut in tiny squares or circles.

ORANGE CREAM SPONGE CAKE.

One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, one-half a cupful of cold water, yolks of five ggs, whites of two, rind and juice of one orange, two eggs, whites of two, find and juce of one orange, tw teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in this sheets whip one cupful of thick cream to a stiff froth, and stir into it gradually one-half a cupful of pow-dered sugar; grate into it the yellow of one orange rind; spread this thickly between the cakes. BLACKBERY SPONGE.

Cover an ounce of gelatine with half a cupful of cold water, and soak for 20 minutes; then pour over it a pint of boiling water, add half a cupful of sugar, and stiruntil dissolved; mash half a gallon of ripe blackberries, strain the juice, and add it to the gel-atine; put in a pan, and place on fee u.t.il thick; then beat to a froth the whites of four eggs, and stir in; mix all together until smooth, and turn into a fancy mould, and set on fee to harded; serve with whipped cream, flavored with vanida.

TEA ICE CREAM.

Make a pint of very strong green ten mix it with half a gallon of new milk and a leaspoonful of extract of cinnamon; set over a fire, and let simmer, sweeten with a pound of sugar: when the sugar is dissolved, set aside to cool, and then freeze. TO CAN LIMA BEANS. Shell them freshly gathered, cook until tender; put them into cans with scalding hot water to

cover and a little salt and seal immediately. The mixture for the filling of chocolofe cakes should be stiff enough to be kept from running, and is bes when prepared with milk. GENERAL RULE FOR JELLY MAKING.

Sufficient water to cover fruit; stew until thoroughly soft, a porous bag of cheese cloth, or something equality thin but strong; drain fruit through it without squeezing the pulp, so that the felly may be clear; after all the juice has been obtained that is possible, measure it; measure also an equal quartity of sugar; boil the juice 15 minutes, then add sugar, having previously warmed it; allow all to boil 10 minutes longer and the jelly is ready for the

### New Tricycle Dress. From the London Telegraph.

Those who like exercise on a tricycle will be glad to hear of a new costume especially designed for this purposes. It is made in tweed or cloth, the model is of a grayish brown check, a very serviceable color as not showing dust, the plain skirt full at the back and pleated in front. The novelty of the costume lies in the fact that the foundation on the costume lies in the fact that the foundation of on which it is made can be let down longer wh the wearer is on the machine and shortened aga' the wearer is on the machine and shortened again for walking, this being accomplished by a simple arrangement of buttons and cord; thus; when cycling, the safet is let down and covers the feet, when on the ground raised again to walking length. The bodice is cut as an ordinary Norfolk jacket, with a belt securing the pleats, and is lined with sanitary slotth.

## IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA.

Those Who Have Been Off Are Returning-Many Are Here and Some Are Entertain-

ing Friends - Prospective Weddings. Society this week has been in an intermediate state. The arrivals chronicled today will give it a turn which it sorely needs. For some time none of the grown-up set have given any entertainment orseemed particularly inter-ested because half of their friends were away. The girls who returned have been planning for the winter season and waiting pa-tiently, like Mr. Micawia, for something to turn up. Tais season when everybody is coming home seems, after all, the most desirable for being away. Nything really commences until November, when the best dramas and operas begin to come and he debutants give their receitions and the first cotilion and club reception of the season takes place.

For the younger set—the boys and girls still at school or college—the summer is a heavenly season. They are not considered ripe for the extreme records so they spend galety of the summer resorts, so they spend their vacations in their city homes, where they meet all their old friends and have a lot of informal entertainments that they probably enjoy more than they will any in their fail flowed entitled days. full fledged cotillion days.

The winter from the present prospects will be

very gay. A number of good things are looked for he dramatic season and with the debut parties, germans, etc., there will be no lack of enjoyment.

On Wednesday, September 4th, will be given at DeGive's open house the beautiful operetta, "Tyrolein Queen," with the following cast:
Fairy Queen—Miss Dora Jentzen.
Gypsy Queen—Miss Neille Flynn,
Tyrol-in Queen—Miss Julia Flanning. Josephine (a peasant)—Miss Nellie Gannan, Lorina (a peasant)—Miss Mamie Bishop, First maid of honor—Miss Lizzie Brenning, Second maid of honor—Miss Estella Sullivan, Third maid of honor—Miss Estella Sullivan, Fourth maid of honor-Miss Lizzie Lynch. Rosa (a Gypsy)—Miss Francis Schmidt. First Gipsy—Miss Lizzie Johnston. Second Gypsy—Miss Ellie Daly. Crown Bearer—Miss Mamie Dickinson.

Chorus of fairies Gypsies Tyroleins. Pianist-Mrs. Dr. O'Brien.

On Wednesday evening, Misses May and On Wednesday evening, Misses May and Maggie McDonaid entertained a number of friends in honor of their guest, Miss Mamie Pepper, of Savannah. Among those present were Misses Kate Lynan, Gertrude Mahone; Kate Connaily, Marie Holliday, Alice Lynan, Lizzie Brenning, May McDonald, Mamie Pepper, Fannie Doyle, Maggie McDonald, and Messrs, M. V. Mahoney, Wm. Gallaher, C. C. Nichole, Mark O'Brien, E. C. Mahoney, Austin, Gallaher, Le Holliday, and J. F. Connaily. Austin Gallaher, Jas. Holliday and J. F. Connally The evening passed delightfully, and when at a late hour the party dispersed, the only regrets were that moments so fraught with pleasure should have glided so swiftly by. Miss Pepper is a young lady of rare attainments and personal attractions, and has made many friends in Atlanta.

The many friends of Mrs. Colonel William A. Chapman, of Virginia, will be glad to learn that she is fast recovering from a very serious illness of about six weeks. By the very kind attention of Mrs. A. Morrison and family, and the care ful nursing of her husband and daughter, and med-ical attention of her son, Dr. Willie Chapman, with the assistance of Dr. Geddings, she has been saved, though at one time it seemed almost impossible. She is still with her friends, Mr. A Morrison and family, on Washington street, and hopes soon to be able to return with her daughter to Alexandria, Va., her home.

The Misses Clarke will return this morning

from Green River White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where they have been for three weeks. It is fortunate that Atlanta has been represented at this most fashionable resort by these young ladies, proving, as they so modestly do, the culture and refinement of our city, and the graces of it

None were more sought after than they amid the numberless belies who visit "The White" in August. Their friends rejoice in their social triumphs and are glad to welcome them home.

Invitations are out announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. Thomas H. Morgan, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Bruce & Morgan of this city, to Miss Sarah E. Hyde, of Hydeville, Ver-mont. The wedding will occur at Brush Hill, the summer residence of the Hydes, on the 5th of Ser-tember. After the ceremony Mr. Morgan and wife will make an extended tour of the north and Canwill make an extended out of the fall, occupying their handsome new home on Peachtree street. Among those who will attend from Atlanta will be Colonel A. J. West and wife and Mr. Zach Castleberry.

An enjoyable tea party occurred at Grant Park last Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Brumby, of Athens, and Miss Hanseil, of Thomas-ville. The party was given by the Atlanta friends of these popular young ladies. Those present were Miss Brumby, of Athens; Miss Hansell, of Thomas ville; Miss Clio Prather, Miss Louise Prather, Miss Gadsen, Miss Jessie Hopkins, Miss Lowry, Miss Glover, of Marletta; Messrs, Glover, Roberts, Wal-ker, Shadden, Gadsden, Holt, Sanders Maddox. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. McLullen and Mrs. Orthendorf.

Miss Corinne Stocker will leave for New York in September. She will study elecution there under the finest teachers in order to cultivate the remarkable talent which she possesses. Miss Stocker made herself famous in the high school by her recitations, which always received the highest praise by the most competent judges, and if she should decide to study for the stage she will certainly become an actress of whom the state of Georria will be proud.

Today on the eleven o'clock train the re-Today on the eleven o clock train the armainder of Atlanta's White Sulphur party will return. They are Mrs. John Grant, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Miss Grant, Miss Clarke, Miss Maude Clarke and Miss Joan Clarke. It has been a most Clarke and Miss Joan Clarke. It has been a most brilliant season for the four young ladies, who have been reigning bells at the most elegant of summer resorts. Their many friends are delighted to welcome them back after an absence that made social Atlanta comparatively dull.

The ladies of St. Phillips's have decided to give another lawn party, next Wedneeday, begin-ning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The inciement weather kept many from attending the one Friday, and it will be repeated in order to give all an on portunity of attending. There will be music a refreshments.

Miss June McKauley, who has been spending some time at Salt Spring, has returned, much to the pleasure of her main friends, who always welcome with delight her lovely face and charming presence. Miss McKinles will open her school for children at her lome on West Peachtree in September. tember.

Mrs. Alice J. White left Wednesday for the north, After visiting friends in Washington Mrs. White will go to New York and take a thorough course in vocal music under directions of the ables metropolitan masters. Her friends in Atlanta wish

Mrs. Joues and her two daughters, Miss Mary Ella Reid and Miss Emma Lizzle Reid, have returned from Norcross and are at 57 Marietta street. The many friends of these two popular young ladies are delighted to see them on in the city. Miss Annie Hill Sykes, of Columbus, Miss.,

returned home last week after a most delightful visit to friends and relatives in Atlanta. During her stay she won a great deal of envisible admiration by her piquant brightness and charming manners. The marriage of the beautiful and accomplished Miss Carrie E. Burbank; to Mr. A. C. Perry s announced to take place in the early autu They both have many friends who wish them

Miss Alma Bruce gave a delightful entertainment last Friday evening at her home on Mar-tin street. The affair was in honor of her guest Miss Minnie Waters, of Rome, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stanton, nee Miss Sallie C. Cox, will return from their European trip to their home in the Southern Female college, La-Grange, next Tuesday. On Tuesday afternoon ut two o'clock, Miss. Hennie Morris and Mr. Hugo Tipp will be married at the residence of Mr. A. Ab and Whitehall streets.

Miss Mamie Seymour, of Eufaula, Ala, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Seymour, at 66 Pulliam street. She is the sister of Miss Florence

Mrs. T. B. Brody and her two sons, Master Miller and Henry Brody, returned home yesterday, after spending six weeks at Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va. Mrs. B. W. Wrenn and her charming niece,

Miss Alline Stocking, will return soon after a delightful season at some of the most charming Mrs. A. W. Foster and Miss Bessie Mann,

of Madison, are at the Markham house for a day or two, and will then go to Tallulah Falis and Asheville for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grady, Mr. Henry Grady, jr., and Mrs. Gussie Grady, will mount to their home on Peachtree the latter part of this

Miss Ida Ernest, of San Antonio, Texas, and Miss Edith Hardy of Rome, Ga., are the guests of Misses Mamie and Flora Fain, on South Forsyth stree.

Miss Lou Atkinson, daughter of RepresentativaAtkinton, has returned to her home in Juckson, Ga., after a week's visit to friends in the city. Misses Dessa and Lucy Dougherty left yes-

terday for Gainesville, where they go to join their mother, who is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Murphy. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Moses

dler will be glad to learn that there is a beautiful girl baby at their home, 26 Merritts avenue. Mrs. C. A. Loring and Miss Iney Loring, after a pleasant summer in north Georgia, bave returned to their home on Williams street.

Mrs. C. H. Smith has returned home from Tallulah falls, Norcross, Ga., and other mountain retreats, after a pleasant stay of six weeks. Mrs. W. S. Roberts and daughter have re-

turned home from Franklin Springs, where they have been spending a couple of months. Captain Beall, of Lumpkin, Ga., a former representative of Stewart county, visited his daugh-ter in Atlan'a during the past week.

Mr. M. L. Smith, a graduate of the Charleston citadel, is visiting the family of Captain W, Francis, at 261 Decatur street. Mr. and Mrs. Constantin Sternberg have re-

urned from Coney Island, where they have spent most delightful summer. Miss Grace McClellan, who has been visiting friends at Madison, Ga., for some time past is expected home this week.

Mrs. Frank R. Logan, who has been visiting her parents at Hopestill plantation, is now at disters in Fort Valley. Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman has gone for a short

stay with friends in Columbus, her home on Thursday. Mrs. W. E. Jones is the guest of her sister's at Attala, Alabama, near Gadsden, recuperating from her long illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Timberlake are the nests of Mr. R. J. Redding. They will remain tlanta several days. Mrs. M. E. Smith, Misses Hattle and Lamar

Smith, have returned home after a two week's stay at Tallulah falls. Judge and Mrs. Bigby and family will return from Newman to their home on Washing

Mrs. J. H. Sands left on Tuesday night for Houston, Tex., her former home, on a visit Miss Sallie Privit, of Jacksonville, Ala., is visiting her friend Mrs. M. M. Mauck, 61 Pulliam street.

Miss Nellie Inman, who for several weeks as been a great favorite at Ashville, has returned Miss May Loyd, who has been visiting friends in Acworth, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Livingston Mims will return to her home on Peachiree the latter part of this week. Mr. Joseph Eddleman returned from a stay at White Sulphur and New York yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Snow have returned from Tallulah to their home on Peachtree rom Tailulah to their home on Peachtree.

Miss Clifford Innia, after a visit to friends

Mr. Albert L. Beck has returned from an atended trip to the north and east. Miss May Hill, of Brunswick, Ga., is visit-

Miss Mittie Jones is enjoying a summer va-cation at Round Lake, New York. Mr. A. J. Orme has returned to the city after Miss Susie Hale, of Griffin, Ga., has gone

Miss Dunklin, of Auburn, Ala., is visiting Mrs. Ridley and Mrs. Hugh Hagan will re-

Mrs. Joseph Thompson will return from Salt Springs in September. D. H. Dougherty, Jr., is visiting Joe Cary Murphy at Gainesville Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Fuller and family leave

Miss Lila Howard is visiting her brother in Miss Bessie Wright is spending some weeks at White Path.

IT WILL SOON OPEN. The Atlanta Female institue and College of Music for This Year. There is no better institution in the country

than the Atlanta Female Institute and College of Music.

The teachers of this excellent school have begun to reassemble for the year's work now before theo. Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg have arrived and are ready to begin with renewed zeal the work of making this the most distinguished music school in the south. It is already attracting the attention of people from all over the country, and many applications for catalogues have been received by the principal. Several pupils from New York city, from Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, Texas, and Pennsylvania have entered for the coming year.

A special feature of this school is the admirable facilities for the study of the modern languages, a feature which will recommend itself to all parents.

French is admirably taught. This department with be under the direction of Miss Louise Ray Ohl, a most thorough linguist and excellent teacher, who has taught with marked success in the east. French conversations are held daily and a "French table" in the dining room will furnish still another opportunity to the pupils to acquire facility in speaking this language.

Miss Krayb will have charge of the German classes. This lady is acquiring quite a reputation here as a successful teacher of the Innerguages. The efforts of Mrs. Ballard to raise this school to the highest standard of excellence, and to give our young girk an opportunity to accomplish themselves in all that goes to make polished and useful women, should receive the warm and entusiastic support of all who hold the true interest of Atlanta to heart and who desire to fit their dam theres for the duties of life. It is surely a noble work this lady is doin and right bravely she stands at the helm and terms the tide and counter-currents that beset all public enterprises. of Music. The teachers of this excellent school have

the title and counter-currents that been an public enterprises.

The future is assured. The school is one of the brightest gens in the crown of Atlants enterprises and her citizens should hold up the hands of the woman who has given them the pricales gen.

## LOUIS ARNHEIM

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Members Pay Beautiful Tribe eased Legislator-Some Affecting Scenes During the Ceremontes.

The first memorial service held in the new apitol was held in the hall of representatives a tribute of respect to the memory of Hon.

If that capitol should stand there as long as Georgia remains a sovereign state it will never be the scene of a sadder gathering.

The seats nearest the speaker's desk had been reserved for the relatives of the deceased.

Every seat on the floor of the house was occu-sed and the galleries were filled.

It was a rare and worthy tribute to the nemory of a great Georgian —a man without fear and above reproach.

MR. GLENN, OF WHIFFIELD, the chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial on the part of the house,

nitted their report. It told in eloquent terms the story of that rilliant life.
"And now," concluded Mr. Glenn, "I shall conclude by submitting, as the sense of that committee and of this house the following res-

solved, That in the death of the Hon. Louis Arnheim the legislature of this state, and the state at large, has sustained a loss which is aimost irre-

ble. solved further, that we extend our sympathies o bereaved family, and that we deeply feel that

to the bereaved family, and that we deeply feel that their loss is also ours.

Resolved further, That a page of the journal of the house be dedicated to his memory, upon which shall be inscribed his name, with the date of his birth and the date of his death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, as a futher mark of respect, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the decases; and that this hou else now adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday mornaus.

MR. GORDON, OF CHATHAM paid a touching tribut to the memory of his dead colleague. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I am no ontor like the gentleman who has preceded me, nor like those who will follow me, and therefore I esteem it all the greater privilege to be allowed in my plain, blunt way to bear tertimony to the worth and merits of Louis Arnbeim.

privilege to be allowed in my plain, blunt way to bear tertimony to the worth and merits of Louis Arnheim.

When in 1884 he first entered this arena of public life, he was at once thrown lito conflict with veterans who had already stamped their impress upon legislation, and with new men like himself unknown to fame, but panuing to grapple with the great questions about to be discussed. It is no discredit to them to say that Arnheim from the very first, became one of the leaders of the house.

The human mind cannot grasp the idea of length and breadth and distance except by comparison and hence I trust you will pardon me, Mr. Speaker, if I trangees parliamentary rules by mentioning names, so that all may-recognize that when Lewis Arnheim did not suffer by comparison with the veterans Calvin and Little, and Russell and Tate, and Gustin and Harris, und Turner, of Coweta, and Harrison, of Quitman, and Harrell, of Webster, and that 'old mau cloquent' Felton, of Bariov, and with new aspirants—Clay, whose sturdy argumentanone could withstand, and Berner, with the slivery longue—you will recognize, I say, that he was no common man and you will comprehend the measure of his intellectual greatness.

There were burning questions to be discussed in that legislature, among them the prohibition, reformatory and railroad problems. On the prohibition question he was not in accord with a majority of the house. Yet he held his own without evincing or eliciting had feeling and contributed largely towards that compromise which has been accepted by all as the correct solution of the problem and has given true local option to each community in this commonwealth. On the reformatory question he was abreast with the foremost, and if no results have yet followed it, because the harvest time has not yet come, the seed, then sowed, did not fall by the wayside nor perish on rocky ground. It still lives and will in time ripen to an abundant harvest.

by the wayside nor perish on rocky ground. It still lives and will in time ripen to an abundant harvest.

But it was in the discussion of the railroad onestion that he made his deepest mask. Without disparaging others, it was conceded that Tolton and Hawkes and Berner and Arnheim were the leaders in this fight and that among them—for skill in parliamentary law and power in debate, he was presentient. His wit and humor lit up the tranning debate like the heat lightning upon a summer night, and in a prolonged address his voice echoed through the corridors of the old capitol like the thunder of a terrific storm, and his invective and saream seathed and withered all it struck like lightning from a mountain's cloud.

Mr. Speaker, there is another aspect in which to view Lewis Arnheim With some, there might have been prejudices, against him because he was a Jew and a German and a start less brave might have been disposed to pender to such prejudices by attempting to oneen or by belittling the lates. But he was no hypocrito nor was he ashamed of his redigion or his birth. He was proud of his linea e that went back centuries before there was a Haj burg or a Hohenzollein. He was proud of his race, which has dominated one continent and helped to build up another.

Mr. Speaker, a my own community there are Israelites who are among our foremost and mortantile and financial life; there are Germans whom we esteem as among our best citizens and among them is our chief, magnistrate; who like Louis Arnheim, there are more in whose hearts his death has leit a deeper gap than in the hearts of the Israelites and Germans of Chatham county. In their manes, as well as in the names of every citi-

Louis Ainheim, there are more in whose hearts his death has leat a deeper gap than in the hearts of the Israelites and Germans of Chatham county. In their names, as well as in the names of every citizen of Georgia I tender sympatoy and respect.

"The rippest fruit falls carliest to the ground," Yet who would have predicted when he first entered this arena in all the flush of youth and many strength and intellectual vizor that he would be the first of his compers to pass away. But he has not alived in vain. It is a proud reflection that in this country single handed merit can reap rewards soldom ach eved elsewhere. The life of the man we mourn is an example of what can be done without money and without friends, and will stimulate others to effort.

Mr. Speaker, in his delirium on his death bed Stonewall Jackson said: "Let uscross the river and rest under the trees." Arnheim has crossed the river and is at rest. When we steed a few days past by the side of his grave, I joined in the words of the cloquent speaker who concluded with "Fareweil comrade! Fareweil friend!" and mentally I added the hope that when our turn came to cross the river, we might leave behind a record as untarnished, a name as fair, as that of Louis Arnheim.

MR. SIMMONS, OF SUMTER, spoke carnestly and cloquently of his dead friend. He was listened to with marked at tention:
In my mournful moments I have prepared this

MR. SIMMONS, OF SUMTER,
spoke carnesstly and cloquently of his dead
friend. He was listened to with marked at
tention:

In my mournful moments I have prepared this
feeble tribute to Georghe's son now dead.

Louis Armheim's career is another of the many
illustrations of the glory of American institutions.
These give opportunity to millions of men, who but
for them would never have it. In the old world
the population is so dense, the development of
centuries has so crystalized chasses and capital,
that on the one side are found the very few, very
rich, and on the other the very many very poor.
Who could say what would be the condition of
governments and people in Enrope, if America had
not been d scovered? Who can say what would be
the condition of the American people
if the American revolution had not
leen successful, and our constitution
of 1759 had never been adopted? These made this
country the 'land of the free and the home of the
brave,' and the asylum for the oppressed of all
nations. The rarest, the best and the most precious
of all freedom, is religious freedom, and in no part
of the world is it as great and grand as it is here.
The Protestant, the Catholic and the Jew, enjoy
that liberty equally, and it is no test for suffrage—
for office or for social distinction.

Louis Arnheim was one among the many who
utilized this opportunity, and made himself a factor in the state by its adoption. While opportunity
is dispensible to success, it will not avail, unless
nature has been liberat in her choicest gifts. This
is the foundation of all true greatness; and like the
faith and the grace which saves, they are the gift
of God. Louis Arnheim no doubt felt
within him a consciousness that latent power, which
took only the will and action to develop. He was
blessed with a strong intellect and the pure sentiments of an honest heart. He quickly assimilated
with the community where his citizenship was,
and soon had the respect and confidence of all
classes.

with the community where his citizenship was, and soon had the respect and confidence of all classes.

The leading citizens, representing the material interests of the country, saw in him a man both tapable and honest. The less influential knew he was in sympathy with them, and the colored people loved him for that spirit of justice he always evinced. Thus, he was one of the very few, perhaps the only man of his county, who could unite in his favor all conflicting elements. He was truly possessed of "that touch of nature which makes nil the world akin." He was what is called a sell-made man; that is, he improved the talents entrusted to him. He was true to his trust, and thus became, as all such men are, an honor to his maker. Feeling that the practice of law would give scope to his fine intellect, and place him in a position where he could be useful to the people, he adopted it as his profession. His promotion was rapid, for after securing the recognition of his power in this respect, he was chosen and rechosen as the representative in the legislature of the state by the intelligent and worthy county of Lougherty; a county that has been represented by many of the prominent men of the state. Born and reared in a loreign country, with a language with less of the foreign accent, and more like a native Georgian, than any such foreigner who has been honored with a sent in this hall. This was not his only difficulty, his angence and religion was different from that of nearly all his county people; but his superior intellect, his goodness of heart, his pleasant manners and his great soul, made him invincible. Directivules counted from the ancient Hebrows, he inherited

the talents which are the peculiar attribute of that people. While some are the most intellectual of the world, there are none stund. Ihroughout all changes of state and times, they have preserved their identity; although scattered all over the civilized world, they have preserved the nurity of their blood and their ancient rites and ceremonies. Oppressed and even persecuted as they have been, and with no separate nationality, they number now as many as they did in the days of King David. The greatest bankers of France and Germany, and many of the great merchants of England and America, are lineal decents of the ancient patriots. The famous prime minister of England and America (Benjamin) are an honor to their race. In the short but successful career of Louis Arnholm and in the promise he gave, could his life-have been spared, he was only fulfilling the destiny of his countrymen. An inscrutable Providence has removed him from us, and we must submit. But we can make a record of his virtues which will show our appreciation of them forever.

MR. HARPER, OF CARROLL, followed in a brief but heartfelt talk.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "it has been said that "death loves a shining mark." In the death of Louis Arnhelm that saying has been verified. This general assembly has lost one of its honored members, Georgia has lost one of her most patriotic and brilliant soms. Louis Arnhelm had all the elements of an orator and statesman and in the fullest measure those stributes that make a man. He gave the last years of his life to his country. He died in the service of his state.

As a logislator he had no superior; in debate he was fair, dealing in facts and was eminently logical in his conclusions. He was fond and diberal in his views, chaste in conversation and gentiemanly in deportment.

The poor had in him an eloquent pleader, his The poor had in him an eloquent pleader, his fellow members as afe advisor.

Louis Arnheim is dead, but his deeds live. No more will his eloquent tongue plead the cause of right; no more will his voice be heard in this hall. He erected his own monument—a monument that will outlast the bronze statute or chiseled marble. No eulogy, however eloquent, will do him justice. His life and example are worthy our emulation, His death is a reminder that we, too, are hastening to the tomb. May our lives be such that when we are dead our friends can say of us, as we say of him. 'Georgia has lost a patriot.''

Goorgia has lost a patriot."

MR. HOWELL, OF FULTON,
paid a simple and appropriate tribute to his
friend's memory. He said:

"Mr. Speaker—I came today to hear rather than
to be heard. I had not intended saving a word
during this sad ceremony, but preferred to listen in
silence and sorrow to tributes to my dead friend
from tongues more eloquent than my own. I
would not speak now were it not for the fact that
attention has not yet been called to what, in my
epinion, is the most graceful tribute ever paid to
our dead brother. I refer to the action of the people of Dougherty county in sending him here, for
the third time, knowing that he had determined to
transfer his citizeuship to another part of the state.

our dead brother. I refer to the action of the people of Dougherty county in sending him here, for the third time, knowing that he had determined to transfer his citizenship to another part of the state, and that the commission placed in his hands would become that of a citizen of Atlanta. Yet so faithful had he been, and so great was the confidence of his determination to locate elsewhere, his loving people again put their trust in his hands. Is there a parallel to this, as an unmistakable evidence of appreciation an affection in the life of any of Georgia's public sons?

Was more enruest award over made than this 'well done thou good and faithful servant.'

"I can pay no more beautiful tribute to the grand race to which he belonged than has already been no loftler tribute to his maniv character than has been so earnestly said by the gentleman from Chatham; I can say nothing that would more clearly impress his popularity with all casses and the love of his people than to say again the feeling words of the gentleman from Sumier, but trib us are unnecessary to leave the stamp of his character and career on the history of the state, or to awaken loving memorics of the dead in the hearts of his friends.

"The bravery of the man was emphasized by the heroism with which he approached the end. I saw him only a few months ago, when he first began to realize that the dread demon of disease had placed its heavy hands on him and that his days were numbered. "My people were very clever to me," he said, "but another man will represent them yet before the summer seasion is over." He faced de th fearlessly and yielded up his life without a mumur.

"I probably felt closer to Louis Arnheim than most members of this house. Side by side I walked for five years with his devoted wife to and from the schoolroom of our childhood. I was brought up almost under the shadow of her distinguished inther, the Hon. David Mayer, who sits there, and than whom there is not a better citizen of Atlanta. I love him for the tenderness which, at hi

MR. CANDLER, OF DEKALB,
with a few appropriate remarks. seconded Mr.
Glenn's motion to adopt the resolutions drawn
up by the memorial committee.
MR. FOUTE, OF BARTOW,
spoke briefly and feelingly, as follows:
MR. SPEAKER: I had not intended until
this morning, to say anything on this occasion.
I had intended to drop the tear of sympathy in
silance.

But I feel now, that it is a duty, as well as a privilege, to express my sympathy for the surrounding ones, and my admiration for the character of our dead friend.

When I came to this house in 1886, he was

amongst the first of my legislative acquaintances. I soon learned to admire his genial, frank nature and the genius of his masterful mind. But, Mr. Speaker, he has fallen asleep—

"Like the dew on the mountains, Like the snow on the river, Like the bubble on the fountain; While listening to the beautiful sontimen's which have been u'tered on this occasion, the two thoughts, running through the whole, which have mpressed me most, are, ilist—the slender hold we have uyon life, and the rest, sweet rest, when life's lifetil dream is over.

iful dream is over.

And while contemplating these thoughts, I recall be attituded in the pear by the very sweetest of our outhern poets, which I wish, by your indulgence, or recite. to recite.

It is full of the thoughts of that rest upon which we hope to enter when we. like our friend, have lain aside the cares and duties of this busy, restless life.

AVEW O "My feet are wearled and my hands are tired, My soul oppressed,
And with desire havell long desired
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain, In barren ways, 'Tis hard to sow, and never garner grain In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear— But God knows best, And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer, For rest, sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield:
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry, So heart oppressed: And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh, For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child I laid On mother's breast My wearied little head, e'en then I prayed As now, for rest. And I am restless still, 'twill soon be o'er,
For down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest!

MR. BERNER, OF MONROE,
paid an eloquent tribute to the character and
life-work of his colleague.
"I knew Louis Arnheim," said he, "by long
association, and to know him was to love him,
and not only to love, but to honor him. His
life was crowned with the greatest and most
lasting of all earthly rewards—the love of a
generous people.

generous people.

Upon few men, fellow members, has heaven showered its choicest blessings so profusely. He was gifted with a brilliant intellect and a great was gifed with a brilliant intellect and a great heart. He was a noble man, true to the traditions of his ancient race, and as true to the newer traditions of this his adopted people. His religion was to do good, and the grace of charly was in his every word and action. I am sure that many people are better today for his having lived on earth. What more could we say for him. If I knew that I would die tonight I would die almost satisfied if only one—and that one a child—would look at my dead face and say, 'I am better for his having lived in the earth.'

"I remember. Mr. Speaker, that the most eloquent words I ever heard fall from his lips were a tribute to the Christian religion. I honor him for it as a man whose soul drew its religion from the fountain-head of all churches and of all creeds.

"He was a great man and a good man."

The resolutions were then adopted by a rising vote.

Without further business, as a mark of

rising vote.

Without further business, as a mark of special respect, the house adjourned until

Buy your school books from John M. Miller, 31

## THE JURY OUT.

THE IRIAL OF DAN ALSTON AT DE

The Case Given to the Jury-They Have Not Yet Returned a Verdict-Probability of a Mistrial. DECATUR, Ga., August 24.-[Special.]-To-

day witnessed the end of the great trial of Dan Alston for the killing of Alex Wilson, at Lithonia, on the night of the 4th of July last. It has been a notable case not only on account of the parties connected with it, but on account of the array of legal talent employed in the case. From the very moment the case was called the deepest interest has been man-ifested by everyone to hear the evidence and speeches in the case, and on Tuesday morning when the case was called

Tuesday morning when the case was called every seat in the courtroom was soon filled and all the standing room occupied, and every moment since Thursday at noon when COLONEL JONES BEGAN the argument for the defense, every inch of room has been occupied by the eager throng. Even the judge's stand has been covered with persons, up to the very chair in which Judge Clark composedly sat directing the trial.

The front seats next the jury have been occupied daily by many of the first ladies of our town, who have remained throughout the day, patient and interested listeners to all the speeches.

patient and interested listeners to all the speeches.

Judge Clark, who has presided over and directed the trial with the most marked and approved calmness, patience and dignity, had every precaution taken to preserve the descrum and proprieties of the solemn occasion, and not once during this entire trial was his attention recalled from the proceedings to any breach of the rules of order.

Solicitor-General John S. Candler, the young and already distinguished solicitorgeneral of this judicial circuit, has a remarkar

Solicitor-General John S. Candler, the young and already distinguished solicitor-general of this judicial circuit, has a remarkable clear conception of the requirements of his cases, and seldom fails to make the most of the facts and opportunities. In his admirable and consummate handling of this case he developed new resources and higher capacities, and made the happiest and ablest argument of his career in office. He lost no point in the state's case, and office. He lost no point in the state's case, and with that peculiar faculty that belongs to him

of painting

THE HIDEOUNESS OF CRIME
in its deepest colors, he fairly won the encomiums that were everywhere spoken of his

effort.

Colonel H. C. Joyner, who made the open-Colonel H. C. Joyner, who made the opening speech for the defence, made the most reasonable, legical and favorable presentation of the case that could possibly be made. He is one of the most polished speakers in Georgia, and his speech in this case has added no little to the fame which he already enjoyed.

Colonel M. A. Candler followed Colonel Joyner for the prosecution. He has been suffering several days with a sovere cold, and therefore his speech did not have the warmth in it that he usually has, in his arguments, but in a calm, deliberate manner, he spoke for more than two hours, and he had

in a calm, deliberate manner, he spoke for more than two hours, and he had he spoke for more than two hours, and he had the closest attention during the entite time. It was a telling speech for the prosecution. The next speech was made by Major George Hulsey for the defense, and from the very first word he took fast hold upon the court and jury, and was followed closely through every step of his argument. He denounced in measured terms the manner of the defendant's prosecution, and made a first defense of

in measured terms the manner of the defendant's prosecution, and made a fiery defense of his act as one demanded by the necessities of the occasion. He was in excellent spirits for the argument, and delivered himself in a manner to add to his character as a lawyer and advocate.

The next speech was made by Solicitor General John S. Candler, who spoke for two hours, when he closed. Judge George Hill yer concluded for the prosecution. He was strong in his presentation of the certainty and enormity of the crime, and with his logic upon the one hand and his elequence upon the other, he was

the one hand and his eloquence upon the other, he was

A MASTER OF THE SITUATION for the time being. His speech was a fine combination of rhetoric and law.

Colonel Albert Cox made the concluding argument in behalf of the defendant, and the closing speech in the case. He begun yesterday evening twenty minutes before court adjourned, and this morning as soon as the court reom was opened the seats began to be occupied and a stream of ladies and citizens continued to arrive until long after every inch of available space had been occupied. As soon as court met Colonel Cox continued his argument, and for hours dwelt upon the law and the facts in the case with that strength of eloquence for which he is noted. He lost no advantage that belonged to his side of the debate and made the most of, the slightest circumstance that would help him to build up and assist the theory of self-defense. In all his professionel career he never has and never will make a closer, more logical and convincing appeal for the vindication of a client charged with the high crime of murder.

The Judge Clark who has been in the case the

THE JUDGE'S STAND. Judge Clark, who has been in the case the presiding embodiment of law and impartial justice delivered to the jury amid the almost breathless silence of the scene, a masterly, exhaustive and untainted charge, containing a complete presentation of the law and of the alternative issues growing out of the alternative issues growing out of the evidence as presented to the jury. He finished his address to the jury at 12:30 o'clock and the jury retired to their room to make their verdict. At 4 o'clock they notified the judge that they had not agreed and were not likely to agree on a verdict.

The jury will not agree upen a verdict tonight. It is rumored that the jury stands six for acquittal and six for manslaughter. diternative issues growing out of vidence as presented to the

Chatham's Big Increase. SAVANNAH, Ga., August 24.-[Special.]-The increase in the value of the taxable property of Chatham county, for 1889, over the returns of last year, is \$1.412,726. This is a considerable increase in the value of the prop-ertp of one csunty, and shows what a healthy financial condition Georgia is in.

Notes From Thomaston THOMASTON, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—The handsome new Methodist church is nearly

completed.

The contract is let on the Birmingham road from Macon to this place, and we will soon be on a boom.

Mr. T. M. Matthews, of McCrary & Matthews, leaves Monday for New York to purchase their

A Great Rat Catcher

A Great Rat Catcher.

From the Greensbore, Ga., Herald,
Mr. S. A. Johnson has the completest rat
trap we have ever seen. He has caught as
many as eighteen in it at one time. We had
the fun of assisting him in killing thirteen
which he caught at one time this week. The
trap is the length of the crib, and is covered
by a box made of three planks nailed together
in the shape of a trough. Into this several
holes are bored which coincide with holes
bored in the trap. Through these holes the
rats enter the trap. The trap being drawn out
slightly the rats have no way of escape.

Personal.

Professor C. C. Co. of the Southern Female
college, at LaGrang, is in the city. He says this
celebrated institut has the brighest propects, and
the next session will be the lest in the history of
the college.

The Atlanta Free Dispensary.

The Atlanta Free Dispensary.

The Atlanta Free Dispensary.

This charitable institution has now been open to the poor for about a month, and it has become necessary to increase the number of attending physicians. The corps of physicians now number nine. Dr. E. V. Joye has charge of the surgery. Dr. R. C. Divine, rectal diseases: Dr. George H. Noble, diseases of women; Dr. L. H. Jones, general medicine; Dr. F. O. Stockton, diseases of threat, nose and ears; Dr. J. M. Crawford, diseases of eye Dr. F. W. McRae, genito-urinary diseases. Dr. E.

Dr. F. W. McRae, genito-urinary diseases; Dr. E VanGoldtsnoven, diseases of children, and Dr. A. J. Woodward, obstetrics. The dispensary is open daily, except Sundays, from 11 a. m, to 3 p. m. There the poor can receive the best of medical

and surgical aid free, and they should avail them selves of the opportunity so generously afforded The dispensary is located on the corner of Hunte and Pryor streets, over Mauch's store.

Peachtree, 10 - House Opposite Gove Manston on Peachtree for rent. Sam'l Web Co.

10 Acres on Central P. R., Betwee Anthony Murphy's home of West End. San Goode & Co.

KILLED BY HIS NEPHEW.

ENGINEER DAN N. MATTHEWS SHOT DEAD.

His Nephew-A Shocking Mistake With a Fatal Ending. Macon, Ga., August 24 .- [Special.] -- Macon

was shocked today to hear of the terrible tragedy that happened last night at 1:30 o'clock on Elm street in this city.

Mr. Dan N. Matthews, a popular and efficient engineer of the Southwestern railroad, was mistaken for a burgiar, and was shot to death in his own home, by his eighteen-yearold nephew, Ed. Flowers, in the presence o his niece and another nephew, George Flowers. The particulars of the dreadful occur

rence are as follows: Mr. Matthews was an unmarried man and boarded with his niece, Mrs. Richardson, who resides in a one story house on Elm street, four doors in the rear of Morgan's drug store, four doors in the rear of Morgan's drug store, corner of Fourth and Elm streets. Mr. Matthews was in active service on the Southwestern road, and was due in Macon with his train last evening at 7:30, but on leaving Macon on his last run told his niece that if he didn't return on last evening, that he would not be back until this afternoon.

Mrs. Richardson's husband is also an engineer on the Southwestern, and was out on the road with his engine last night and was not at home at the time of the terrible tragedy.

Mr. Matthews instructed his niece in the absence of himself or her husband to have her brother, Mr. Ed. Flowers, to stay in the house with her at night as a protection against bur-

absence of himself or her husband to have her brother, Mr. Ed. Flowers, to stay in the house with her at night as a protection against burglars especially, as an attempt had been recently made by thieves to rob the house.

Unfortunately for Mr. Matthews and the Richardson household, Mr. Matthews returned to the city on his engine about 1 o'clock last night, and arrived at Mrs. Richardson's unexpectedly at half bast 1 o'clock.

The house faces Elm street, and almost abuts on the railroan. There is a front and side porch to the house. Mr. Matthews went on the side porch and entered the house through a blind door that opens into a side hallway. A few steps down the hall was the bedroom of Mr. Matthews. He went to the door of his room and commenced to knock for admission. Mrs. Richardson's room was immediately in front of Mr. Matthews's room, and Mr. Matthews, no doubt, thought that the knocking would awaken his niece. He did not speak or call, but only knocked on the door.

She heard the noise, and awakening in a

He did not speak or call, but only knocked on the door.

She heard the noise, and awakening in a dazed condition, and not expecting the return of her uncle at that hour thought he was a robber trying to effect forcible entrance into

She awakened her brother, Ed Flowers, who was sleeping on a bed in an adjoining room, and told him that a thief was trying to get in and told him that a thier was trying to get in at the bed room door.

Ed jumped up and ran to a bureau drawer and got a 38-caliber, old-style Smith & Wes-son, pistol. He passed through his sister's room and into his uncle's room and then went to the door, and, in his excitement, thought

there were two persons on the outside trying to get in. He threw open the door, and into the darkness, and Flowers immediately retreated back into his sister's room, closely followed by Matthews who had not yet been

recognized.

The boy ran into the adjoining room, where he had been sleeping, and then stopped near the entrance. He turned and saw the still

the entrance. He turned and saw the still unknown man and supposed robber advancing into his sister's room, and Flowers fired the second time as Matthews reached the doorway. The ball struck the door-facing.

Just at this moment, Ed Flowers's younger brother, George, aged about fourteen years, who bad been sleeping in Mr. Matthews's room, discovered by the dim light of the lamp reflected from the adjoining room, that the midnight visitor was not a burglar, but was his Uncle Dan Matthows.

uncle Dan Matthews.
George called to his breth a not to shoot again, and ran and caught his arm and revealed to him who the nocturnal visitant was.
Both boys then ran to their uncle, who had

"Oh, my God! Uncle Dan, is this you?"
Blood was seen flowing from a wound in
the right breast, and the crimson fluid was also seen gushing from his mouth.

Mrs. Richardson told one of her brothers to hurry for a doctor, but the physician never

At this juncture the knees of Mr. Matthews began to shake and tremble. Mrs. Richardson led him towards his bed in his own room, but he began to totter, and she assisted him as tenderly as possible to the floor, and in about eight minutes from the time he received

he was a corpse. He died on the floor beside Mr. Matthews was hit by the first ball fired, when he was standing in the hallway and Flowers shot him on throwing open the door, He was not hit when fired at the second time

He was not hit when fired at the second time on entering the room.

The ball struck just about the right nipple and pierced the lung, thus causing him to bleed to death. The bullet did not pass entirely through his body.

During the entire enactment of the tragedy Mr. Matthews was not heard to speak a word. He did not speak for admission when knocking at his niece's door, and it is presumed that when he heard his nephew, Ed Flowers, opening the door he thought he was doing so to admit him, and it is supposed that Flowers shot ere Matthews had the slightest evidence of his intention, and in the darkness could not see the weapon.

But why did not Matthews speak after he But why did not Matthews speak after no was shot?

This was probably due to the fact that the ball having pierced the lung, his throat and mouth were immediately flooded with blood, and he was thus unable to say a word. At the instant he was shot the blood no doubt, gushed forth as the floor near the door way where he was standing is dyed with the crimpulifical first! son life fluid.

CORONER'S INQUEST. Last night Coroner Henderson left for Ala-bama on a visit to his family, and he deputized Justice W. A. Poe to act for him in his ab-

sence.

Justice Poe was notified, but when he arrived at the scene he found that Justice Ellison had already empanelled a jury and the inquest had been held at four o'clock, a. m.

Three witnesses were examined, Ed.

quest had been held at four o'clock, a. m. Three witnesses were examined, Ed. Flowers, Mrs. Richardson and Geo. Flowers. After hearing the evidence at the house where the body lay, the jury retired to Morgan's hall, and rendered the following verdict:

"We the jury empaneled to hold an inquest over the body of D. N. Mathews, find that he came to his death from pistol shot wound by the hand of Ed Flowers. We further find, that said D. N. Mathews' death, was the result of an accident, he trying to enter his house without giving the proper warning. The said Ed Flowers having been requested by the deceased to sleep at the house and protect the same."

deceased to sleep at the nouse and plotest the same."

The deceased was about forty-five years old, very popular and charitable. He was a skilled engineer and always faithful to duty. He had a fine character and many excellent traits; was upright and moral. He was more a father than an uncle to the houshold in which he lived." South Macon mourns his demise.

in which he lived. South macon mounts in demise.

He will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, 353 Elm street. Asa, Jim and A. G. Mathews, brothers of the deceased, are not at all satisfied with the verdict of the coroner's jury. It is said they may present Ed Flowers to the grand jury for the killing of the engineer. They seem to have an idea there was some malice in the shooting. Last Christmas William Flowers had a difficulty with his father, John Flowers, and cut him in the arm. Gangrene set in the wound and Flowers died. Now William Flowers's brother. Ed, kills his uncle. brother, Ed, kills his uncle.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA

Captain S. D. Conner, a prominent citizen of Screven county, who lived near Hagaslaga, on the Savannah river, died at his home last Tucsday from inflammation of the stomach. Captain Conner was in his 76th year.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., August 24.-[Special.] Mr. Garland Cosby, an old and highly respecte citizen of this county, died at his home near her this morning at 4 o'clock. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Rent List scholce places see it Monday.

THE CATERPILLARS.

Caterpillers have appeared in several coun ties, and it is feared that they will do much damage to the crops.

Judge Henderson received yesterday a letter from Mr. N. M. Adams of Statesborough, Bartow county, stating that the curse of the cotton planter was doing its work in that section and the splendid crop was being materially injured.

"It is ominous of great loss," said Judge Henderson, after reading the letter, "when the worms appear so early. This year it is particularly bad because the crop is from ten days to two weeks later than usual, and the worms have come earlier even than last year.' "Is Bartow the only county suffering?"

"Not by any means. I have had similar reports from Putnam, Troup, Polk, and several other sections, and they all want to know how to rid the plants of worms."

"Is there any way of doing it?" "There are several methods of killing the pests, but I think the best one is that adopted in Alabama and Texas." "How do they do it?"

"They take two bags made of sheeting or ome other coarse material, and after filling them with Paris green they tie one to each end of a stiff pole long enough to extend across three rows of cotton. The pole is then placed across the back of a mule and a boy rides it up and down every fourth row. The motion of the mule is generally sufficient to shake out enough poison to dust well two rows on each side of the rider. Care should be taken to make the application while the plant is damp, either in the early morning or late in the evening. Another caution which should be observed is to earefully muzzle the mule, for should the animal nibble the leaves where the poison had been sprinkled, it would probably be killed.' "How much poison would it take to sprinkle

an acre?" "One pound and a half would be all that is necessary for an acre, and as the cost of Paris green is about twenty cents a pound at wholesale, the cost would not be very great. I feel sure this is the best method of ridding cotton of worms that has ever been found.

TWO DUELS IN ONE DAY

And Killed His Antagonist in Both-The Duels in the Early Days.

Milledgeville, Ga., August 24,—[Special.]—There are very few people now living who have ever been engaged in an affair of honor: still fewer who have been twice engaged in such a conflict, while it is hardly probable that there is more than one man in America who has fought two duels in one day and killed his antagonist in both fights, yet your correspondent has been given details of such an affair, which readers of THE CONSTITUTION may have.

There is an old man that can be seen on the streets of Milledgeville at almost any hour in the day, peddling peanuts and earning scanty support for himself and wife by raising chick ens for market, and selling onions, cabbage and such other vegetables as he can raise in the small patch of ground adjoining his house -all that is left him of a once large fortune. He is now old and decrepit, and, though a man of naturally splendid physique, the sickle of time has carved deep furrows in his face and the frost of ninety winters has whitened his hair. There was a time when he stood high in social relations—a man of wealth and honor—but fortune turned against him; his wealth vanished, he was reduced to a his wealth vanished, he was reduced to a low position in life, and since the war he has lived with his wife in utter retirement.

This man is the hero of two duels in one day—only two shots fired—two men killed!

In 1832 Columbus was one of the first cities of Georgia. Its position then as a business center was even more prominent than it is now, for it was the inlet of all foreign productions while the home products of nearly all of tions, while the home products of nearly all of southwest Georgia found their outlet there. Mr. S., for that was the first letter of his Mr. S., for that was the first letter of his name, was a prominent contractor, and one of the foremost men of that city. At the same time Messrs. Jim Lockley and Shelton Swift were in business together—the leaders of the hardware trade of that city.

They were men of means and honor, and were leaders of society. Mr. S., being a contractor, had considerable dealings with Messrs. Lockley and Swift. Their business relations, for a long time, were of the most cordial and

for a long time, were of the most cordial and for a long time, were of the most cordial and peaceable nature. They were fast friends and there was a time when either would have cheerfully died for the other. But "it is a long lane that has no turns," and a perfect life that has no blunders. In a business transaction, a thoughtless word was uttered by Swift that stang S., to the core. A quarrel ensued, then a fight in which Swift was badly whipped. Lockley took sides with Swift. A newspaper controversy followed. Swift. A newspaper controversy followed, and, for several days, the battle of words waged between Lockley and Swift, on one hand, and S — on the other. When the conwaged between Lockiey and Swiit, on one hand, and S—on the other. When the controversy reached a certain pitch, it was carried on between friends of the two parties and resulted in a challenge being sent by S—to Lockley and Swift, which was promptly accepted. Old Colonel Fanning, who lost his life in the Mexican war, was chosen as second by S—, while Jim Holland was the best friend of the other two gentlemen. The place selected for the encounter was just over the river from Columbus in an Indian settlement—Fort Mitchell. Dr. Broadnax, one of the prominent physicians of the city, was summoned to attend S—, while Lockley was attended by his physician. Ten o'clock in the morning was the hour appointed o'clock in the morning was the hour appointed for the conflict with Lockley, and the engage-ment with Swift was for three o'clock that at-

or the conflict with Lockley, and the engagement with Swift was for three o'clock that afternoon. Promptly at the appointed hour, the party were upon the field. There were probably fifty friends of the beliggerents on the scene. A feeling of awe prevaled, as the two men—Lockley and S—stood face to face in a conflict of death. At the command "fire," both men raised their weapons and two loud reports broke the death—like stillness.

S—remained standing with his pistol lowered to his side, while ten paces in front of him Lockley lay upon the ground in a struggle of death, the first shot having done its work.

S—was uninjured and in a few moments was ready for the second act of this wonderful tragedy. The news of the duel was unknown in the city, nor was it reported until honor had again been avenged and another duel had been fought. At 3 o'clock that evening both gentlemen, with their friends, were upon the battlefield in Alabama—only a short distance from the scene of the first encounter. The tragedy of the morning was still fresh in their minds; the two pistol shots were still tingling in their ears and this vision of Lockley's death followed them, as Banquo's ghost; yet the wonderful nerve of the two men broke down every barrier and, in mad desire to vindicate wounded honor, the tragedy of only a few hours before was completely forgotten. Promptly at three o'clock S—and Swift were face to face, six paces apart, quietly awaiting the command "fire." As soon as this was given another report rang out in the stillness. Swift bounced forward on his foce, his pistol involuntarily discharging without damage. Next day the two dead mon were buried pistol involuntarily discharging without damage. Next day the two dead mon were buried with all the pomp worthy of their standing S—returned to Columbus, where he remained until 1853 when he moved to this city, where he has since resided. Alabama, at the time, was inhabited by Indians; the duel was fought there, so the Georgia authorities were powerless to prosecute the duelists.

Mr. S— is very reluctant to speak about the affair, and in talking to your correspondent on that subject yesterday evening said: "Yes, pistol involuntarily discharging without dam

the affair, and in talking to your correspondent on that subject yesterday evening said: "Yes, I've lived in this world for eighty-six years now nd have always tried to mind my own affairs. and have always tried to mind my own affairs, but when a man runs against my person or euters the sanctity of my home, it arouses the lion in me."

Columbus furnished the matarial for two other duels during the same year. They were Kemp-Woolfork, in which Woolfork was killed, and Lamar-Woodson, in which Woolson was killed. All occurred just over the state line in Alabama.

CHARLES BRANTLY. THE FARMERS OF POLK.

THE ALLIANCE MEN ENJOYING BAR.

The Farmers of the County Enthused Over

Their Prospects—Echoes From the Late State Agricultural Convention. CRDARTOWN, Ga., August 24.-[Special.]-The farmers' alliance of the Collard valley district, this county, had a barbecue and picnic today. A fine crowd were in attendance. Good speeches were made by W. S. Coleman, editor of the Standard, and S. S. Pearce, ed-

itor of the Citizen. The Hon. R. W. Everett was the speaker of the day. He made a fine speech, giving the alliance men some fine advice. The alliance seemeed determined to adhere to their purpose to shut out jute and use cotton bagging. The best of feeling prevailed and everybody had a good time.

best of feeling prevailed and everybody had a good time.

The alliance of the Lime branch district, this county, will have a picnic and barbecus next Saturday.

RCHOES FROM THE CONVENTION.

Your correspondent met Colonel John O. Waddell on the street this afternoon, wearing a very pleasant smile. Upon inquiry as to its cause, Colonel Waddell said:

"I'll tall you the delegates to the agricult."

cause, Colonel Waddell said:

"I'll tell you, the delegates to the agricultural convention were simply charmed with Cedartown. I have received a large number of letters speaking in the highest terms of Codartown's hospitality, and the future which undoubtedly awaits it. Every mail brings me several newspapers from all creatibe in the convenience of the undoubtedly awaits it. Every mail brings me several newspapers from all over the state containing articles about the convention, and they all speak in glowing terms of Cedartown, its people and its material prosperity. I am so glad we had the convention. Do you know, one man said to me, 'I want you to invest a couple of thousands of dollars in Cedartown dirt for me.' Another said, 'I am going home and sell out and move to Polk county.' Such expressions were very common.'

NEW BUILDINGS GOING UP. NEW BUILDINGS GOING UP.
There are now four new brick stores in progress of erection here, and the Cedartown Brick company find it hard to keep up with their orders for brick right here at home.
Real estate is begining to look up. Several sales have been made within the last few days.
The new thirty thousand dollar court house is beginning to take on beguing to take on bequifful engagement.

The new thirty thousand dollar court house is beginning to take on beautiful appearance as it nears completien. When finished our temple of justice will be one of the most beautiful in the state. It will cost over thirty thousand dollars, and every dollar in it, like those which went into Georgia's recently completed state capitol, will be an honest dollar. There is no jobbory about it.

A Sanctified Lady in DeKalb.

From the DeKalb, Ga., Chrontele.

I understand there is a young lady in the neighborhood of Lithonia who professes entire sanctification. Her name is often mentioned throughout that section. Her preacher says she is now the medium of accomplishing much good by her pious walk and conversations, encouraging many to embrace their Saviour. She appears to be entirely consecrated. A gentleman who is a near relation to the young lady informs me that since she received the "second blessing" or possessed sactification, which was during the holiness meeting at Lithonia last spring, she will not converse only incidentally upon any other subject than religion. This is her only theme. When placed in company with other young ladies and gentlemen, she will remain just so long as the conversation is confined strictly to religious subjects, and when diverted from that to any social toxice. From the DeKalb, Ga., Chronicle. will remain just so long as the conversation is confined strictly to religious subjects, and when diverted from that to any social topics she will leave their company. She refuses absolutely to converse with her sweet heart, who for some time has been devoting to her his attentions, only on religious subjects strictly. Owing to affliction in her father's family she could not attend the meeting at Shady Grove, as was greatly desired by many.

When Women Should Marry

From the Hospital. Probably the best time for the average wonan to marry would be any age between twenty-our and thirty-six. It is not said that no woman should marry earlier or later than either of these

should marry earlier or later than either of these ages; but youth and health and vigor are ordinarly at their highest perfection between these two periods. Early marriages are seldom desirable for girls, and that for many reasons. The brain is immature, the reason is feelle, and the character is unformed. The consideration which would prompt a girl to marry at seventeen would, in many cases, have little weight with her at twenty-four. At seventeen she is a child, at twenty-four a woman.

Where a girl has intelligent parents, the seven years between seventeen and twenty-four are the period when mind and body are most amenable to wise discipline, and best repay the thought and told devoted to their development. Before seventeen few girls have learned to understand what life is, what discipline is, what duty is. They cannot value what is best either in the father's wisdom or in the mother's tenderness. When married at that childish period they are like young recruits taken fresh from the farm and the works hy and burried off to a long campaign without any period of preliminary drill and training, or like a school boy removed from school to a curacy without being sent to the university or to a theological hall.

school to a curacy without being sent to the university or to a theological hall.

Who can help grieving over a child-wife, especially if she have children and a husband who is an experienced and possibly exacting boy-mans. The ardor of his love soon cools; the visionary blisy of her poetical imagination vanishes like the sum, mer mist; there is nothing left but disappointment and wonder that what promised to be so beautifu, and long a day should be clouded almost be ore sun rise. a curacy with out being sent to the univer

RETROSPECTION. One evening at the seaside, As I paced along the strand. Musing on the scenes of life, Shifting softly as the sands; While mem'ry took me backward, To the days of long ago, Many a fair and happy dream

Like the tide would ebb and flow. Thus musing by the seaside, Of wrecks on the sea of life. Of fortune of love or name,
Of many a bark full freighted
With visions of wealth and fame,
And all this world can offer, Sunk deep in grief or shame,

This fairy retrospection,

Thus waving her magic wand Joins the ills and good of life In mindful memory's bond, And brings this truth before us, To fickle judgment given, Whate'er we are we must feel There's no unmixed good but heav'n -ROBT. F. DEBELLE.

Liquid fountains, aquatic fireworks, rocket boquets and many other novelties never exhibited in the world, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

Liquid fountains, aquatic fire-works, rocket boquets and many other novelties never before exhib-ited in the world, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

" PX" Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8 a. m.

to 9 p. m. L. J. Witte, the famous Southern Pyrotechnist, of New Orleans, at Chautauqua nextTuesday night.

NUNERAL NOTICE. and relatives of Mrs. Mary and Mrs. J. M. Toy are invited to each of the former, from the research of the former, and today. Au-PERRY-The fri Perry and Mr. attend the funer idence of J. M. Toy, Grant street, today gust 25th, at 4 6'clock p. m. Burial at Oakland

CITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY A YOUNG had graduate of Westean, Staunton, French and English with the addiments of music. Address Miss M. R., lock box f., Loxing on, Va. and English with the Miss M. R., lock box

## DALTON'S DISCOVERY.

THE NATURAL GAS BELIEVED TO BE SURELY THERE.

e Rain Prevents Further Investigation, But Every Indication Points to But One -Work to Be Resumed.

DALTON, Ga., August 24 .- [Special.]-The discovery of natural gas has been the great topic of conversation to-day. On account of the rain this afternoon work

has been suspended and no more blasts have been made. The time was spent

CLEARING OUT THE DEBRIS ade by the blasts some time since. While working over the fissures from which the odor comes, two of the workmen were overcome so that they had to quit work, one of them falling with his shovel.

MR. S. B. FELKER was seen this evening and says:

"We think we have surely got it. Our company has decided that as soon as we have cleaned out the pit we will investigate the matter. We intend going to the bottom let i cost what it may."

W. J. POWERS IS A GAS EXPERT, having been boring wells in the coal region of Pennsylvania until very recently. When asked what he thought of the discovery, he

"There is surely gas, but I don't understand how it happens so near the surface. I can only explain it on the theory that in blasting, the rock has been shattered very deeply. The formation is very favorable for coal and petroleum, and the odor is that of gasoline. The rock gets more favorable for a coal vein the deeper you go. I should surely bore if I were

It has been suggested by some that the gas was caused by

THE FREQUENT EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE, but Mr. Bender, who is doing the blasting, says there had been no blasts for thirty-six hours previous to the time the gas was first noticed, and now, after three days, it is stronger than ever.

The directors of the company have decided that they will investigate fully as soon as possible, Owing to the state of feeling they decline to sell at any figure, thinking they bave struck a bonanza.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Its Prospects are Very Bright, and it Will Open in Splendid Condition.

ATHENS, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—The friends of the University of Georgia will be glad to learn that its prospects are brighter now than in many years past, and all indications point to an increased attendance upon it this fall and to better results than have here-

this fall and to better results than have heretofore been attained.

The university will open the next session
on September 18th, and applicants for admission will be examined on the Saturday preceding. The standard of the entrance examination this year will be much higher than before,
and none save those who come up to the requirements will be allowed to enter.

The students of the university and the citizens of Athens will give Dr. Boggs

quirements will be allowed to enter.

The students of the university and the citizens of Athens will give Dr. Boggs no royal welcome into their midst, and use all their efforts in accomplishing the great plans he has laid for the future work of the institution.

Vice-Chancellor Charbonnier talks very hopefully of the next session. He is putting the buildings on the campus in perfect repair and fixing for the opening of the college. He reports an unprecedented demand for catalogues, and upon that bases his estimates on the attendance next session. Average estimates place the opening number at one hundred and seventy five, while many say two bundred. Colonel Charbonnier says that more catalogues have been sent north this year than ever before, and expects to have a large number of northerners here at college. He attributes this to the fact that the fame of the university is spreading. The various articles in the newspapers on this subject, the debates in the legislature, and the comments of the northern pressupon the strides of education in Georgia are having their effect in the demand for catalogues. The law school will be a large one of perhaps forty members.

It is believed that in the number of students here, Atlanta will still maintain her lead of all the cities outside of Athens, if not more than Athens.

The Howell bill for the appointment of

The Howell bill for the appointment of

The Howell bill for the appointment of trustees for the state university is highly approved here, and the appointments of Governor Gordon are heartily indorsed.

Everyone wishes to thank the friends of the university, both legislators, press, and private citizens, for their efforts in her behalf, and await the day when Georgia shall point to her university as Germany points to her institutions, and when none in the union shall excel her.

## A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

A Frightful Day's Work at Newman's Grove.

JACKSON, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
Passengers on the train from Vicksburg this afternoon bring news of a bloody day's work at Newman's Grove, a flag station between here and Vicksburg. It seems that a primary election was being held, when an altercation started, in which W. H. and W. F. Brabston, cousins, were interested, and a general shooting match begun, which resulted in the death of W. H. Brabston, and the mortal wounding of W. F. Brabston. At least three others were badly wounded, viz: Hawkins, Todd and Jim Lavier, the letter being shot through the head badly wounded, viz: Hawkins, Todd and Jin Lanier, the latter being shot through the head, and it is believed will die. The Brabstons are leading planters. One of them is a brother of a member of the legislature, and the one killed and the mortally wounded, married the sisters of Bishop C. P. Galloway's wife. Another account says the difficulty started between the friends of Pat Henry and Dan Hebron, rival candidates for sheriff.

Baseball in Thomasto

Thomaston, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—A most exciting game of baseball was played here this evening between the Thomaston Babies and the Barnesville Champions. The score stood Barnesville eight and Thomaston ten. with an additional inning to play. The steres all closed and the entire town was out. Excitement was high but edded pleasantly.

Cotton Rolling Into Cordele. CORDELE, Ga., August 24.-[Special.]-Cotton has rolled into Cordele today by wagon loads, and buyers paid handsome prices for it. Merchants have had a splendid trade. Cash

ATHENS, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon while wrestling with a playmate on the campus, little Stanhope Erwin, son of Judge Alex S. Erwin, of this city, had the misfortune to break his arm at the elbow. The injury was quite a painful one, and the arm was attended to by Drs. Benedict and Gerdine. It will be several weeks before it will be a nav use to him.

Dancing in Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
The balls given by Mr. R. W. Taylor at the Arlington hotel are so largely attended and eujoyed so much by the young people of Gainesville that he has decided to throw open his doors wide on next Thursday and let the young folks dance to their hearts' content. Wurn's orchesira will be on hand, and a gay time is promised the participants.

Eugene Pooler Caught.

Americus, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
Eugene Pooler, colored, the supposed individual who has committed sundry burglaries of late in this city, was captured this evening by Mr. James Wilkins in Muckalee swamp. Mr. Wilkins was out hunting and came upon him unarmed. He was brought to town and jailed.

Visitors in Cuthbert. CUTHBERT, Ga., August 24.—[Speial.]— Miss Maude Ransome, of Cleburne, Tex., is the guest of Miss Willie Dews. Mr. John D. Gunn spent last Sunday in

## THE COTTON CROP:

THE NEW BALES ROLLING IN VERY

The Season Opens Briskly in Albany-High Prices Paid-Reports From Other Places

ALBANY, Ga., August 24.-[Special.]-There has been great excitement in the cotton market has been great excitement in the cotton market here. Early this morning, the staple com-menced pouring in. The loads presented a motley appearance, the cotton being packed in brown jute, the russet pine straw, and the snowny cotton bagging. Five hundred and twenty-six bales were received today, making

1412 BALES OF NEW COTTON received here to date. The bulls at Liverpoel boomed this market, it being one with quick transit facilities to Europe via Branswick and Savannah. The market opened at eleven cents. There was great competition among the buyers. At ten o'clock it ran up to eleven and a quarter, W. H. Bennett being one of the first buyers to come in at this figure. This price prevailed throughout the day.

The farmers are jubilant, and will bring in

their cotton as rapidly as possible. The price here is higher than at any other of the interior markets, being over two cents above the price paid at the opening of the market last season. The crop is ten days behind that of last year. The market today was like ante bellum times.

FIVE HUNDRED BALES IN AMERICUS.

Americus, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Be-tween four and five hundred bales of cotton rolled in here today, and sold freely at eleven

THOMASTON'S FIRST BALE.
THOMASTON, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
The first bale of new cotton was sold here yesterday for eleven cents, raised by Mr. Robert Raines and bought by Mr. G. A. Weaver.

LIGHTNING AT WHITESVILLE. The Barn and its Contents of Mr. Sebron Smith Consumed

HAMILTON, Ga., August 24 .- [Special.]-Whitesville, a little village about twelve miles from this place, was visited last night by a very severe thunder and lightning storm about 12 o'clock. Mr. Sebron Smith, who lives near there, had his barn struck by lightning during the storm and set fire to its contents, and was entirely consumed with all the fodder and for age that he had gathered this year, with a fine mule, and mare and colt; all burned to death mule, and mare and coit; all burned to death before anything could be done to save them. Mr. Smith is a hard working, poor man, and this is truly a heavy loss and a sad calamity. Loss about \$750; no insurance.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH. Emphasized by a Sharp Billiard Cue and a Knife.

Knife.

Albany, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—For some time there has been much trouble among the colored Baptists here, owing to a division caused by the entry of a new minister. It culminated last night, when Charlie Doyle, one of the members of the Eureka church, caned Abram Stoley, his pastor, after the conclusion of the evening services. Charlie was immediately set upon by others of the congregation, who knocked him senseless. When he recovered he found his brethren still around him in a belligerent attitude. An old carpenter, Brown Lannon, attacked him with a broken billiard cue. He drew his knife and stabbed Brown, making a deep incision two inches above the left nipple. The wounded man is resting quietly today. Doyle gave bond for his appearance.

Dave Huff Captured. Lexington, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
Our invincible and ever vigilant deputy sheriff,
Dave Winn, captured Jim Huff, colored, in South
Carolina and brought him in vesterday evening.
There was great rejoicing on his success. Jim is
the slayer of the late L. M. Waller.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston 9; Washington 3. Base hits—Boston 14;
Washington 10. Errors—Boston 3; Washington 4.
Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett; Keeie and Mack.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis 5: Cleveland 7. Buschits—Indianapolis 12: Cleveland 11. Errors—Indianapolis 4; Cleveland 1; Batteries—Getzein and Daily; O'Brien and Zimmer.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago 2; Pitsburg 6. Base hits — Chicago 5;
Pittsburg 9. Errors—Chicago 2; Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Tener, and Farrell; Galvin and Carroll.

teries—tener, and rarrei; Gaivin and Carroll,
Morning game.
New York 10; Philadelphia 8. Base hits—New York
13; Philadelphia 9. Errors—New York 2; Philadelphia 2. Batteries O'Day and Ewing; Buffington and
Clements. Clements. Evening game.

New York 8, Philiadelphta 3. Base hits—New York 10: Philadelphia 8. Errors—New York 1 Philadelphia 7. Batterles—Welch, Kecfe and Ew-ing; Gleason and Schriver. Association.

Cincinnati 4; Brooklyn 5. Base hits—Cincinnati 6; Brooklyn 11. Errors—Cincinnati 1; Brooklyn 8. Batteries—Petty and Keenan; Hughes and

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City 6; Athletics 10. Basehits—Kansas City 2; Athletics 10. Errors—Kansas City 4; Athletics 4. atterles—Swartzel and Hoover; Seward and Robson.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville 7; Columbus 16. Basehits-Louisville 10; Columbus 19. Errors-Louisville 4; Columbus 1. Batteries-Ewing (and Cook; Baldwin and O'Con-

Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—First race, three-quarters of amile, Leo H. won, Bohemian second, Cartoon third. Time 1:14%. Second race, one mile and three-sixteenths,

Brown Princess won, Retrieve second, The Lion ess third. Time 2:03.

Third race, one mile and five hundred yards, St. Luke won, Wary second, Bonita third. Time

2:12½.
Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, Honduras won, Sam Doxey second, Prince Howard third.
Time 1:15½.
Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, Kitty R. won, Golden Reel second, Gymnast third. Time 1:47.

New York, Lockey, Club.

New York Jockey Club.
New York, August 24.—The attraction of New York, August 24.—The attraction of the day was the great Eclipse race stakes worth \$28,000, won in grand style by the California colt, El-Rio Rey, who made his debut in this race. There was an accident in the fifth race; Elize ran into the fence, injured her shoulder and injured her jockey, fracturing his thigh.

First race, five furlongs, Catalpha won, Britannic second, Radiant third. Time 1:01.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, El-Rio Rey won, Eberlee second, Banquet third. Time 1:14.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter, Raceland won, Firenzi second, Hanover third. Time 209%.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Ambson won, Knick Knack filly second, Golden Horn third. Time 1:05.

Sixth race, mile and half furlong, Syntax won, Tattler second, Letritia third. Time 1:51%.

A LEGEND.

There has come to my mind a legend, a thing I had half forgot, And whether I read it or dreamed it, ah well, it It said that in heaven, at twilight a great bell softly

swings
And man may listen and hearken to the wonderful music that rings.

If he put from his heart's inner chamber all the passion, pain and strife

Heartache and weary longing that throb in the pulses of life-If he thrust from his soul all hatred, all thoughts

of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight how the bell of the angels rings.

And I think there lies in this legend, if we open

our eyes to see Somewhat of an inner meaning my friend, to you and to me.

Let us look in our hearts and question, can pure thoughts enter in

To a soul if it be already the dwelling of thoughts

So then let us ponder a little-let us look in our

hearts and see

If the twilight bell of the angels could ring for usyou and me.

-Rose OSBORNE Sam'l W. Goode & C. Offer For Sale
Six lots on Lee st., West End, high, level and DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.

PRICES WILL NOT STAND ON THE ORDER OF THEIR GOING!

We have a limited quantity of fine summer goods left from our Spring and Summer purchases that we are determined not to carry over, and in order to clear them out

## WE HAVE MARKED TKEM TO SELL.

Now, if you want good goods (no shoddies), and we have such as you like, you can buy them. We are determined not to carry them over. Also, every department is full of desirable new and perfect styles, with prices as low as first class goods can be had. No trouble, but a pleasure to show them, at

# CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

# HEADQUARTERS DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MILLINERY AND SHOES.

The Mining Outlook Throughout North Georgia.

Georgia.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]
The mining outlook is bright and brightening. There has been no time for the past two months that our hotels have not had among their guests gentlemen from the north and west looking over the gold and iron fields. A St. Louis syndicate recently purchased a body of 3,000 acres of magnetic iron ore land about three miles west of Dahlonega. Their purpose is to develop the mines and thereby force the building of a railroad. The investigations made before they purchased, and this investigation was made with pick and shovel and not with new-fangled indicators, showed three distinct veins of the purest magnetic ore, the narrowest being six feet in width. All of the veins gradually widen as depth is attained. This iron industry is thought to be the biggest kind of a thing, and it will doubtless revolutionize this part of the moral vineyard.

A Notable Marriage in Screven.

A Notable Marriage in Screven. A Notable Marriage in Screven.

SYLVANIA, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—Miss
Kate B. Singelton, of Sylvania, and Mr. Samuel G. Lawrence, of Anniston, Ala., were
married Thursday night at the residence of
Judge Wensley Hobby, in Sylvania. A large
number of friends from all parts of the country, were present to witness the happy nuptials that made these fond hearts one, and the
ceremony was impressively performed by Rev.
K. Read, pastor of the Methodist church in
Sylvania.

ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. K. Read, pastor of the Methodist church in Sylvania.

Miss Pauline Livingston, one of Charleston's weedest daughters, played Mendelsshon's wedding march for the bridal party to enter the parlor, to the stirring strains of which they came in, in the following order:

Misses Gertrude Hobby and Lizzie Singelton, Misses Neilie Fisher and Ellie Douglas, Misses Lila Hull and Sallie Hobby, Misses Adele Singelton and Sallie Lawrence, and last of all came the fair young bride leaning upon the manly arm of her handsome betrothed.

The bride-maids formed in a semi-circle on each side of the couple and Rev. K. Read, standing in the center of the group, read the service in a clear and eloquent voice. After congratulations were showered upon the young husband and his blushing bride, the guests repaired to the supper room and partook of sumptuous refreshments.

At 9 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence left on the Sylvaina train for Anniston. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Colonel J. Lawton Singelton, of Screven, who was a prominent lawyer and politician of the county, and is beloved by all who know her. The greem is a rising young attorney of Anniston. They both have many friends in this county whose best wishes follow them to their new home in the "model city."

THE FALL TERM OPENING.

The North Georgia Agricultural College

DAHLONEGA, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—
The North Georgia Agricultural college will open for the next term Monday, September 2d. The faculty has been strengthened by the addition of Professor W. W. Legare since last session. Professor B. P. Gaillord, of the colhas been at Harvard taking a special in chemistry during the summer. Thatcher and family, and Rev. Mr. and family, all of Florida, have recently

located here.

Mr. Chas. D. Griggs, also of Florida, has purchased a homestead and cast his lines in our midst.

Mr. McGee, of Murray county, will move

here next week for the purpose of educating

Made by a Negro Convict.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]

Mrs. F. B. Mapp, of this city, has something of a curiosity in the shape of a chair made in a bottle. The bottle is a small square vial with a very small neck and holds about twelve ounces. The miniature chair was made by a young negro convict with a pocket knife and was put together, piece at a time, in the bottle by the use of a wire. The legs occupy each corner of the bottle, and every part, rounds, cross pieces in the back, etc., are firmly fitted cross pieces in the back, etc., are firmly fitted together—adjusted as neatly as the works in a clock. The workmanship shows wonderful ingenuity, and Mrs. Mapp would not take any small sum for it.

MR. CARR'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. E. R. Carr occurred at the residence, 310 Whitehal street, at 10 o'clock yesterday.
Messrs. Henry Hillyer, J. H. Shadden,

Thomas H. Williams, G. W. D. Cook, J. G. Bloodworth, J. H. Ketner, W. J. Garrett and C. W. Hunnicutt were the pall bearers.

The services were very touching and there were many friends present to witness the last sad rites of one of Atlanta's old merchants and staunchest of citizens. and staunchest of citizens.

A long procession followed the remains to their last resting place in Oakland cemetery.

Public School Books, and all kinds of school supplies, at John M. Miller's

A Cutting Scrape. Captain Couch has received information of a terrible cutting scrape at Edwardsville, Ala. A Mr. Morgan stabbed a Mr. Mosely, in that county, and the latter died from the effects of his wounds.

of his wounds.

Morgan has been arrested, and is now in Cleburne county jail. Immense

If you want bargans in infiniture, now is your ime time to buy. P. H. Snook's immense sale thegins Monday morning. Four floors, forty by two hundred and fifty feet packed with the greatest stock of furniture eyes shown in Atlanta. Everybody can get just what they wint before the great exposition excitement begins. Lawyers, Attention!

The American Bar Association meets Chicago, Ill., August 28th, 20th. Quickest route via Nash-ville—only one change of cars. Leave Atlanta 7:50 a.m., arrive Chicago 1:30 a.m. Fare to Chicago, \$20. We will sell round trip tickets fare and one-third certificate plan for this meeting.

FRED. De Rustr, D. P. A. I. & N. J. H., LATINER, Pass. Ag't, N.C. & St.L., 38 Wall St.

L. J. Witte, the famous Southern Pyrotechnist, of New Orleans, at Chautauqua next Treesday night.

PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA.

Programme for Sunday, Monday and Tues-Programme for Sunday

11.a. m.—Morning sermon, Rev. W. L. Davidson, D. B., Cleveland,
3:30 p. m.—Assembly Bible study.
5 p. m.—Chautauuus Sunday vesper service, conducted by Dr. A. H. Gillet,
7:30 p. m.—Praise service.
1. Anthem—The choir, assisted by Reese's orchestra. 2. Prayer.
2. Prayer.
3. Solo—Professor D. C. McAllister.
4. Chautauqua song; chorus, orchestra and con-

Programme for Monday, August 26.

Programme for Monday, August 26.

10 a. m.—Chorus rehearsal.

11 a. m.—Normal lecture, Dr. A. H. Gillet, "The Four Gospols."

3:00 p.m.—Musicale. Reese's Band.

4:00 p. m.—Lecture. Dr. Abram Love, Atlanta, Ga., "Oriental Symbolism and Modern Science."

5:00 p. m.—C. L. S. C. round table, Dr. W. L. Davidson.

7:00 p. m.—Chorus class.

8:00 p. m.—Lecture. Dr. J. G. Armstrong, Atlanta, Ga., Hamlet and Faust—a contrast.

Programme for T. Tuesday, August 27.

Progamme for Tuesday, August 27.

Programme for Tuesday, August 27.

10 a. m.—Chorus class.

11 a. m.—Normal lockure, Dr. W. L. Davidson.

1330 p.m.—Concert. The assembly chorus and Reese's orchestra.

15:00 p. m.—C. L. S. C ruund table.

15:00 p. m.—Chorus rehearsal.

15:00 p. m.—Fireworks, under the personal supervision of sMr. J. L. Witte, of New Orleans, La. Music by Reese's band.

11. The display will commence with the discharge of six aerial maroons, which will be fired from iron mortars.

22. Discharge of variegated rockets, two pounds caliber.

caliber.
3. Device, "Welcome to Chautauqua," displaying beautifully shaded letters in colors, surmounted by an arch of brilliant colored jets of Chinese fire.
4. Discharge of mammol a colored bombshells,
5. Discharge of exhibition rockets,
6. Device, "Cupid Triumphs"—variegated colored hearts, with variegated darger penetrating, all surmounted with jets of Japanase fire.
7. Wonderful liquid fire skyrocket—only made in the south—defying all competition.
8. Aerial bombshells, all colors.
9. Grand water fireworks on the lake. Chinese trees and Romans.

9. Grand water freworks on the lake. Chinese trees and Romans.
10. Double Revolving fans studded with lance work of crimson, white and blue, encircled by a boule ring of brilliant amber spun foil, the whole producing a combination of colors and eccentric

ments.

Discharge of variagated rockets.

Discharge of colored bombshells,

Grand illumination of grounds with varieand sun.

14. Water fireworks on lake, variegated.
15. Combination battery, A large battery projecting into the air upwards of 200 emerald, crimson, white and blue stars

16. Extraordinary discharge of colored bomb-

shells.

17. Exhibition rockets.

18. Grand Saxon device, with illuminated and solored pots surrounded by jets of Japanese fire.

19. Combination exhibition rockets.

20. Twenty-four-inch creumference bombshells.

21. One grand American star. teu feet square, in actional colors, red, white and blue.

22. Grand illumination of grounds with varietated suns. gated suns.

23. Grand device triplet of triangles, a beautiful
design of variegated colored. lance work, surrounded by brillant gerbs of splendid spur fire.

24. Revolving pyramid, five feet high, in national

Rockets. 26. Bombs.
27. Profile of prominent Georgians in variegated colors of lance work, aurmounted by a brilliant halo of Japanese fire.
28. Discharge of exhibition rockets.
29. Water fire works on lake.
30. The wonderful liquid fountain seventy feet high making the most brilliant and wonderful effect. The only made and defying any and all competitors.

mompetitors.

31. Discharge of variegated colored bomb shells.

22. Revolving kaleidioscope a brilliant disylay of variegated lances, revolving around a brilliant ricele of fazzling golden fire, the whole sur ounded by twenty-four gerbs of brilliant Japanes.

fire.

33. Grand aerial bouquet of heavy rockets discharged simultaneously, and throwing out large quantities of immeuse sized emerald, ruby, issper, agate, amber and purple stars, intermingling with brilliant showers of golden rain, filling the heavens and having the appearance of a magnificent jeweld cloud.

er cloud. 34. Grand finale, Nisgara Falls with rainbo This wonderful triumph of present in

uction.

3. Device "Good Night," displaying beautified tetters in colored lades work, surmounted an arch of brilliant jets of Chinese fire. WITH THE HORTICULTURISTS.

WITH THE HORTICULTURISTS.

The Atlanta Horticultural society yesterday morning enjoyed the novelty of having a lady fill the pretident's chair. In the absence of President Beatie Mrs. H. C. Underwood discharged the duties with great grace and success. Mrs. H. H. Tucker was elected a member. Owing to indisposition Mr. M. Corrigan was not present, and his essay on "Dahlias" was deferred.

Master Robert Hynds, eleven years of age, exhibited Catawba, Lindley Triumph, Black Defiance, Missouri Riesling, Duchess, Iona, Nortoris Virginia, Irving, Lady Washington and Empire state grapes and Brown Turkey figs. Master Robert is thoroughly posted on grapes, and his remarks were listened to with attention, and a vote of thanks tendered him.

Mr. T. E. Grimes, of East Point, exhibited a LeConte pear grown on his farm in Liberty county, weighing 1½ pounds.

Mrs. H. H. Tucker exhibited a canteloupe grown from seed imported from Persia. Dr.

Mrs. H. H. Tucker exhibited a canteloupe grown from seed imported from Persia. Dr. Hape acted as demonstrator of anatony and dissected it. The canteloupe was delicious.

Mr. J. H. Parnell exhibited a crate of Salvay peaches, that were gathered ten days ago. They were luscious and fine. The following were appointed a committe on revising the catalogue of fruits: Dr. S. Hape, W. D. Bestie, W. P. Robinson, Mrs. H. C. Underwood and Mrs. M. R. Logan,

Mr. V. E. Lambert was requested to give a paper on "tube-roses" at the next meeting.

Public School Books.

An entertainment in which all Atlanta peo-ple will be particularly interested is that whch was given last week at Chatta villa, Tallulah Falls, by Mrs. Robert Ridley, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Deveney, and Misses Lamar Rutherford and Evelyn Smith, of Athens. The ladies displayed in the dec orations the exquisite taste for which they are all

The plazzas were inclosed with a wall of pine bough, autumn leaves and goiden rod and lighted by the soft radiance of many Japanese lanterns gleaming like jewels against the dark background, which made an effective setting for the levely women in their charming gowns.

Refreshments, delicacies and dainties were

served in the most exquisite china and glass, and the evening was a uniquely and delifightful one through its taste and the brilliant people who were entertained, and entertainers.

Mrs. Ridley were upon the occasion an exquisitely dainty gown of white lace adorned with yellow ribbons; derived or remembers.

Mrs. Hugh Hagan, black lace and superb diamond Mrs. Deveney, pale blue lace, point d'esprit trimmings.
Miss-Rutherford, an artistic toilet of white mull

Mrs. Ross, white silk and pearls.
Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, of Mobile, white moire
silk with silk net draphings; diamonds.
Miss Moore an exquisite gown of silver blue crepe Miss Dorgan, of Mobile, black net and black

trimmed with black velvet ribbons.

noise, diamonds.

Mrs. Swift, of Columbus, black draperies over black silk with jet ornaments,
Miss Colquite, white silk mull; blue ribbons,
Miss Dollie, Colquite, white lace and silk; pink Mrs. A. O. Bacon, Macon, point d'esprit, gray

lace over gray silk.

Mrs. James H. Blount, Macon, white silk.

Mrs. L. Felton, Macon, garnet volvet, pass Miss Blount, Macon, white silk and lace. Miss Lester, Savannah, pink silk and crepe; pearl

Miss Addie Maud, Atlanta, china silk trimmed with old rose. with old rose.

Miss Julia Hammond, Atlanta, white tulle and white silk; pearls and diamonds.

Miss Holcombe, Atlanta, white mull and pink ace; diamonds. Mrs. Caswell, of Augusta, handsome black dress. Miss Carrie Thompson, of Atlanta, yellow and white silk.
Mrs. Henly, of Birmingham, Ala., red silk with lace on dress.
Miss Mary Lou Bacon, of Macon, yellow silk with ulle, very elegant. Miss Ridley, of LaGrange, white silk and fish net

A correspondent sends the following from A distinguished collection of guests are sojourning at the Ciff house and all agree in their expressions of delight over the grand scenery and many pleasures of this, Georgia's most noted summer re-

Under the management of Mr. Timerlake, all guests at this hotel are made comfortable and happy.

Among the number of prominent people are Mrs.

A. O. Bacon, of Macon, a dignified, tharming matron, whose beautiful gray hair gives a peculiar charm to her expressive, dark-eyed face. She is accharm to her expressive, dark-eyed race. She is ac-companied by her daughter, Miss Mary Lott whose charms have made her a noted belie. Mrs. R. E. Lester, of Savannah, always genial and kindly, is chaperoning her daughter, Miss Laura. Mrs. Blount, of Macon, stately and dignified, has her neual of macon, sately and aginted, as her each place as reigning queen, and is accompanied by her daughter. Miss Dollie, whose wit and piquancy won her hosts of admirers in Washington society. Sentor Cothren and wife, of South Carolina, were also there for a few days, and there are many other degightful and noted people too numerous to mention.

ABOUT THE HOTELS. Mr. W. E. Kay, paoprietor of the Ogle-thorpe hotel, at Brunswick, and the St. Simons island house, was registered yesterday at the Kim-ball.

Major Eberhardt, general manager of the the Georgia Granite company, registered at the Kimball house yesterday. He came from his home,

Colonel W. Addison Knowles, of Greenes-oro, registered at the Markham yesterday. Mr. W. J. Belding, of Alabama, was at the Markham house vesterday Mr. John N. Bradshaw, of Orlando, Fla., signed his name yesterday at the Markham house

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN ABLAZE. Grandest Pyrotechnical Display Ever Given in This Country-A Firm in the City Re-

We have just received an invoice of specially selected sugar cured dove hams, uncanvassed, weighing from six to ten pounds. They are fresh and uicy. We also have received some fresh cerealine solutely fresh. Our new Roulette Key sardines have also arrived. We also have a special quality of new imported Holland, all Milchers Holland herring. Our new crop fancy head rice has arrived and we ask those who are estrous of procuring the best head rice to look at ours before buying. We are also receiving new crop of 1889 pack of all fancy quality canned goods, so if you want anything in this line remember we are headquarters for it. Wa receive more fresh Royal and Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder than any house in Atlanta. Freshness is the whole thing desired in a good baking powder. We have just received also several case of fresh Underwood's develed ham, tongue, chicken turkey, etc., that has not been packed over two weeks; where else can you get such fresh goods; During the summer complaint of dull times has been heard on all sides, while our trade has kept busy morning and night, and we have propects for the largest fall business we have ever done. Last December our sales ran up to \$23,000 during the month; we expect to sell \$27,000 solid this Decem ber. Our Mr. Hoyt will visit the metropolis, will inspect and buy all our fancy stock, and all novelties in our line. People who like fresh, extra quality goods will do well to come in our store and quality goods will do well to come in our store and examine our prices and save 20 per cent. We also expect to lead in all branches of our business this fall. Watch our march and every day will denote progress. Our motto is "best goods, lowest prices" and speedy and careful delivery. Come over and take a pass book with us for the fall and you will save money for your family and get only such service as is found at Hoyr & Thoras's.

90 Whitehall.

She Has More Mills Soliciting Her Trade
Than Any Other Southern City.
Messrs. Brunner & Browden Georgia agents for
the famous Postel Milling Co., have secured the
Atlauta agency for Pillsbury's mill, Minneapolis,

Minu, "What is the outlook for Atlanta's flour trade what is the outlook for Allanta's flour trade and the prospects for cheap bread?"
"The policy of the best mills it to give jobbing centers bontrol of their product, and Atlanta enjoyad enviable privileges in this line, having more mills to solicit her flour trade than any other southern city."

enviable privileges in this line, naving more mins to solicit her flour trade than any other southern city."

"So her advantages in buying and her location makes her the best distributing point for flour in the south, consequently her flours are more widely distributed than any other class of heavy goods. The United States has one of the finest and largest wheat crops he has ever made, and there is no apparent reason, why flour will not remain cheap, especially when we consider the surplus of old corn and prospects for a new crop. However, if the export demand continues good speculators will very likely, as usual, fix the price of this product of daily consumption."

"Why is there so much difference in flours—all sold—to be 'absolutely pure?"

"In the first place a great many would not prove absolutely pure by analysis. Again, different climates and soils produce different kinds of wheat. In soms starch predominates; in others gluten. Scarcely any two kinds of flours can be successfully manufactured alike—some require more water and kicading than others. Also many flours are ruined by milling—so many manufacturers striving for whiteness, and attaining it at the loss of the strength and sweetness of the flour."

"The perfect flour is the whitest possible to make, but not cutting out the ingredient of nutritious and sweetness to make it white. Bakers get better results by mixing spring wheat flour with winter wheat, for instance: Pilsbury's Best' with 'Poslels Elegant."

"Why does 'Pilsbury's Best' and 'Postel's Elegant' cost more than the average patents?"

"The basis of commerce is finance, a stern thing

leis Elegant."
"We yo does 'Plisbury's Best' and 'Postel's Elegant' cost more than the average patents"
"The basis of commerce is finance, a stern thing to deal with, especially in this day of failure and compromise. The inecessive is finance, a stern thing to deal with, especially in this day of failure and compromise. The inecessive is the added a legitlmate margin to induce traders to assume the consequent responsibilities. In annual curing 'Plisbury's Best' and 'Postell's Elegant,' nothing but the best developed grains of the choicest wheat is used. The costliest machinery is used, comparatively new machines often being taken out to make room for improved ones. Add to these the wages of skilled labor and you produce an article of great cost to get an article of great value. The two must go together. Something for nothing is rarely cotten, especially in the commercial world."
"How is the demand for those fine goods?"
"We have just taken hold of "Pilisbury's Best' and as few people understand the manipulation of spring wheat flour, scarcely any is used in this market, except by bakens. Eventually, we think Pilisbury's Best' will be as well established. Here as in New York city. The demand for 'Postel's Elegant' has steadly increased from January 1, all over the state, especially in Atlanta. Our people want the best and will have it."

11 Marietta street, is carrying a full and complete ine of public school books and school supplies. tf

THE COOPER IMPROVED PIANO. Triumph of the Atlanta, Georgia, Pianoforte Manufacturing Company.

Manufacturing Company.

In speaking of the Cooper piano, the Music Trade Review, ohe of the leading music journals of America, had this to say:

The Atlanta, Georgia, Pianoforte Manufacturing company, makers of the Cooper Improved piano, are in the very van of the musical branch of the industries the vigorous prosecution whereof is turning "The New South" into a land of promise.

This firm are engaged in the production of a piano of first class quality—one that will not only not suffer disgrace, but that will prove to merit high honor, when compared with the best northern makes.

To begin with, the Cooper Improved piano is admirably adapted to public use. In point of tone it is full, round, musical, and powerful, even in the most fortisimo passages never areaking, giving way, or exploding (if the expression may be allowed), but leaving the pianist consciout that he has not taken his instrument, to its fullest capacity. In touch it must be described as exceedingly prompt, elastic and sympathetic, responding admirably to every possible variation in the force and manner of manipulation.

For home use, again, this piano is equally appropriate. Its "soit pedal" is so well adjusted that by a careful and proper use of it the playet is enabled to practice the most nerve-trying exercises without risk of offending either his own ear or that of his registor. The invention of this soft pedal, says a distinguished musician of Atlanta, stamps Mr. Cooper as a public benefactor, especially so fars a that portion of the public who are troubled with nerves age concerned.

A further advantage of the "Cooper" is the June and the proper second.

that portion of the public who are troubled with nerves are concerned.

A further advantage of the "Cooper" is the suplex touch, which operates most effectually in the strengthening of weak fingers.

Arthits who have fully tested this excellent pianoboth in concert halls and in private residences, express their thorough satisfaction with it. It is, beyond question, a first-class instrument and one that will bring fame and profit to its makers.

LEMON ELIXIR. A PleasantLemon Drink. For biliousness and constipation take Leme Elixir. For indigestion and foul stomach take Lemon Elixir.
For sick and nervous headaches take Lemon For sleeplessness and nervousness take emon Elixir.
For loss of appetite and debility take Lemon For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon

Elixir.

Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, atomach, kidneys bowels or blood, Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozely, Atlanta, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. A CARD.

For nervous and sick headaches, indi-gestion, billiousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such pleas-ant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H Mozity's Lemon Elixir. I have used it in my family for years—it has never failed in a single caset J. P. Sawtell, Griffin Ga

Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8 a.m.

to 9 p. m. L. J. Witte, the famous Southern Pyrotechnist, of New Orleans, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

When the Liver is Torpid the Bowels are Sluggish and Constipated, and the Food lies in the Stomach decomposing—poisoning the

Frequent headache ensues, end a feeling of las-ude and despondency indicate how the whole siem is deranged. No agency on earth has res-red as many people to health and happiness by ring them a healthy liver as



Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars run from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

# The Old Book Store,

# CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS. Look Uut for the Cats.

Watch next Saturday's "Journal" and Sunday's "Constitution" and read what "The Old Book Store? is going to do about School opening.

## OUT FOR THE CATS.

WANTED, 38 Salesmen for first week in September. Address by mail, with city references. No personal application will be considered under any consideration.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE," The Cais have arrived 5000 of them. They are perfect. beauties. Every school child will be presented with two or more during school opening week. "Cheap School Books,"

## SHADES! SHADES! 1,000 pairs Dado Shades at 40 cents complete, well worth 75 cents.

1,500 Dado Shades on spring rollers at 60 cents, worth \$1.

Poles, all colors wood, with brass trim mings/complete, at 35 cents, worth % cents.

MOSQUITO NETS at lowest prices. M. Rich & Bros., Leaders of the Carpet Trade.

MESS CURED by Peck's Pai.

IN VESSIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIDIS

Benecessful where all Remedies rats. Blustrated book & prock

FREE. Address or call on F. HISCOX. 638 Brondwar. N. Y

Puly16—dly tus sun wkylastp



Cenuine Saratoga Excelsion Water SPARKLING REFRESHING

HEALTHFUL DRINK Cures CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION

SARATOGA DYSPEPSIA Don't drink an injurious manufactured

water. The genuine Excelsior brought from Saratoga is sold only through the draught stand (trade-mark) shown above. Sold in Atlanta by

Stoney, Gregory & Co., L. R. Bratton, 90 and 92 Peachtree street,

Kimball House Drug Store, 18 Kimball House, Beermann & Silverman. mey-demiwed sun colr = m

Take Electric Cars for Inman Pork today. Cars run from a. m. to 9 p. m.

ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD. APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER OF VERY LARGE POWERS.

The Road to Be Built Within Twelve Months But on a Plan Somewhat Peculiar if Not Shady.

I wish to give notice that at the end of thirty days I will apply to the legislature for the charter of a railroad company which shall have the privilege of running its line from anywhere to anywhere else, with the power to sue and be sued, to marry and be given in mar-riage and to exercise all and singular and plural the rights and privileges of a soulless cor-poration and an inanimate humbug.

I desire that the time in which the road is to

I desire that the time in which the road is to be built shall be limited to my natural lifetime, as I may wish to sell and may never desire to build. It may take me years to accomplish this object, but there is no use to be in a hurry, as it is all in a life time, anyhow, and some of it may be after death. It may be that the granting of this charter to me will defeat the myners of other citizens who have the money. purpose of other citizens, who have the money and the intention to build a railroad through the same country, within a reasonable time, but it makes no difference to me what their intentions are and what they might accomplish for the country while I am waiting to sell. As far as they are concerned, they will deserve to be defeated, if they let me get ahead of them, and as far as the public is concerned, I am sweetly oblivious of any obliga-tion to them, and I trust that the members of the legislature will be in the same happy frame of mind.

As I am now in a mood of extreme candor, I will go on to explain the programme I propose to pursue after the charter shall have been granted. I will first let it leak out that a syndicate of enormous financial strength is going to build a railroad through the section of country where I propose to operate, and that its agent, the Hon. Socrates Smith, will soon go over the ground in company with an engineer for the purpose of locating the line. I will also let it leak out at the same time that immense development will follow the building of the road, and that an army of hungry capitalists stand waiting to roll their wealth into the section upon which nature with partial hand has lavished her bounty. I will not fail to get in this last allusion to nature's prodigality, and I will continue to make every farmer along the line believe that he has an ore mine on his place, and that he will sell it for something less than a million dollars if he will only subscribe to a bonus and secure the building of the road.

I will sedulously disseminate the information that the road is certain to be built, that its completion inside of twelve months is foreordained of the fates, but that its exact route is not settled, and will depend largely upon the inducements offered by the different communities on either side of the route, and that the diversion of the road a mile or two from any town would be ruin temporal and eternal of all the inhabitants thereof, and that it would be better for them to pledge all their property to raise the bonus than to let the railroad, like the priest and the Levite, pass by on the other side.

Having cultivated this impression for the proper length of time, I will appear in the communities along the line of road and assume the attitude of a public benefactor and a developer of the resources of the country, and will make it apparent that my only concern is the good of the people. I will modestly accept the title of colonel as a slight recognition of my commanding services to the country, and I will easily become a lion in social and business circles. I will graciously accept the hospitality of the plain folks who desire to offer me inducements, and by my imposing presence and wonderful address I will cause them to bless the day that brought such a great man into their section.

During all this time it will be of the utmost importance to my plans that soon go over the ground in company with an engineer for the purpose of locating the line. I will also let it leak out at the same time

in catching some of them, or else they will succeed in catching me. Whatever it be, I will come back with a flourish of trumpets and proceed to organize a construction company into which, as a special favor, I will let a few of the most knowing ones along the line. The bonus will be made fast, and in due time the railroad will be built. The knowing ones will become restive under the assessments, and the delay attending such large concerns, and becoming confused and frightened, a stampede among them will follow. This I will quietly encourage, and when the panic is at its worst I will scoop in their stock for a trifle and pursue the even tenor of my way.

and when the panie is at its worst I will scoop in their stock for a trifle and pursue the even tenor of my way.

All this I will accomplish if I have good fortune, but I will laugh much longer than some one else who is ready for construction when he applies for a charter. But as an offset to this consideration, which should not influence a liberal minied legislator. I beg to suggest that railroads are often built in advance of their time by just such adventurers as myself. It is true they build many which never pay the interest on their bonds until they go into the hands of some strong system, but that is a matter of no consequence, as the bondholders are very far away, and anything that affects them is of no importance. It may be that some citizens of this state will get some of the bonds, but if they do it will be their own fault, and it will afford the nublic considerable amusement to see a fellow in a box from which you narrowly escaped, and as this comfortable feeling is called pity, and is popularly supposed to be one of the constituents of benevolence, the called pity, and is popularly supposed to be one of the constituents of benevolence, the

one of the constituents of benevolence, the public, in looking on such a spetacle, has the gratification of laying a flattering unction to its soul, or to the place where the soul ought to be. Anything, therefore, which offers so improving an exercise of the public conscience ought to be a desideratum.

Fifty nobby antique pair and cherry fancy cabinets, book cases and skx very cheap to make room.

The W. C. T. C.

There will be a meeting a our half, 16% North Broad street, this afternood 1, 3:230 clock. Friends are invited.

MISS STOKES, Secretary.

THE WEDDING BELLS THE WEDDING BELLS

Ring Out Right Merrily in Dawson-The

Ring Out Right Merrily in Dawson—The Attendants.

Dawson, Ga., August 24.—[Special.]—The dullness of summer time has been interrupted by a social event of unusual importance. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Hellen Parks, of this city, to Mr. L. F. Cater, of Perry. Miss Hellen was one of Dawson's fairest and most attractive young Jadies, en dowed by nature with a high order of intellect. She had received every accomplishment which its cultivation could bestow. She was possessed of those fare gaces which fitted her for the prominent leader of society that she was, and in her Dawson gives to Perry's popular and successful merchant a companion that will form a halo of comfort in his earlier years and sunshine in the shadows of his riper age.

They were married at 12 m. in the Methodist church, Rev. J. W. Weston efficiating in his usual impressive manner. Floral decorations were claborate and beautiful. Mendel soln's wedding march was sweetly rendered by Miss Claude Farrar and Mr. Roy Jones on organ and cornet.

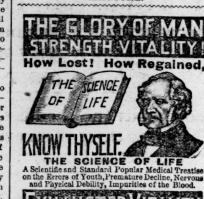
The following were the attendants: Dr. L. Attendants.

by Miss Chaude Farrar and Mr. Roy Jones on organ and cornet.

The following were the attendants: Dr. L. A. Felder, of Perry, with Miss Tumlin. of Cuthbert; Mr. J. C. Holmes, of Macon, with Miss Stephens, of Dawson; Mr. S. D. Pickett, of Chicago, with Miss Cox, of Perry; Mr. L. B. Parks, of Atlanta, with Miss Bell, of Cuthbert; Mr. W. A. McLain, of Dawson, with

Miss Holtzclaw. of Perry; Mr. J. C. Holtzclaw, of Perry, with Miss Johnson of Atlanta; Mr. E. P. Anderson, of Macon, with Miss Crouch, of Dawson,
The happy couple, accompanied by a party of friends, left at once for an extended tour through the north and east followed by many good wishes of a host of friends.

MEDICAL.



Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtoxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 800 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, nostpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Erec, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PHIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY-D. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, conficantially, by mail or in person, at the office of of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulluch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

joly25-dly sun f.i wky grm Liquid fountains, aquatic fire-works, rocket boquets and many other noveltes never before exhib-ited in the world, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

L. J. Witte, the famous Southern Pyrotechnist, of New Orleans, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

Niagara Valls, with rainbow in it one hundred feet long and forty feet high, at Chautauqua next Tuesday night.

LOTTERY. INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature, for Elucational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879 by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS,
For Integrity of its Drawings, and
Prompt Payment of Prizes,
Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the
arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual
Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company,
and in person manage and control the Drawings of
themselves, and that the same are conducted with
honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all
parties, and we authorize the Company to use this
certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l B'R PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, September 10, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$3. Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

| - 1 | PRIZE    | OF:    | 300.000 | is                                      | \$300,000 |
|-----|----------|--------|---------|---|-----------|
| 1   | PRIZE    | OF     | 100,000 | is                                      | 100,000   |
| 1   | PRIZE    | OF     | 50,000  | is                                      | 50,000    |
| 1   | PRIZE    | OF     | 25,000  | is                                      | 25,00     |
|     | PRIZE    |        | 10,000  | are                                     | 20.00     |
| 5   | PRIZE    | SOF    | 5,000   | are                                     | 25,000    |
|     | PRIZE    |        | 1,000   | are                                     | 25,00     |
| 100 | PRIZE    | SOF    | 500     | are                                     | 50,00     |
| 200 | PRIZE    | SOF    | 300     | are                                     | 60,000    |
| 600 | PRIZE    | SOF    | 200     | are                                     | 100,000   |
|     | 4. 1000  | APPI   |         | TION PRIZES.                            |           |
| 100 | Prizes ( | of \$5 | 0 are   |   | 50,000    |
| 100 | do.      |        |         |   | 80,000    |
| 160 | do.      | - 20   | o are.  | *************************************** | 20,000    |
|     |          | T      | ERMIN   | AL PRIZES.                              | 2         |
| 999 | do.      | 100    | nre     |   | 99,900    |
| 999 | do.      | 10     | ) are   |   | 99,900    |

## AGENTS WANTED!

\$30 FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
Washington, D. C.
By ordinary letter, containing Money Oder
issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. "REMEMBER, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous exhemics."

schemes,"
ONE POLLAR is the price of the smallest part
or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any
Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less
than a bollar is a swindle. wed sun mon we

The greatest fireworks of the age at Chautauqua next Tuesday night. Niagara Falls, with rainbow in it one hundred teet long and forty feet high, at Chautau un next Tuesday

\$20,000 WORTH OF SUMMER GOODS

YET ON HAND AND

# THEY ARE GOING TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK AT SOME P

If we have to give them away we will do it with good grace. We WILL NOT pack these goods and Fall goods are now coming in and the room we must have. So you can buy any of this \$20,000 lot of goods for about one-fourth (1/4) the price. You can rest assured they are going to be sold. They are so low that it will pay you to buy them for next season. Put your eyes on to these:

12½c beautiful wool brocatelles, 42 Gloves 10c. inches wide, worth 40c cut to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

15c Brozaine Mohairs 38 inches wide worth 45c to go at 15c. 10c Sicillian Reps in nice fall shades; they are only 10c.

Come to Us for Bleachings!

Almost Giving them Away! 5c Collars worth  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c for 5c.

101 FRENCH 101 2 SATEENS 2½c India Lawns in lovely stripes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

5c Spanish Lawn 5c.

25c 6-Button Kid Gloves 25c.

10c

1½c One lot Rouching to close out  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

NEW

umbrellas, linens, comforters, ealicoes, ribbons, dress goods and silks, all of which will be sold this week at this summer closing

Our trade has grown so that we have been forced to employ fifteen more salesmen. Low prices tells the story. Come and see.

We will sell a line of black Henriettas at 35c, 4oc, 65c and 75c that in less than 30 days you will have to pay twice this price to get.

We will open this week one case about 3,000 yards of Osborne Brocades at 21/2c per yard that will bring down the town.

## Another Cut in Figured Batiste.

to 3½c. Do see?

Lisle This is the Way We Close Out Goods:

37/8c - Beautiful Voldenberge Ginghams, worth 81/2c, for 378c. 7½-Sateen Percales, regular 15c goods, for 71/2c.

We will sell this week the remaining stock of embroided and lace flouncing for anything we are offered. We have Black Lace Suitings worth as high as \$6.75 that will be sold this week for \$1.50. Embroidered Flouncing the same way.

The embroided flouncing will make a handsome long dress for a baby, if you haven't got one--buy one for somebody else's baby.

We open Monday at 7 a. m., and the wheel of fortune will begin to turn and as there is no blanks every-All our 71/2c and 81/2c Batistecut | body will get a prize. Be sure to come. Algrand time.

## D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., THE DISORGANIZERS OF HIGH PRICES.

39 AND 41 PEACHTREE ST.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA: RAIN

RAIN

WASHINGTON, August 24 —Indications for tomorrow:

Local showers; slight changes in temperature, rise in northern

Georgia, warmer, winds generally northeasterly. The conditions indicate that a storm is approach ng the Florida coast from the eastward, although dangerous winds are not yet reported from the coast stations.

& The weather today (August 25) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be showery with sta-tionary-temperature. The storm center in the gulf is moving slowly acitheastwardly. Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

LOCAL FORECAST:

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridiau time—at each place.

Bar WIND. Ret

|  | 0              | 1         | -     |           |           | -    | P                     |
|--|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------------------|
| STATIONS.                                    | ometer         | rmometer. | Point | Direction | Velocity. | fall | ber                   |
| Eads   | 29.94          |           |       |           | Light     |      | Cloudy.               |
| Pensacola                                    | 29.98          |           |       |           | 6         |      | Cloudless             |
| Mobile                                       | 30.00          |           |       |           | Light     |      | PtCloudy              |
| Montgomery                                   | 30,00          |           |       |           | Light     |      | Cloudy                |
|  | 29.96          |           |       |           | 6         |      | Cloudless             |
| Galveston                                    | 29.98          |           |       |           | Dight     |      | Cloudless             |
| Palestine                                    | 30 00          | 80        | 68    | NE        | Light     |      | Cloudless             |
| Corpus Christi                               | 29.94          |           |       |           | 14        |      | Cloudless             |
| Brownville                                   | 29.92          |           |       |           | 12        |      | PiC.oudy<br>Cloudless |
| Rio Grande City                              | _              | -         |       | -         | -         | -    | Cioudiess             |
| LOC  | AL (           | OB        | SE    | RVA       | TIONS     | 3.   |                       |
| (Central Time.)<br>TIME OF OBSER-<br>VATION, |                |           | -     |           | 14        | 100  |                       |
|  | 30.04<br>30.06 |           |       |           | 10 S      |      | PiCloudy<br>Cloudy.   |

Cotton Belt Bulletin. Observations taken at 6 p. m.-seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT. 84 62 .50 84 68 1.12 88 66 .00 82 62 .56 84 68 1.00 84 64 .09 82 70 .22 West Point, Ga....

M. H. PERRY.

Sergeant Signal Corps
dard gravith.

"I" indicates trace of rainfalt.

Take Electric Cars for Inman Park today. Cars rup from 8 a. m. to 9 p.m.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services That Will Be Conducted Today in the Various Temples.

METHODIST.

First Methodist—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pasor. Preaching at 10:45 a m and 7:30 p m by the pasor. Subject of morning hour, "A Most Important subject." Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Marietta Street Mission—Sunday school at 9:30 a. Marietta Street Mission—Sunday school at 3:00 m Preaching at 8 p m. Decatur Street Mission—Sunday school at 3:00 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.
West Side Mission—Sunday school at 3 p m.
Trinity Church—Rev. W. A. Simmons, pastor in charge. Preaching at 11 am and 8 p m by Rev. Warren A. Candler, D. D., president of Emory college. Sunday school at 2:00 am, W. A. Hemphill, superintendent.
Trinity Home Mission—Sunday school at 3 p m.
Preaching at 8 p m.

Preaching at 8 p m.
Capitol Avenue Mission—Sunday school 3 p m Capitol Avenue Mission—Sunday school 3 pm
Praching at 3 pm.
Park Street Methodist Church, West End—
Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor. Class meeting at 9 a
m. Sunday school at 10 am. Preaching at 11 am
by Rev. John B. Wardlaw, of the South Georgia
conference, and at 7:45 pm by the pastor.
Merritts Avenue—Rev. John A. Reynolds, pastor.
Preaching today at 11 am and 7:25 pm by the pastor.
Sunday school 9:30 a m.
Walker Street Methodist—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor.
Preaching at 11 am and 5:00 pm by the pastor.
Subdath school at 9:30 a m.
St. Paul—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 am and 7:45 pm by the pastor.
Sunday school 9:30 a m. J. E. Guilatt, superintendent. Class meeting at 3 pm. Prayer meeting
Wednesd 9:7:45 pm.
Grace M. E. Church. South—Rev. R. F. Eakes,
pastor. Preaching at 11 am and 7:30 pm by the
pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.
Bishop Hendrix Mission—Rev. M. D. Sm'th, pastor. Preaching at 11 am and 7:30 pm by the
pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.
Marieta Street M. E. Church—Rev. A. F. Ellingston, preaching at 11 a m and 7:45 pm by the
pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.
Marietia Street M. E. Church—Rev. A. F. Ellingston, pastor. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 am
Marietia Street Methodist Church South—Rev.
Marcellus D. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 am
Marietia Street Methodist Church—South—Rev.
Marcellus D. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 am
Marietia Street Methodist Church—Ber.
Mensalor.
First Baptist church—Rev. Reuben Jeffery. D. D.,
pastor. Preaching et 11 am by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.

Second Baptist church—Rev. Henry McDonald.
D. D., pastor. Preaching to tay at 11 a m by
Rev. W. L. P. ckard, D. D. of Eufaula, Alev. No
service at hight. Sunday school at 9:30 am.
Fifth Baptist—Rev. V. C. Noreross, pastor.
Preaching 11 am and 7:45 pm by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 am.
Fifth Baptist—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 am and at 7:45 pm by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 am.
Sixth Baptist—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 am and at 7:45 pm by the past Street Methodist Church. West End-

ing at 11 a m and at real party of the inmond college, Virgina. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.

Central Baptist—Rev. Wm. Henry Strickland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by the pastor. Communion after morn ng semon. At 8 p m the services will be conducted by Mr. Walter Cariton. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.

West End Baptist churen, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End.—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor? Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent.

East Atlanta Baptist church—Rev. H. C. Hornady, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a m by Rev. H. D. D. Straton, D. D. of Alabama, and at 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a m, G. W. Andrews, superintendent.

FIRESNYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a m and 8 p m.

G. W. Andrews, superintendent.

First Presbyterian church—liev. E. H. Barnett,
D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a m and 8 p m
by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. All are
cordially invited.

Marietta Street Mission Sunday school, of the
First Presbyterian church, will meet just opposite
the old Exposition botel, on Marietta street, at 3
o'clock p m. All are cordially invited.
Central—Rev. G. E. Str.ckier, D. D., pastor.
Preaching today at 11 a m and 8 p m by the pastor.
Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent.

Third Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. A. Little,
pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8 p m by pastor.
Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Captain R. L. Barry,
superintendent.

Extraction of the property of the pastor of the property of the property.

St. Luke's Cetherial—Few. Robert. S. Barrett.

superintendent.

St. Luke's Cathedral—kev. Robert S. Barrett, dean. Morning prayer with seamon at 11 a m. Sunday school 9:30 a m. Young men's Bible class at 9:30 a m.

Good Shepherd Chapel—Sunday school and even-Good Shepherd Chapet—Saniday school and evening service combined at 230 pm.
St. Philip's—Rev. George M. Funsten, rector.
Holy communion at 730 a m. Divine services at 11
am and 500 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m.
St. Pani's, West End—Sunday school 9:45 a, m.
congregational.
Church of the Redecuer—Rev. A. F. Shertill, D.
D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:45 p m.

by Professor Chas. Lane. Sunday school at 9:45 a m Veryone welcome. Grace-Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching at 8. m., Sunday school at 3 p. m. p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching Immanuel—Rev. A. T. Clarke pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Berean church—Rev. S. C. MacDaniel, pastor, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school 7:45 s. m.

Saloath school 7:45 a, m.

Hunter Street Church of Christ—Preaching at 11 a

by Elder Nathan W. Smith. Sunday school at

9:30 a m.

Dunu's Chapel, West End—Sunday school of the
Christian church mission at 4 o'c.ock p m.

Butler Street C. M. E. Church—Anniversary sermon of the Hebrew Society will be preached by Rev. B. E. Hart at 3:30 p.m.
Schells Chapel—Preaching at 11 a.m. by and at 3 p.m. by the rastor, Sunday school at 2 p.m.
Services all day at the Presbyterian church, cor-Markham and Tathall. Subbath school at 9 a.m.
St. Paul's Mission, Episcopal.—Rev. W. H. Hunt, missionary. Services and Sunday school at 4:20 p.m. ssionary. Services and Sunday school at

See or Write to tam/ W. Goode & Co. If you wish to buy, country real estate.

un br and chamber suits ever by warerooms are crowdad ure. P. H. SNOR. Take Electric Cars

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United States Internal Revenue Sale. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, AUGUST 6, 1889.

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1889, I WILL SELL
the following property seized for violation of the
United States internal revenue laws, to-wit Nine
copper stills, eight copper caris, eight copper worms,
1.5 gailons corn whisky, note or less: four empty
spirit barrels, one shovel, one mattock, one hoe.
All of the above described property having been
duly advertised for thirty days, and no claim
having been filed, or bonds given as required by
law, the same will be sold and the net proceeds deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury
of the United States. law, the black of the credit of the control of the United States.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, JR.,
Collector.

M. Rich & Bros. always ahead. We are prepared to show New Fall Dess Goods. Call and see them.